"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair and somewhat colder today; Friday fair; moderate west and northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,201. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

HUGHES DISOWNS PLAN TO BOOM HIM FOR PRESIDENCY

Justice Writes a Letter, Saying That He Now Is "Entirely Out of Politics."

OPPOSES USE OF HIS NAME

Virginia Chairman Charges Concerted Movement with Whitman Enlisted.

HITCHCOCK AS MANAGER?

Washington and Albany Think That Hughes's Letter Does Not Eliminate Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—A letter written by Justice Charles E. Hughes of the United States Supreme Court, in which he says that he is "totally opposed" to the use of his name as a candidate for the Republican nomination for President and is "entirely out of politics" was made public tonight by Representative C. Bascom Slemp, the only Republican Congressman from Virginia, who had informed Justice Hughes that a Hughes boom had been started in Virginia engineered by Frank H. Hitchcock, former Postmaster General and Chairman of the Republican National Committee in the Taft-Bryan Presidential campaign of 1908.

With the Hughes letter Congressman Slemp gave out correspondence which indicated that Governor Whitman announced his withdrawal of his candidacy for the Presidency, and asked to be placed at the head of the New York delegation to Chicago as one of the delegates at large. I knew there was something doing, but pretty soon after our old friend F. H. Hitchcock called up over the long-distance telephone and told me to go to Richmond and get in touch with R. E. Cabell. Late that night Mr. Cabell called me up and said Mr. Hitchcock had advised him to get in touch with me as the earliest possible moment, and that he wanted me to come to Richmond early the next morning, which I did.

Mr. Cabell laid before me the campaign, which is as follows: The friends of Justice Hughes, with Governor Whitman at the head, got together and sent for Mr. Hitchcock, who was, as I suppose you know, about the best politician in the country, and arranged to place him in full charge of the Hughes campaign. The arrangement is not to antagonize Roosevelt, because it will surely be Hughes or Roosevelt, and under the arrangement Hitchcock, of course, will be Postmaster General, and the premier of the next Administration. He will be made at Chicago Chairman of the National Committee in place of Hillis, and will be in full charge of the campaign until the vote is counted in the November election.

To "Sweep the Country."

This combination will sweep the country as surely as any undeveloped event can be foretold. The fact and truth is, Mr. Hitchcock told me yesterday over the 'phone, that success of the movement is practically assured. They know, too, full well, that the persons who assume to speak for the organization here are dead against either Hughes or Roosevelt, and persons looking for recognition under the next Administration would do well to put a black mark through the names on an endorsement. I am sorry you did

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Says Germany Won't Join A General Peace Conference

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 9.—The Kölnische Volkszeitung, discussing peace possibilities, asserts that Germany will never consent to enter a general peace conference, but will only consent to negotiate with each individual enemy.

Germany takes the ground, the paper adds, that a general conference would give Great Britain the upper hand.

COSTLY NECKLACE OF PEARLS ARRIVES

Dreicer Importation Is Said to be Valued at $1,000,000.

BROUGHT FROM WAR ZONE

Released from Customs After Fortnight's Delay—May Be the Pearls That Were Stolen in the Mail.

The richest string of pearls in the world, with the possible exception of a few held by native Princes of India, was entered at the Custom House yesterday.

There are said to be fifty gems in the necklace and it is worth $1,000,000, and may sell for more than that, for pearls are advancing and have been for years.

The pearls were imported by Dreicer & Co. of 560 Fifth Avenue, and came from Max Meyer, a noted gem expert and dealer of London and Paris.

While the strictest secrecy attended the bringing of this magnificent piece of jewelry to the United States, and its receipt at the Appraiser's Stores for examination and appraisal, it became known last night that customs officials of long experience had never before inspected a set of pearls approaching this importation in size, color, or beauty.

While customs officials declined to discuss the information in their possession, it became known that the necklace was for Dreicer & Co., and Michael Dreicer, a member of the firm, admits that his firm was the importer. He deprecated publication at this time of the fact that the necklace was in the possession of the importing house, however, and said that possibly in a week he might be willing to make a complete statement covering the history of the jewel. Mr. Dreicer declined absolutely to give any details.

It was learned, however, that the necklace was sent to New York by Max Meyer of Paris and London, the shipment being made from the former city. It arrived in New York on a steamer of the French Line about a fortnight ago, and was sent to the Appraiser's Stores, where it remained until yesterday, when a customs broker, acting for Dreicer & Co., made a formal entry at Collector Malone's office in the Custom House.

While the identity of the broker was not revealed by the Customs men, he called later at the gemroom at the Appraiser's office and took the necklace away, presumably to the Dreicer store. The fact that the necklace was shipped to this country by Max Meyer, the Paris and London diamond and pearl dealer, gave rise to a report that the necklace brought in by Dreicer & Co. was the one stolen from the registered mail en route between Paris and London in July, 1913, and later recovered.

That necklace, as reported at the time, was said to have a value of $625,000. It was made up of sixty pearls, and insured for $500,000. As soon as the theft was discovered through the arrival in London of the box minus the necklace, but stuffed with sugar lumps, a reward of $50,000 was offered. An expert, who was interviewed at the time by the Paris correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, speaking of the lost necklace, said:

"I have been thirty years in the trade, and it is the finest pearl necklace I have ever seen. It is worth much more than the sum for which it was insured."

It developed later that the thieves had expected to get merely an ordinary shipment of diamonds that could be disposed of without much trouble. The fact that they had taken a necklace of extraordinary value proved an embarrassment. The police of Paris and London went to work on the case, and although the robbery occurred about July 17, 1913, it was weeks before inspector Ward of Scotland Yard got an inkling of the identity of the thieves.

The robbers finally decided to chance an effort to dispose of the jewel and began negotiations with two Paris dealers, who visited London for the deal. The Paris dealers communicated with Inspector Ward, and several arrests were made. Lockett and Grizzard, two of the robbers, were convicted in Old Bailey, and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. Another accomplice, one Silverman, was sentenced to five years in jail; one Gutwirth to eighteen months at hard labor, and Dan McCarthy was discharged.

Just two weeks after the arrests a workman named Horne, in the early morning of Sept. 16, picked up the missing necklace on the sidewalk in St. Paul's Road, North London. He found the necklace at a spot where a moment before a man and woman had been standing. Who these persons were was never discovered. Horne, the poor laborer, received the $50,000 reward offered for the recovery of the necklace.

In some well informed quarters last night belief was expressed that the Dreicer necklace was not the one figuring in the Paris-London robbery. This opinion was based on the fact that the necklace imported here contains fifty pearls of a character thought to be far superior to those known to have composed the earlier necklace.

One speculation was that the exigencies of the European war had forced a wealthy French or English family to part with an heirloom, although nothing definite along that line could be ascertained.

Although the necklace arrived here nearly a fortnight ago, Dreicer & Co. made no effort officially to enter the piece until yesterday, when the usual Custom House formalities were complied with. During this period, it was understood, the importing firm was endeavoring to close the deal with a prospective customer. That the transaction had been consummated seemed to be accepted, as otherwise the firm would have had the option of returning the pearls to the shipper, Meyer, without the payment of duty.

As the pearls were brought in strung loosely on a rough cotton cord they paid 20 per cent. duty on their declared value. One version was that a merely nominal value to serve the purposes of the Custom House formalities was put on the necklace. According to this report this value was $410,000, calling for a cash duty of $82,000. Another report was that $800,000 represented the entered value. Those in a position to know the facts maintained secrecy.

There was no concealment at the appraiser's stores of relief when the pearls had left the building, notwithstanding that Lloyds of London had insured them for approximately $800,000.

B. R. T. GAVE BONUS TO T. S. WILLIAMS

President Admits It, but Says Amount Is None of the Public's Business.

INSISTS HE EARNED IT

Lawyer Delegates to Constitutional Convention on Interborough's Payroll.

THE CITY STANDS TO LOSE

Thompson Committee Learns That $210,000 in Gifts Was Charged to Construction.

Colonel Timothy S. Williams, President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, admitted yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES that he had received a bonus, or fee, in addition to his salary, for completing the contracts with the city for the dual subway system, just as, according to the disclosures in the Thompson Committee investigation, Theodore P. Shonts, President, and other officials of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, received $210,000 for "special and extraordinary services" of the same sort.

"Well, what if I did get the money?" he said. "I guess I earned it. It's none of the public's business."

Colonel Williams denied that he had put in a bill to the B. R. T. for his services in making the contracts with the city.

"I did not put in a bill for any such services," he said. "I perform services, ordinary or extraordinary, all the time, and it's none of your business how much money I get for doing the work."

When he heard that the Directors of the corporation had not denied that he had received money for extraordinary services, he said, however, that he and others had received money for work on the contracts.

"And I guess the others earned it, too," he said.

Colonel Williams said that all the money he received from the New York Municipal Railway Corporation, the company that did the construction work for the B. R. T., was a "matter of public record." But he refused to discuss the record.

"None of the Public's Business."

In answer to a question about the amount of money he received, he said that was "none of the public's business." The manner of voting the money, who suggested the payment, when the sums were voted, and who received them were no concern of the public.

He was told that there was the rumor that he had presented a bill for a large sum, and that the Directors had at first fought the payment of bonuses, but had finally compromised upon $100,000 for "extraordinary and special services."

"Never presented a bill," he reiterated.

"Well, did you get money as a bonus?" he was asked.

"That's another question," he replied.

"Did you get money for extraordinary services?"

"I haven't said I did."

"But did you, Colonel Williams?"

"Yes," Colonel Williams said, and he repeated, "I earned it, I guess."

Three B. R. T. Directors interviewed by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES did not deny that a bonus had been paid to officers of the company for services in getting the contracts. They replied to the question, "Was a bonus paid to the officers?" with the words: "I didn't say that." Neither would they discuss the rumor that Colonel Williams had presented a bill and that the Directors had opposed it and had agreed upon a compromise sum of $100,000.

Henry Evans said that he had nothing at all to say about the report.

J. N. Wallace said he could not remember about the incident and refused to discuss it.

G. W. Davison said in reply to the question, "I didn't say that was true," and then referred his questioner to Colonel Williams, who, he said, would be able to tell all about the matter.

CITY TO PAY THE BONUSES.

Thompson Committee Learns More of Interborough Financing.

The city will be a heavy loser as a result of the operations of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company in carrying out the dual subway contracts, according to testimony yesterday before the Thompson Legislative Committee. Not only will the city ultimately have to pay the large bonuses granted to Interborough officials by its Board of Directors, but the profits of J. P. Morgan & Co. in financing the $180,000,000 bond issue will ultimately be met by the city.

Horace M. Fisher, Secretary of the Interborough, continuing his testimony, admitted that the 3 per cent. allowed on its $58,000,000 investment to cover extraordinary expenses in subway construction had been entirely wiped out by the fact that it had to sell its bonds at 93½ per cent. of their par value, and that it received only 2½ per cent. interest on the proceeds from the sale of the bonds. Replying to a question by Bainbridge Colby, counsel to the committee, he agreed that on all losses to be sustained it is the city that is "holding the bag."

Want Andrew Freedman's Papers.

A row over the production of the papers and private correspondence of the late Andrew Freedman enlivened the proceedings. President Charles H. Sabin of the Guaranty Trust Company, one of the executors of the Freedman estate, had been subpoenaed to produce the documents or let Perley Morse, the committee's expert accountant, examine them. Mr. Sabin refused to do so on the ground that the terms of the subpoena did not stipulate this. Mr. Sabin was directed by Senator Thompson, Chairman of the committee, to produce the papers and correspondence this morning or take the consequence. It was brought out that four boxes containing papers and documents relating to the Freedman estate had been removed last Saturday from the Manhattan Storage Warehouse and taken to the offices of the Guaranty Trust Com-

Continued on Page 4.

Belgium Rejects Offer of Separate Peace; Germany Wanted to Retain Grip on Antwerp

ROME, Feb. 8, (via Paris, Feb. 9.)—The Giornale d'Italia states that Mgr. Tacci Porcelli, the Papal Nuncio to Belgium, has presented to Belgium proposals by Germany for a separate peace. Whether or not he was authorized to do so by the Vatican, says the newspaper, has not been ascertained.

It is said that Germany, through Prince von Bülow and other prominent personages, has indicated that the terms she is ready to offer to Belgium for the concluding of a separate peace comprise the restoration of Belgium to the Government of King Albert and the payment of a large indemnity for damages caused by the invasion and the occupation, and that she asks in return economic and commercial privileges which would practically transform the port of Antwerp into a German centre of traffic.

To these proposals Belgium is said to have replied with a prompt refusal and a declaration of intention to adhere to the Allies and not to conclude a separate peace.

Statements regarding efforts being made to induce Cardinal Mercier to use his influence in favor of proposals for a separate peace have also been made, but it is asserted that they have been entirely in vain. Cardinal Mercier is living in strict retirement at the chief house of the Redemptorist Fathers in Rome, where he receives no visitors and where he is recuperating after an attack of grip. Cardinal Mercier is occupied in working out plans for the reconstitution of the ecclesiastical seminaries in Belgium, in accordance with the provisions of the new Roman Congregation which has been appointed by Pope Benedict to take charge of seminaries throughout the world.

The Osservatore Romano says that the report that Germany approached Mgr. Tacci Porcelli, the Papal Nuncio to Belgium, with a view to making proposals for a separate peace with Belgium, is untrue. It denies also that the Holy See was directly or indirectly interested in the question.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 10.—The lobby correspondent of The Daily Express says that the information that Germany has approached Belgium with offers of peace terms, which have been rejected, is regarded as vey good news in political circles where this is looked on as evidencing a desire on the part of the Germans to shorten their lines, the inference being that they are beginning to experience a shortness of men.

The recent visit of Earl Curzon, Lord Privy Seal, and General Haig, the British Commander in Chief, was reported in some quarters to have been connected with the alleged German proposal for a separate peace.

SPEED ON DEFENSE GRATIFIES WILSON

New Army Bill Nearly Ready, Hay and Other House Democrats Tell President.

SEES REPUBLICANS TODAY

Committee to Substitute Federalized Militia for Continental Army—Senate Drafting Different Plan.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—With President Wilson personally urging both Democratic and Republican members of the House Military Committee to hasten preparation of bills to carry out the army's part in the national preparedness scheme, indications tonight were that the measures might be ready for the House within two weeks or less.

Hearings will come to a close tomorrow or next day. It is understood the main features of the bills already have been whipped into shape in which it is expected they will receive virtually the unanimous approval of the committee.

The Senate Committee already has concluded its hearings on army bills and will take up the work of drafting its proposals for the Senate early next week. There, also, the general outline of the plan to be recommended has crystallized in the minds of the members. The bills of the two houses, it is expected, will differ radically and the final legislation will be worked out as a compromise in conference.

Progress also was made today on navy legislation, the measures paving the way for construction of battleships 43 and 44 at navy yards and providing for 300 additional midshipmen in the July class at Annapolis, being passed by the Senate. They passed the House yesterday and lack only the President's signature to become law. Speaker Clark, in line with his recent speech in the House advocating that the personnel at both Annapolis and West Point be doubled, introduced a bill today to make such an increase in the number of cadets at the military academy.

Oppose Continental Plan.

Chairman Hay of the House Military Committee and several of his Democratic colleagues discussed army plans with President Wilson during the day at the President's suggestion. Tomorrow Representative Kahn, ranking Republican member, and others of the minority, will go to the White House on the same errand.

It is understood that the President was pleased with the report on progress Chairman Hay was able to give him. It was evident, however, in later proceedings of the committee that Representative Hay had not been swayed from his opposition to Secretary Garrison's proposal for a Continental army, which the President warmly advocated during his recent preparedness campaign trip to the Middle West. A witness before the committee said he was opposed to the Continental plan.

"So am I," interjected Mr. Hay. "We all are."

Democrats and Republicans of the committee agreed tonight in saying that an army bill would be quickly written, although there might be minor details which would take considerable debate to settle. The feature of the House bill, it was said, would be federalization of the militia through a pay bill carrying limitations designed to give the War Department peace time control of training and officering of the National Guard.

Adjutant General Foster of the Florida National Guard, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Guard Association, was again in Washington tonight, and it was understood he would be further consulted in order that the bill might be made acceptable to the State soldiers.

Draft Guardsmen for War.

Coupled with the pay feature of the bill probably will be Chairman Hay's plan to authorize the President to draft National Guardsmen into the Federal service immediately in time of war. This is designed to settle any conflict of authority that might arise, and also to insure that the whole membership of the Guard will be available for Federal uses, the number not being dependent, as now, upon how many volunteer.

For the regular army the bill probably will provide the 40,000 additional men asked for by Secretary Garrison, although the committee is said to be about equally divided on the Hay and Garrison plans for making the increase. Representative Hay proposes to fill existing regiments up to full war strength and increase only the number of artillery regiments, while Secretary Garrison has asked for additional skeleton regiments of infantry and artillery to make up tactical divisions. Opinion of army officers who have testified has been divided on this point, but committee members think they can reach an agreement among themselves.

An element of the committee favors continuance of the practice of Government manufacture of army munitions, and on this aspect of the plans the committee will face a struggle within its own ranks. Some members believe that those favoring the War Department's attitude of providing work enough for private plants to insure a big war time production capacity have votes enough to secure this end in the bill.

Blue Presents Reserve Plan.

The House Naval Committee continued its struggle today over details of navy personnel problems with Rear Admiral

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Tavern Golf Club (Hartsdale) invites charter members; course ready; qualifications—responsibility, respectability. Particulars Charles E. Gehring, Editor Hotel Review, 1,430 Broadway.—Adv.

10 GIANT TRIPLANES ORDERED BY BRITAIN

New Aircraft Building Here to Carry 3½-Inch Guns and Torpedo Tubes.

WORLD'S LARGEST FLIERS

Armored Machines Designed to Destroy Both Zeppelins and Submarines.

The British Government has ordered ten torpedo-carrying triplane hydro-aeroplanes of a type never before used in naval warfare. They are to be built in this country as rapidly as possible, according to news received last night by THE NEW YORK TIMES, and are to have every latest development in aviation equipment. The new fliers will carry six men and a 3½-inch rapid-fire gun in addition to quick-firers.

Details of their construction and novel features and the uses to which they are likely to be put were set forth as follows:

"The new machine, of which one has been practically completed, is several times greater than any now in use in Europe. The most novel feature of its construction is that it has three planes instead of two, as have the other big machines now part of the equipment of the Royal Naval Aviation Corps.

"Its size places it in a class by itself. The wings are 133 feet over all and the body of the machine is 68 feet long. The fixed tail horizontal is 126 square feet and the rudder 54 square feet. The hull of the hydroaeroplane weighs 8,000 pounds and its motors close to 4,000. The estimates on which the order was obtained from the British Government, and which are based on actual performances, call for a crew of eight men, weighing 1,200 pounds, gasoline and lubricating oil weighing 5,250 pounds, and a dead-weight load of bombs of more than 3,000 pounds.

"The motor equipment is widely different from anything now being used, even by the greatest German or Russian aeroplanes. There are four motors of 250 horse power each, making a total of 1,000 horse power, and these will drive two tractor propellers and one pusher propeller, set at the rear of the machine. The machine fully equipped will weigh about 21,000 pounds and a minimum speed of 75 miles an hour with its full load is called for. With fewer men and several hundred pounds less load, it is estimated that it will make 100 miles an hour, and will have a cruising radius of about 750 miles.

"The three screws or propellers give a wonderful speed in climbing, and for this reason it is expected that the new tri-plane will be wonderfully efficient in chasing Zeppelins. It will be able to rise to their favorite altitude of never less than 10,000 feet, with speed enough to catch them before they have become lost. Once in the air, with a speed of close to 100 miles an hour, for the triplanes will not be carrying the large, heavy bombs when on this service, they should soon overtake a midnight raider. Their great mobility will then give them the supreme advantage and shells from the 3½-inch rapid-fire gun are likely to explode the Zeppelin. As these triplanes are water boats, they will not fear the Channel and will be able to follow their quarry almost to the home hangars.

"Another of the newest features of the triplanes is an ordinary screw propeller driven by a sixty-horse-power motor, which will be used when they are on the surface of the water. They will be able to make fair speed with this and will be able to maintain enough headway to always keep under the control of the pilot. This screw propeller will also make it possible for the machines to be easily brought into harbor and placed on their 'mother ships.'

"Another distinctly American improvement which is to be applied to all ten triplanes, according to the terms of the contract, is the improved Sperry stabilizer. This is arranged so that it forms an absolute control for the machine and can be used for ascending, descending and circular flight. The latter is necessary when the pilot sees a submarine submerged, or wants to watch a spot in the ocean. The control handle of the stabilizer is just tilted to one side and the machine immediately begins to describe a circle in the required direction, and will remain flying in circles, wide or narrow, according to the wish of the pilot. Then when he decides the nature of the object watched, he can either drop bombs or loose his torpedoes.

"Attached to the four great motors are self-starting devices which obviate the necessity of the crew having to 'turn the engines over.' By using the self-starters the triplanes can be brought into action with much greater speed than in any other way, and this speed of operation is now a prime consideration.

"In addition to other improvements, the new machines are to be heavily armored, so that they will have little to fear in the air and will be almost safe from attack by anti-aircraft guns firing shrapnel. Their descending angle is 15 to 1, that is, they can traverse thirty miles of country when coming down from a height of two miles. In doing so a single motor is used, the others being shut off. This flat angle of descent makes it possible to land with great ease and in a circumscribed space.

"The torpedo launching device which will be used on these battle cruisers is a new device also, and is expected to be very efficient. The torpedoes developed for these aerial destroyers are a new invention and will prove very deadly when used against enemy vessels. Their design is a secret at present.

"These triplanes will cost about $50,000 apiece, making a total of $500,000 for the ten. They will be shipped immediately after passing the acceptance tests."

REPORTS THE ROON A BRITISH PRIZE

Anonymous, Undated Message Says the Drake Took Her and Two Consorts Off Bermuda

AFTER A THREE-HOUR FIGHT

But Neither Bermuda, the British Embassy, Nor the Consulate Has News of It.

MESSAGE SAID TO BE CODED

But Cable Authorities Say Any Unofficial Dispatch Must Pass Bermuda Censorship.

Bermuda Has Heard Nothing of Reported Battle at Sea

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Feb. 9.—If a battle has taken place between the British armored cruiser Drake and the German cruiser Roon off Bermuda, nothing is known here of the occurrence.

Numerous inquiries have failed to confirm the report that the Drake attacked and captured the Roon. These vessels have not reached this port, and, so far as can be learned, no advices have been received at Hamilton to indicate that the Drake has taken a prize into any other Bermuda port.

Several of the evening newspapers printed in late editions yesterday the text of an undated message said to have been received in code from Bermuda, announcing that the German armored cruiser Roon and two merchantmen, one of them armed, had been engaged in battle by the British armored cruiser Drake, which, after a running fight of three hours, had seriously disabled and captured the German vessels. The message, which was the same in these papers, read as follows:

Drake here today, towing Roon. Took her 200 knots east-northeast Bermuda, three hours running fight, Lost Danforth, eighteen men. Her losses about one-third. Struck as we came abeam. Two merchantmen with her, one armed. Took both. Brought here. Seagrave on sighting Roon said: "Please God, today I will avenge Cradock." Roon badly knocked about by 9.2. Thirty-two officers and 719 men taken in the three prizes.

Mysterious Code Message.

The Globe, which first printed the message, said that the message came to it from Bermuda through a channel that could not be made public, and that it came in code. The Globe added that it had been unable to confirm the information contained in the message.

At the Western Union office it was stated that seven codes could be used on the Bermuda cable, but that all messages had to be taken first to the British Governor and translated for his sanction before they could be sent away. The cable goes to Halifax, a British port where the Canadian censor has to see the message translated before it can be forwarded to its destination by the land telegraph lines.

Officials of the British Government in New York, both those attached to the Consulate General and those of the Embassy staff, who are stationed in New York, were deeply interested in the rumor, and efforts to verify the message were immediately begun by those officials. Late last night both the Embassy in Washington and the Consulate General in New York were still without confirmatory advices.

Captain Guy Gaunt, the British Naval Attaché, who arrived here last night from Washington, first heard the report just before he reached New York. At the Hotel Biltmore he said that he had no information to indicate whether or not the message was genuine, and confessed some doubt. British officials, he said, had been unable to trace the source of the message, and were as much in the dark on that score as the newspapers.

"I do not know whether Segrave commands the Drake or not," said Captain Gaunt, "although I heard recently that he had received a new command."

Theory of a Wireless "Pick-Up."

Although the message was said to have come in code, presumably by cable, it was suggested that it might have been sent by wireless from some British cruiser to one of the Canadian stations, and that it might have been picked up by some one of the American stations. But every station queried last night reported that it had not picked up any such message.

Arthur Dallas, a Canadian army officer, who was at the White Star Line office yesterday, told the passenger agents that he had heard the report of the capture of the Roon talked of by army officers on Tuesday, before he left Montreal, but could not say what had been the origin of the report.

A man called yesterday at the office of one of the Brooklyn newspapers and said that he had heard the news of the capture of the Roon by the Drake from a friend of his who arrived from Cuba on Tuesday by the Ward Line steamer Esperanza. His friend, he said, told him the message had been picked up by the wireless operator. When the officers of the Esperanza were asked about this they replied that there was no truth in the report.

One of them said that the whole report was probably the work of some of the amateur wireless operators along the New Jersey coast, who send out false alarms about shipping disasters, which are picked up by other amateurs at inland points in New Jersey or Staten Island and telephoned to the newspapers as news.

The only office downtown where there was no excitement over the rumored capture was the British Consulate on the eighth floor of the Park Ferry

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SMITH-DORRIEN QUITS EAST AFRICAN POST

Ill Health Is Given As the Cause —Gen. Smuts, Boer Leader, Succeeds Him.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—General Sir Horace Lockwood Smith-Dorrien has relinquished the command of the British forces operating in German East Africa, owing to ill-health, according to an official announcement made tonight.

General Jan Christian Smuts, the Minister of the Interior, Mines and Defenses of the Union of South Africa, has accepted the vacancy with the temporary rank of Lieutenant General.

On Dec. 14, General Smith-Dorrien, who had commanded the British Second Army in Flanders, was appointed to the supreme command of the forces operating in German East Africa. That he was in active command there was indicated as recently as Feb. 2, when an official statement issued in London embodied a report from him on satisfactory progress that was being made with the campaign.

While the British expedition against German East Africa was being organized in November, General Smuts was placed in command, and early in December announced that the entire force asked for the expedition had been recruited. The sending of General Smith-Dorrien to Africa to take the supreme command of all the forces for the East African operation soon followed.

PREACHED 'NO KILLING,' JAILED IN GERMANY

Woman Adventist Sentenced for Urging Soldiers Not to Slay On the Sabbath.

COLOGNE, Feb. 9, (via London.)—Elly Reuss, a woman missionary at Cologne, the head of a small section of Seventh Day Adventists, who preached the practical application of the Commandment, "Thou shalt not kill," was sentenced today by court-martial to nine months' imprisonment in a fortress on the charge of attempted treason by inciting soldiers to insubordination. She is 74 years old.

The woman had advocated in speech and print the principle that soldiers must not slay on the Sabbath. The court accepted as a mitigating fact evidence that the defendant had not acted in an anti-German spirit. Moreover, a court physician pronounced her mentally subnormal. Otherwise the sentence would probably have been much more severe.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Seventh Day Adventist Headquarters here has no record of a missionary named Elly Reuss. Officials think the woman referred to in the Cologne dispatch is a local adherent of the faith.

GERMAN AIRMEN RAID THE COAST OF KENT

Drop Bombs at Ramsgate and Broadstairs—Two Women and a Child Hurt.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Two women and one child were injured this afternoon when two German seaplanes raided the Kentish Coast, dropping bombs. Three missiles fell on the outskirts of Ramsgate and four near a school at Broadstairs. The material damage is said by the War Office to have been confined to the shattering of glass.

The attack was made in broad daylight. At 3:30 o'clock this afternoon two seaplanes were reported approaching the Kent Coast, and a few minutes later they flew over Ramsgate and Broadstairs.

A number of naval and military aeroplanes and seaplanes ascended to attack the Germans, but they immediately retreated.

Of the four bombs dropped in Broadstairs all fell near a schoolhouse. Three of them exploded.

RAMSGATE, Feb. 9.—Two German aeroplanes, flying abreast at a great height and moving slowly, approached Ramsgate from the sea about 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. When barely 150 yards over the cliffs they dropped six or eight bombs in rapid succession all of which fell in the fields between Ramsgate and Broadstairs.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 10.—Despite the announcement made in the Standard yesterday that the Government had definitely decided against air raids on centres of German population as a measure of reprisal for the Zeppelin raids on English towns, the agitation in favor of reprisals continues in the press. Lord Rosebery has written, favoring the reprisals, while such prominent persons as Field Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood and Sir Edward Clarke oppose the suggestion.

The County of Kent forms the southeastern extremity of Great Britain, running north to the Thames.

Ramsgate is a seaport and watering place on the east coast of the Isle of Thanet, fifteen miles from Dover, the principal city on the Kent coast. It has a good harbor and is the seat of shipbuilding and fishing industries. Its population is more than 30,000.

Broadstairs is a town of about 7,000 on the Isle of Thanet, two miles from Ramsgate.

LIEUT. SWEENEY RETURNS.

American, Promoted for Gallantry, Coming Home for Rest.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—Lieutenant Charles Sweeney of the Foreign Legion, who is the only American in the French infantry promoted to the rank of officer for gallantry, and who also has been decorated with the Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerre, will sail on Saturday on the liner Lafayette for three months' sick leave in America.

Sweeney was shot through the left lung while in charge of a reconnoissance party which was preparing an assault on the fourth day of the Champagne battle, on Sept. 28. He had a very narrow escape, but hopes, after his long illness, that three months in the Colorado air will enable him to rejoin the Legion at Saloniki, whither it is going.

EXTRA COMPARTMENT CARS OPERATED ON "FLORIDA SPECIAL" TO PALM BEACH and East Coast Points Daily. 2 other trains daily. Atlantic Coast Line, 1182 B'way. —Advt.

CHANGE OF A WORD NEEDED TO SETTLE LUSITANIA CASE

Germany Asked to Say "Recognizes" Instead of "Assumes" Liability.

BERNSTORFF AGREES TO IT

But He Must Have Berlin's Sanction—Washington Expects No Further Hitch.

PUZZLED BY GERMAN PRESS

Statements Credited to Bethmann Hollweg and Others in Berlin Mystify Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The informal agreement in settlement of the Lusitania controversy reached between Secretary Lansing and Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, embraces a change of words in the language used in the memorandum submitted by the Ambassador last Friday on instructions from his Government.

This change has been requested by the United States for purposes of clarity and because the Administration prefers the substitution of "recognizes" for the word "assumes" which came from Berlin in that part of the memorandum dealing with Germany's willingness to assume liability for payment of indemnity. In Washington the substitution of one word for another was regarded as a minor change. The substitution was tentatively agreed upon by Count von Bernstorff, but it will be necessary for it to be approved by Germany before it can become effective and binding on that Government. But at the German Embassy it is believed that Berlin will accept the suggested change.

The memorandum that came from the German Government last Friday contained language asserting that the attack on the Lusitania was an act of reprisal that was not justifiable in so far as it involved the lives of neutrals, and that Germany also "assumes liability" for such loss of neutral lives. Secretary Lansing suggested to Count von Bernstorff that the words "recognizes liability" be used for the words "assumes liability" in this part of the terms, which were accepted as broad enough to cover the American demands. Count von Bernstorff indicated his willingness to accept this change, and he has arranged that it be adopted by his Government, with other minor changes, and that the informal agreement thus reached be embodied in a formal note to the United States.

Expect No Hitch.

It is not believed here that there will be any new hitch in the final settlement as a result of the change. But since the alteration had neither been seen nor sanctioned by the Berlin Government, it was impossible to close the matter yesterday. The argument here is that the Berlin Government would hardly refuse to "recognize" liability when it had itself framed the language in which it "assumes liability."

Some anxiety was manifested here lest jubilation over an informal agreement might, in the present state of public and official opinion in Germany, have a reflex action upon the final closing of the settlement. While the opinion was expressed that the Berlin Government would accept the changes care was exercised in a responsible quarter to point out that "too much jubilation and too much talk about Germany having backed down and accepted the American demands, which had neither been decreased nor diminished, might possibly spoil or postpone an early settlement." In the same quarter it was suggested that the better part of wisdom would be to await patiently the action of the Berlin Government. Too much jubilation on this side at this time, it was suggested, might not prove altogether pleasing to the German press, populace, and naval factions, and might result in the exertion of pressure difficult for the German Foreign Office to resist.

Puzzled by Berlin's Tone.

Washington is puzzled over the tenor of newspaper dispatches from Berlin during the last week, running the gamut from the interview by Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, Under Secretary of the Foreign Office, in which he asserted that it would not do to press Germany too far, to the interview with the Imperial Chancellor, Herr von Bethmann Hollweg, in which it was asserted that while Germany had gone the limit of concessions she could not tolerate a demand for something that would humiliate her.

In one responsible quarter here it has been suggested that these interviews were intended primarily to give the appearance that Germany was putting up a "stiff fight while covering its own retreat" in making concessions. Another suggestion, equally interesting, was that perhaps the von Bethmann Hollweg interview was intended to stiffen the backbone of Count von Bernstorff in opposition to any concessions beyond those the German Foreign Office had made in its note of instructions received by him last Friday.

Whatever its purpose, the interview with the Imperial Chancellor was not received until after the informal agreement had been reached between Secretary Lansing and Count von Bernstorff.

Count von Bernstorff's message to his Government is not expected to reach Berlin before tomorrow night or Friday morning, and no response is expected in Washington before Monday or Tuesday. The impression in Innar circles here is that the German Government will approve the informal agreement and make prompt response.

REVENTLOW IS ALARMED.

Fears Germany Will Yield Too Much in the Lusitania Case.

BERLIN, Feb. 9.—Count von Reventlow, writing in The Tages-Zeitung today, deals with American dispatches to the effect that the Washington Government would not insist on the words "illegal" or "disavow" in adjusting the Lusitania controversy, and exhib-

its anxiety lest Germany's representative may, despite the non-use of these words, submit in principle to demands which might limit the employment of the submarine.

This point, he says, and not a question of formulas, must be decisive.

A Berlin dispatch in the Frankfurter Zeitung says that experienced diplomats expect that, even though Germany's latest proposal may not be accepted immediately, it will not be rejected flatly, as was thought possible last week. Thus, it is said, the way to counter-proposals and an ultimate understanding is left open.

ASSAILS LANSING SEA CODE.

London Times Writer Says to Accept Would Be Suicidal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 10. — The London Times naval correspondent this morning criticises the note which Secretary Lansing has addressed to belligerent powers concerning armed merchantmen and submarine warfare. He says in part:

"Of five sections in the American proposal the first, second, and fourth are correct enough and could be accepted, while the fifth is meaningless in practice. It is always impossible for a submarine to supply a prize crew, and thus she would always be justified in destroying prizes.

"We take our stand firmly on the necessity of taking ships before a prize court. If the Germans cannot do this, they have no real complaint, for the established principles of international law are perfectly clear, although the enemy has chosen deliberately to disregard them.

"The third clause, however, 'that a belligerent-owned merchant ship should promptly obey the order to stop' has no justification. That a neutral ship should stop, if ordered, is an accepted principle, but no twisting of precedents can warrant the assertion that one of our merchant ships must do so. It is true that a ship is liable to be fired on if it does not, but she has a perfect right to try to escape.

"It is the doubt thrown in the American note upon the status of armed merchant ship and limited the defensive the chief attention. Merchant ships have been armed from time immemorial, and their right to resist capture was never disputed until the Germans began to make their numerous efforts to undermine our power at sea. It is inconceivable that the British Government should make any concession in this direction.

"The American note connects the arming of merchantmen with the weakness of submarines, contending that the introduction of submarine warfare has altered the relative status of an armed merchantmen of international law, which prepowers of submarines, rendering them liable to successful attack by such armed merchantmen.' The allied Governments cannot be expected to suffer and the Germans to profit by this. Let the belligerents abide by the requirements of international law which prescribe one method only, that of detention, visit, and search."

DETAINS APPAM'S OFFICERS.

British Foreign Office Halts Their Sailing for England Today.

Acting on instructions received yesterday by cable from the Foreign Office in London, Clive Bayley, the British Consul General here, notified the agents of the White Star Line that Captain H. G. Harrison and the sixteen officers and engineers of the Appam would not sail for Liverpool today on the Baltic with the other captured crews taken into Norfolk a week ago.

The reason given for their remaining here was the possibility of the British Government's obtaining the release of the Appam and also that the steamer could not be considered deserted while the Captain and officers were in the United States.

The remainder of the crew of the Appam, with those of the steamers Author, Trader, Corbridge, Farringford, Dromonby, and Ariadne, will sail on the Baltic at noon today. The forty-five Captains and officers will travel in the second cabin and the 220 petty officers, stewards, firemen, and seamen will go third class.

The officers and men are being all sent home by the Consul General as "Distressed British seamen," for which the Board of Trade allows the company 70 cents a head for the petty officers and crew and 90 cents for the officers.

Sixty of the stewards of the Appam gave a concert last night at the Seamen's Church Institute, 25 South Street, where they have been stopping since their arrival in New York last Saturday.

GERMAN APOLOGY TO DUTCH

Indemnity Likely to be Paid for Attack on the Artemis.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 9.—The Foreign Ministry today made the following official announcement regarding the torpedoing some time ago of the Dutch motor vessel Artemis by a German submarine:

"Very strong representations of the Dutch Government through its Berlin Minister, based on official depositions of witnesses, were made at Berlin at the same time that the German Minister at The Hague offered his regrets. The Dutch Foreign Minister states that the German Government after the necessary investigation and after having seen the depositions of the Dutch witnesses will eventually be ready to give satisfaction and to pay an indemnity."

Zwiedinek Calls on Lansing.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Baron Zwiedinek, Austrian Chargé d'Affaires, called on Secretary Lansing late today and discussed the question of armed merchantmen. He presented no formal memorandum from his Government, but it is understood that Austria-Hungary objects to the United States permitting vessels entering and clearing from its ports, carrying mounted guns.

FIVE CARGOES HELD UP.

British Detain More Vessels Bound for Neutral Ports.

LONDON, Feb. 7, 2:57 P. M., (Delayed by Censor.)—The following steamers have been taken into Kirkwall:

American steamer Corning, from New Orleans to Gothenburg, with a cargo of petroleum and naphtha; Norwegian steamer Frogner, from New York for Esbjerg, with linseed cake; Swedish steamers Sagaoland, from Baltimore for Landskrona, with wheat, and New Sweden, from Baltimore for Gothenburg, with coal and coffee.

The Norwegian steamer Aistad, from Galveston and Norfolk for Aarhuus, which was taken into Kirkwall on Jan. 29, has been released.

HOUSE TO SEE GREY TODAY.

President's Representative Confers with Page on Arriving in London.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Colonel E. M. House, President Wilson's personal representative, arrived here from Paris this evening. He conferred with Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, and a conference between Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, and Colonel House has been arranged for tomorrow.

It is understood here that Colonel House's principal work during his trip was on the Continent. He saw most of the leading British statesmen when he was here before, and it is not likely he will hold many more conferences before sailing for New York.

BRITISH NOTE DELAYED.

Probably Will Not Reply on Blockade Until Next Month.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The British reply to the American note on the blockade question has been delayed, and it is possible that it will not be ready this month. It had been expected the note would be dispatched early in February, after Great Britain had submitted it to France for approval.

There is no authority for any statement whether the delay is connected with negotiations between Germany and the United States in regard to the Lusitania case.

FINDS TEUTONS HOLD HIGH CANADA POSTS

Many Native-Born Germans in Positions of Trust, Government Organ Points Out.

ESPIONAGE IS VERY EASY

One German, as Naval Minister's Secretary, Has Access to Vital Secrets.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 9.—The Evening Journal, which is recognized as the Government organ in the capital, prints an article tonight which sets forth the danger which faces the Dominion owing to the fact that a number of native-born Germans are in positions of trust, and that the information to which they have access would do serious harm to the cause of the Allies if divulged to their enemies.

The Journal mentions especially the case of Gustav Heidemann, who, as private secretary of the Minister of Marine and Naval Service, possesses knowledge that at the present time should not be available to a German.

"The truth is," says The Journal, "that numerous persons, not only of German parentage, but of German birth, whose relatives are fighting Great Britain on the Continent, are in possession of positions of trust in Canada, yes, even in the very heart of Canada—the capital. In fact it is stated that some of them have not yet received full naturalization, and many of them only received it after the war commenced.

"According to the first Order in Council passed covering the question of alien enemies in Canada, if a man of enemy nationality went about his business quietly and decently he was not to be interfered with. Only those who by word or act showed their hostility to the country of their adoption and to the British cause were to be interned and deprived of their positions.

"It may be that the man who keeps his own counsel and is careful of his acts is at the present time a more dangerous enemy than the openly and foolishly hostile individual. But psychology didn't enter into the making of the regulations as they stand at present. In any case, the men who kept their counsel and were careful of their acts are at large in the Dominion and are, all things else being equal, still in possession of their positions.

"Many of them undoubtedly are faithful servants. Many of them probably are trustworthy. But Germany does not go upon probabilities, and it is doubtful whether Canada, even with her wider outlook, should trust too much to them. In any case, it would seem that it would not be tempting Providence too much if such men as were holding positions of trust before the war, and were not to be persecuted after the war commenced, should be put in other positions where there would be less scope for their energies should the trust which the Dominion continues to place in them be misplaced.

"Probably the most conspicuous case on record is that of Gustav Heidemann, Secretary of the Minister of Marine and Naval Service, Hon. J. D. Hazen. Mr. Heidemann was born in Germany, and no doubt has relatives fighting there. He has been a long time in Canada, and is reputed as an able and efficient Secretary. His name appears on the most recent list issued from the Secretary of State's Department as having received full naturalization. But Mr. Heidemann has access to all correspondence connected with Canadian coast defence, wireless, harbor patrols, and marine matters which come to the office of the Minister of Marine and Naval Service. It is not conceivable that Admiral von Tirpitz would be so trustful, in connection with the administration of his department.

"General Sir Sam Hughes has boasted through the press that his chief intelligence officer overseas is a German of the name of Captain Hahan. The duties of an intelligence officer are about what the name would imply, and it is 'intelligence' concerning the disposition of the Canadian troops which the German Headquarters Staff very much desire. In fact, it would save a lot of aeroplane reconnaissance work in order to be able to get that material from somebody in the Canadian lines. General Hughes states in defense of his officer that he is now in the front line trenches, and that in addition thirty-six Germans have already died fighting for the allied cause. No one doubts that these men may have been conscientiously fighting for the liberty of the world. Still there must always remain the fact that bravery does not always prove that a man is not a spy.

"A position of considerable emolument and influence in the civil service of Canada is that of Mechanical Superintendent of Dominion Dredging. It is the duty of the Superintendent in question to travel wherever there is dredging done in the Dominion, and, therefore, to visit all the important harbor works which are under the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Works.

"This position strangely enough is now held by A. Kastella, who is not only of German birth and origin, but has only been in the Dominion a short period of time and has the strongest possible Fatherland accent. Mr. Kastella's father and brothers are fighting for the great cause, but it is for the great cause as Germany sees it that they are fighting. And Mr. Kastella was naturalized in September after the war broke out, and only after continued pressure had been brought to bear upon him by the Dominion Police Department.

"The head of the Mines Branch of the Geological Surveys is Dr. E. Haanel, a German by birth. He is reputed one of the ablest of Canada's public servants, and he is in charge of all matters pertaining to mining matters in Canada. His duties take him to different places where mines are located.

"Dr. H. T. Gussow, born in Germany of German parents, is the Chief Dominion Botanist. Only last Summer Dr. Gussow was on Prince Edward Island during the time when there were rumors of German submarines in the Gulf. He also conducted negotiations with the United States in connection with the potato embargo, which duties took him to the United States. He is reputed to be a free-spoken sort of a man, and it is stated that he has been sending money to friends in Germany for many months. But he is still Chief Dominion Botanist at a big salary.

"The above are instances of the infinite trust of the Dominion. It is not necessary to name German-Canadians who are in the service, for Canada does not recognize the existence of the 'hyphen.' No doubt those who have for a generation enjoyed the liberties obtained under the Canadian Constitution are satisfied to remain Canadians. But it is hard to see how any man can renounce his Fatherland by the simple means of living for a few years in another country."

FOUND 3 SEPARATE FIRES.

Were Set on Different Floors of Canadian Munitions Plant.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 9.—Investigation by the Provincial authorities of the fire last Friday night in the Grant-Holden-Graham munitions factory here has revealed the fact that there were three separate fires on different floors of the building.

Provincial Coroner J. E. Rogers said today that there were metallic ceilings in the building, and that one blaze could not have started the others by means of the elevator or the stairway, as these were not burned. Several employes who were at work in the building at the time the fire occurred have been examined, but were unable to give any information as to how it started.

Fire Chief Graham declared he was of the opinion that the three fires in the factory were of incendiary origin. Coroner Rogers and Fire Marshal Heaton, after a personal inspection of the ruined building, said they were of the same belief.

BOSTON AS PLOT CENTRE.

Dictograph Used in Effort to Trap Conspirators Against Canada.

BOSTON, Feb. 9. — Investigation by Federal officials of an alleged conspiracy by German sympathizers here to harass Canadian cities in various ways has proceeded so far that United States Attorney George W. Anderson is prepared to place the matter before the Grand Jury, it is understood tonight. The jury, which meets next Tuesday, will hear evidence of several lines of activity by a group of men said to be operating in the interests of the Teutonic allies, if information gained from attachés of Federal offices is substantiated.

Dictograph records, containing reports of a conference of the alleged conspirators, are in the possession of the prosecutor's staff, it is said. The identity of the individuals of the suspected group is known, and they are under surveillance, according to Federal employes. Their place of meeting, which has been watched by investigators for several days, has been abandoned.

The inquiry begun in this city is said unofficially to account for the presence in Washington today of District Attorney Anderson and Edmund Billings, Collector of the Port. Members of their staffs are under assignments in connection with the case, which has taken at least one of them into Canada. The coupling of this fact with the recent fire in the House of Parliament at Ottawa developed an intimation that the Inspector's errand was to determine whether there was any evidence in Ottawa to support the local inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—George W. Anderson, United States District Attorney at Boston, said here tonight that he never had heaerd of a German plot to use Boston as a base from which to direct hostile activities in Canada. He declared he had come to Washington solely for the purpose of attending the Senate committee hearing on the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis for the Supreme Court.

VON PAPEN'S RECORDS BRING IN BERNSTORFF

Facsimile Checks of German Embassy Shown in Refutation of Ambassador's Denial.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 9.—The Providence Journal will print tomorrow facsimiles of several additional papers and checks taken from Captain von Papen, showing among other things that von Papen paid by check to the German Consulate in Seattle $1,300. This, The Journal suggests, was connected with the dynamite outrages in that city. The check was dated Feb. 2, 1915. The Journal goes on:

"Following the payment of this check Count von Bernstorff replenished von Papen's account at the Riggs National Bank with several thousand dollars. It is shown that Count von Bernstorff made a payment into von Papen's account at that bank of $2,000 on Jan. 15, two days before von Papen paid by check to Werner Horn $700 for the destruction of the Vanceboro Bridge. The Journal reproduces this check, which the German Ambassador declared did not exist, 'except in the imagination of Germany's enemies.'"

"Some of the deposits made by Count von Bernstorff and other members of the Embassy at the Riggs National Bank, to the credit of von Papen during December, January and February follow: Dec. 7, 1914, $2,583.10; Dec. 9, 1914, $1,894.62; Jan. 9, 1915, $3,000; Jan. 11, 1915, $1,887.60; Jan. 15, 1915, $2,000; Feb. 3, 1915, $2,000; Feb. 24, 1915, $1,500; Feb. 26, 1915, $1,749.

"The statement of the Riggs Bank on March 2 showed that von Papen had to his credit $6,674.08. The total of the checks paid in to his account by von Bernstorff, above listed, is $16,-114.62. Count von Bernstorff has publicly denied that the Embassy ever had anything to do with von Papen's funds.

"There were also found on von Papen many other additional checks, showing payments to George von Skal and to W. von Igel. These checks prove that von Skal was for at least a year after the beginning of the war being paid a salary of $238 a month by Captain von Papen. The check books and canceled checks taken from von Papen show the following payments to him:

"Oct. 1, 1914, $102.40; Oct. 2, 1914, $238; Nov. 2, 1914, $238; Nov. 21, 1914, $112.26; Dec. 2, 1914, $238; Dec. 3, 1914 $245; Dec. 31, 1914, $238; Jan. 5, 1915, $72.25; Jan. 31, 1915, $238; April 1, 1915, $238; March 15, 1915, $266.75; July 1, 1915, $250.75 July 31, 1915, $240; Sept. 1, 1915, $253.50; Oct. 4, 1915, $244.20; Nov. 1, 1915, $243.50.

"A number of checks discovered are made out in favor of W. von Igel of 128 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York, and these prove that he also was on salary of $238 a month from von Papen."

CUT NERVES UNITED IN LIFELESS LIMBS

False Hand Controlled by Upper Arm Muscles Another German War Invention.

BERLIN, Feb. 9, (via London, Feb. 10.)—At the convention of the German Orthopedic Society, which is now in session here, many inventions of methods for repairing the wastes of war have been exhibited or discussed.

Dr. Ferdinand Sauerbruch, Professor of Surgery at Zurich University, showed the delegates an artificial hand which was able to grasp objects of all forms and to lift weights up to twenty-two pounds. The hand and all the fingers are controlled by muscular action in the upper arm, which is prepared for such work by two operations. The muscular power afterward is transmitted to the hand through a system of wires and pulleys.

Dr. Karl Ludloff, Professor of Surgery at Breslau University, described a method for uniting severed nerves and reviving the muscular action in nerveless limbs. He pointed out that the natural tendency of severed ends of nerves to reunite was hindered by the fact that the cicatrized new flesh between them was impervious to growing nerve fibres.

Professor Ludloff said he restored the connection by a piece of an artery of an ox filled with gelatine, through which nerves readily grew, even bridging gaps of several inches. After several weeks crippled limbs regained their motor activity. The Professor said that many cases had been successfully treated where permanent lameness would have followed.

Professor Hoerstmann of Koenigsberg University described a method for treating joints left stiff after wounds healed. Through the use of hot air, massage, and mechanical appliances, Professor Hoerstmann said he had been successful in 80 per cent. of the cases treated by him.

HAILS KAMERUN RETREAT.

German Paper Says It Shows an "Unbroken Fighting Spirit."

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Feb. 9. —The Frankfurter Zeitung hails the successful retreat of the German Colonial troops from Kamerun to Spanish Guinea as one of the most notable achievements of the whole Colonial warfare, and adds:

"That the enemy was unable seriously to interfere with the retreat allows us to draw agreeable conclusions as to the unbroken fighting spirit of the Germans."

ITALIANS SHELL FOE'S LINE.

Take Columns of Troops and Wagons in Motion Under Fire.

ROME, Feb. 9.—The official communication issued by the War Office today says:

The artillery actions on the whole front have been most intense. On the Isonzo we obtained good results from our fire directed on various enemy positions and behind the enemy's lines, and also against columns of troops and wagons in motion.

BOGUS FILM DRAMA HID A TEUTON PLOT

San Francisco Barkentine for Supposed Scenes at Sea Was Full of Coal.

31 MEN AND FIRMS INDICTED

Consular Officials, Shippers, Ship Captains, and Firms Accused of War Conspiracies.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9. — The broadness of the Government's proposed prosecution of alleged German bomb and shipping plots, involving German Consular officials, shipowners, agents, and sellers of supplies, was shown today when details of indictments voted against thirty-one men and firms became known.

Even the little barkentine Retriever, tied to her wharf in the bay, was involved because of an alleged contemplated trip to coal German ships off the Heads more than a year ago, in the guise of a motion picture expedition.

Perils of the deep, it was given out, were to be portrayed as never before with the Retriever figuring therein, in front of a camera. Investigation by Government agents produced the report to the District Attorney's office that the Retriever was full of coal. The necessity of this cargo on a sailing vessel engaged in a motion picture business was not evident to the investigators and the Retriever never got away.

John W. Preston, United States District Attorney, worn out by the work of the neutrality investigation, was taken from his office today to a hospital for a rest, deemed necessary by his physician. He had a high temperature.

List of Those Indicted.

The complete list of those indicted, made public today, is as follows:

For conspiracy to interfere with commerce under the Sherman anti-trust act and for conspiracy to organize a military expedition:

FRANZ BOPP, Consul General for Germany.

BARON ECKHARDT H. VON SCHACK, Vice Consul General.

BARON GEORGE WILHELM VON BRICKEN, attaché.

JOHANNES HENRYKUS VAN KOOLBERGEN, alleged German agent.

CHARLES C. CROWLEY, detective, employed by German Consulate.

Mrs. MARGARET W. CORNELL, assistant to Crowley.

All the foregoing are involved in alleged plots to blow up Canadian tunnels and American powder mills.

The conspiracy to defraud the Government in the alleged shipping plots involving the Retriever, the Sacramento, the Mazatlan, and the Olson and Mahony:

HENRY W. E. KAUFFMANN, Chancellor of the German Consulate General.

ROBERT CAPELLE, San Francisco agent for the North German Lloyd Steamship Company.

MAURICE HALL, Consul General for Turkey.

JOHN and JULIUS ROTHSCHILD, wholesale grocers.

BARON ECKHARDT H. VON SCHACK.

GEORGE and JAMES FLOOD, ship owners and brokers.

PHILIP R. THAYER, President of the Northern and Southern Steamship Company.

P. H. SWAYNE, of Swayne & Hoyt, shipping brokers.

JOHN G. HOYT, of the same firm.

C. L. BUNKER, of C. L. Bunker & Co.

CAPTAIN FRED JEBSEN of the Mazatlan, ship owner, reported recently killed on a German submarine.

Dr. SIMON REIMER, reputed German naval officer.

J. E. BIRD, attorney.

T. A. ANDERSON, Captain of the Sacramento.

BENNO KLOCKE, GUSTAV TRAUB, ADOLPH WIMMEL, and T. R. JOHANSEN, all of the Sacramento's crew.

GEORGE PHILLIPS and FREDERICK WILLIAMS, (supposed to be fictitious names.)

NORTHERN & SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

C. D. BUNKER & CO.

SWAYNE & HOYT.

Charges in Three Groups.

The specifications in the charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government, varying in different instances, are in three groups:

First, conspiracy to violate neutrality by making San Francisco a supply base for belligerents' ships at sea.

Second, conspiracy to defraud through false manifests.

Third, conspiracy to defeat neutrality by supplying belligerent ships with stores to which they were not entitled.

Some of those indictments supersede former indictments in connection with alleged violations of neutrality by the steamship Sacramento, and it was understood that the Government would ask dismissal of earlier charges. They were set for trial Feb. 14.

The speedy trial promised by the Department of Justice in all these cases will mark the culmination of activities on the Pacific coast which began with the war and are said by Federal authorities to have continued almost to the present. Until the German cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Leipsig, and Nürnberg were sunk in battle off the Falkland Islands, Dec. 8, 1914, tremendous efforts were put forth to keep them supplied from this port.

The steamer Sacramento, formerly the German-owned Alexandria, bought by the Northern & Southern Steamship Company, a new corporation, and flying the American flag, left port piled high with supplies of all sorts, including sauerkraut and beer, and reached Valparaiso, Chile, empty. All her supplies were transferred to a German cruiser. Captain Anderson said he could not help himself.

Captain Fred Jebsen, a lieutenant in the German naval reserve, took a cargo of coal south on his boat, the Mazatlan, under bond for its proper delivery at Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico. He deliverded it on lighters there and it was snapped up by the German cruiser Leipzig. Jebsen then made his way to Germany in disguise and is reported to have been drowned in the sinking of a submarine.

The Olson and Mahony, a steam schooner, was loaded with supplies, but after considerable controversy with customs officials was unloaded. In the early days of the war the cruisers Leipzig and Nürnberg lay off this port for several days. The Leipzig finally came in for supplies and coal which were granted her in quantities permissible under international law. Efforts to supply still further quantities are alleged by the Government.

Immigration Men Indicted.

The Federal Grand Jury returned twenty-seven indictments against immigration officials in connection with the attempted smuggling of eighty-six Chinese into the United States from the Pacific Mail steamer Mongolia last November.

These indictments followed a searching inquiry into reports that a wholesale traffic in contraband aliens was being carried on with the help of steamship officers and the connivance of Federal officials. District Attorney Preston said that W. P. Boyce, Assistant United States Immigration Commissioner, four immigration inspectors, W. H. Thorney, Custom House broker; M. H. Hunt, Robert Paul, J. J. Richards, W. S. Scott, officers of the Mongolia, as well as fifteen Chinese, were among those indicted.

OPPOSED TO CONSCRIPTION.

English Miners to Exercise "Vigilant Scrutiny" of Extension of Act.

LANCASTER, Feb. 9.—At the Miners' conference here the following resolution was adopted:

"The conference expresses its opposition to the spirit of conscription and determines to exercise vigilant scrutiny of any proposed extension of the Military Service Act."

ATLANTIC CITY LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY
Pennsylvania Railroad, week end outing, Friday, February 11. Tickets $11 and $14, including hotel. Consult agents or "Book of Rates," Sec. 8a, 1906."—Adv.

GERMANS STORM WORKS NEAR VIMY

Capture French Trenches on Half-Mile Front in Artois and Hold Most of Them.

FRENCH BATTERIES BUSY

Shell German Troops Near St. Mihiel and Positions in Flanders—Belfort Again Under Fire.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The storming of French trenches near La Folie, west of Vimy, covering 800 metres, is chronicled in the official report from Berlin and is referred to in a French communiqué, which, however, asserts that some of the lost positions were recovered. Extensive damage of German organizations southeast of St. Mihiel is reported from Paris. Seven more German shells fell in Belfort this morning.

A dispatch to the Central News from Amsterdam repeats the report that large numbers of German troops have been transferred recently to northern France, stating that it is reported from the Belgian frontier that 600,000 men have been sent to that front. The message also says the Germans are planning to enlarge the Belgian port of Zeebrugge so that it may shelter more ships.

The text of the statement issued in Berlin today is as follows:

West of Vimy, our troops stormed first line French positions over a stretch of 800 metres, capturing more than 100 prisoners and five machine guns.

South of the Somme, the French in the course of the evening, again penetrated a small German trench section.

In the Bois le Prêtre an enemy areoplane was shot down by our infantry. It fell in flames, its two occupants dead.

Tonight's official report from Paris says:

In Belgium our heavy artillery continued the bombardment of the Vauban Fort and the trenches in the region of Het Sas.

In Artois a rather intense artillery duel has been going on between Hill 119 and the road from Neuville to Telus. The enemy, after having exploded a mine in front of our trench to the southwest of Hill 140, directed against our positions an infantry attack, which was repulsed.

Between Soissons and Rheims, to the south of Ville-aux-Bois, we attacked with grenades a small post, which the enemy was obliged to evacuate.

To the southeast of St. Mihiel our batteries caused extensive damage to the German organizations in the forest of Apremont.

Between 5:30 and 6:40 o'clock today the enemy threw seven shells on Belfort and its environs.

The French War Office this afternoon says out the following statement:

In Artois artillery on both sides continued to show activity. On the front extending from Hill 140 to the road from Neuville to La Folie, the Germans yesterday, just after midday, exploded two mines, heavily charged. To the west of La Folie they were able to penetrate some portions of our trench which they had destroyed by the explosion, but at certain points we drove them out by an effective hand-grenade attack. The fighting continued during the night.

South of the Somme River we bombarded the enemy's trenches.

In the Vosges there was cannonading on both sides in the neighborhood of Hartmannswellerkopf.

The following official statement was issued here tonight:

With reference to the German official communication of Feb. 8, stating that a German aeroplane squadron had attacked Dunkirk, General Sir Douglas Haig reports that a hostile aeroplane dropped four bombs near Poperinghe Station, no damage being done.

CHECKS BARLEY IMPORTS.

Britain Adds Material for Spirits to the Restricted List.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Barley for the making of spirits is to be added to the list of materials the importation of which is restricted in consequence of the shortage of mercantile tonnage, caused by the withdrawal of ships for military and naval purposes. Wood pulp, tobacco, fruits, and sugar imports are already restricted.

The apparently haphazard fashion in which the list is being made up has aroused some criticism. The Westminster Gazette says:

"Frankly, we are not at all content with the intimation that the reduction in the material required for the liquor trade is to be confined to barley for distilling. There remain barley, maize, rice, and molasses, imported to the extent of a million and a half tons a year by the breweries of the United Kingdom.

"The general sentiment certainly will be that the adult part of the population must be ready to curtail its consumption of beer before children go short of sugar, or bananas and apples are displaced from the dietary of the average household. In spite of increased taxation and shortening hours, there is still a large margin for a reduction of beer drinking, with positive gain to the community."

FERDINAND KAISER'S GUEST

Says William's Visit to Nish "Will Be Written in Letters of Gold."

BERLIN, Feb. 9, (via Amsterdam and London.)—An official communication, issued tonight, makes public the speeches delivered by Emperor William and King Ferdinand of Bulgaria at a luncheon given at the German Main Headquarters in honor of the Bulgarian Monarch.

"The visit of King Ferdinand," Emperor William said, "may be regarded as a symbol of the unity existing between the two states. This unity guaranteed not only by common political and economic interests, but also by a reciprocal feeling of sympathy, respect and confidence—confidence consecrated by blood shed by sons of both nations in a common fight for the same ideals."

Emperor William concluded by proposing a toast to "the victorious Bulgarian Army, the noble Bulgarian people, and its illustrious leader."

King Ferdinand, in reply, said:

"It is a particular satisfaction to be able to express to the Kaiser as the supreme War Lord of the invincible German troops, on German ground and at German headquarters, my sincere admiration of the glorious feats of arms accomplished by the incomparable German nation with God's gracious assistance. The visit of the Kaiser to Nish will be written in letters of gold in the history of the Bulgarian nation as marking the beginning of a new and promising future for the now united Bulgaria."

GET CLUE TO LINCOLN.

He Is Reported at Sea, with British Waiting for Him.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—It is reported here on excellent authority that I. T. T. Lincoln, the escaped German spy, is now on his way to Europe traveling under an alias which is said to possess such a Hibernian flavor that, considering the former Member of Parliament's facial characteristics, it is in itself practically a betrayal. The news of Lincoln's arrest is expected within the next forty-eight hours or so, when the ship on which he is traveling comes within range of British examination.

Germans to Free Burgomaster Max.

AMSTERDAM, Thursday, Feb. 10.—According to the Hamburger Nachrichten, Burgomaster Max of Brussels, who has been kept in prison by the Germans since the early part of the war, is soon to be released and will receive permission to reside in Switzerland.

HOLD HORSE RACES AS AIRCRAFT MENACE

Immense Crowd at Saloniki Meeting—Australian Pony Runs Mile in 1:40.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The NEW YORK TIMES has received the following from a high officer at Saloniki:

"A meeting organized by the Allied Racing Club at Saroniki on a recent Wednesday was a thoroughly successful affair in every sense of the word. The attendance was enormous, the weather all that could be desired and the arrangements throughout reflected the greatest credit on the executive.

"The feature of the afternoon was the performance of an Australian pony named Karaburno. With 10 stone 3 in the saddle, he won the principal event, the Kultur Stakes, one mile, in what must be pretty nearly record time, viz. 1 minute 40 seconds. This, of course, eclipses York's record of 1 minute 41 seconds, with 9 stone 10 up at Johannesburg in 1914, and it will be a surprise to most racing men in England and the United States to know that the famous South African's wonderful performance has been smashed on the battlefield. The only jarring note in the proceedings was when an aeroplane appeared overhead, causing Tipo to jump the rails in the second race.

"For the Zeppelin Handicap twenty-six candidates faced the starter and the handicapper had done his work so well that eights were freely offered on the field. Business was so brisk that the roar of the ring could almost be heard in the enemy lines. A favorite, however, was ultimately found in Captain O'Hara's Eileen and even a rumor of an approaching Zeppelin did not prevent her admirers from bringing her to a firm seven to two chance. After a long delay at the post they eventually got away on even terms and Eileen on the rail made the running from Tirpitz, Anzac, and Tipperary, with Little Willy last. There was little or no change until the distance, where Tipperary joined issue and in a desperate finish the favorite got home by the shortest of heads. Little Willy, who tailed off, broke a fetlock and had to be poleaxed."

SERBS ROUT AUSTRIANS.

Take 100 Prisoners in a Rearguard Action in Albania.

CORFU, Feb. 8.—A Serbian official statement issued here today says that on Feb. 2, during the retreat southward from Alessio of the Serbian troops, a night attack was delivered on the pursuing Austro-Hungarian forces who were aided by armed Albanian bands, and that the latter were put to flight after many had been killed and a hundred prisoners were taken, mostly Hungarians. The statement follows:

The Austrian troops, after occupying Alessio, which we evacuated, are continuing their advance on Durazzo. The Fourteenth Mountain Brigade on Feb. 1, with the co-operation of a number of armed Albanian bands, came into contact with some troops of the rear guard of one of our divisions.

Violent and bloody fighting occurred on Feb. 2 near the village of Blaama. The enemy succeeded in pressing our troops, but when reinforcements had come up a night attack was delivered and our forces retook all the positions they had just lost, and put the enemy to flight. The battlefield was covered with bodies of the enemy. We took about 100 prisoners, mostly Hungarians.

VIENNA, Feb. 9, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued today:

Vanguards of the Austro-Hungarian troops operating in Albania have crossed the River Im and occupied Prezija, (about twelve miles northeast of Durazzo,) and the heights northwest of the town. The enemy, composed of remnants of Serbian units, Italian detachments, and Essad Pasha's mercenaries, avoided battle and retreated toward the south and southeast.

Only when occupying Velja, eight kilometers (about five miles) northwest of Tiraina, did a short battle develop. In it the enemy was repulsed.

Our airmen have recently repeatedly bombarded with success the troop camps near Durazzo and Italian steamers lying in the harbor there.

In Montenegro the situation is quiet. The disarming of the Montenegrins has been completed.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—The number of Serbian troops which have reached the Island of Corfu is estimated at 75,000 by a correspondent of the Petit Parisien, who says that in two days 100,000 Serbians will have arrived there and the evacuation of Albania will have been completed.

The despatch says the Bulgarians have occupied Tirana, twenty miles east of Durazzo, and that important fighting apparently is imminent. The Austrians in front of Durazzo are hampered by the bad condition of the roads.

A French detachment, the correspondent reports, has occupied the Greek island of Fano, to the north of Corfu.

REPORTS THE ROON A BRITISH PRIZE

Continued from Page 1.

Building. At 5 o'clock no one there had heard anything about it. A member of Consul General Clive Bayley's staff, when asked about the report, replied:

"I have no doubt that it is very interesting and hope that the report of the capture of the German warship by the Drake is correct. We have heard nothing about it here in any way. The staff is kept busy with consular matters from 9 in the morning until 10 at night, and there is no time to read the evening newspapers.

"When the war started, and cruisers were constantly on guard outside New York Harbor we occasionally received reports from the commanders to send to the Admiralty; but now they send them all direct or through the Admiral on the station at Halifax."

Drake Recently Repaired.

Officials of the Quebec Steamship Company said yesterday that when the Bermudian left Bermuda on Sunday morning, the Drake had not arrived with any prizes in tow, nor had the officers heard of any rumors of a fight between the German warship Roon and the British cruiser.

The Drake, a four-funneled cruiser, carrying, as the dispatch indicates, two 9.2-inch guns, had been undergoing repairs at Bermuda, it was said, and was refitting for another scouting cruise when the news came of the arrival of the Appam at Norfolk. Orders were sent from the Admiralty in London to the Admiral on the West Indian Station to scour the seas for the Möwe, and it was possible that the Drake was dispatched hurriedly from Bermuda to join the Essex, Lancaster, Berwick, Bedford, and the French cruiser Descartes in the chase of the German raider.

The Drake was one of the British cruisers which patroled the North Atlantic path from Philadelphia to Halifax during the first two or three months of the war. Later she patroled from the Caribbean to Bermuda. Later still she has been spoken between the Canaries and the Azores and off the western coast of Africa. From Nov. 25 till Dec. 25, 1914, she was supposed to be attached to Admiral Sturdee's squadron, but no mention is made of her among the ships which he had with him when he sank von Spee's squadron off the Falkland Islands on Dec. 8, 1914.

The Roon was with the German mine layer Albatross when the latter was sunk in the Baltic on July 2, 1915, by the Russian cruisers Rurik, Makaroff, Bayan, Bogatyr and Oleg. The Russian official report of the engagement contains the following reference to the Roon as she was pursued by the Rurik:

"The Rurik soon had the satisfaction of seeing the effect of her salvos, for the enemy's fire weakened. The Roon's four 8-inch guns were silenced and fire broke out aboard. Obviously disliking further conflict, the enemy disappeared rapidly in the fog."

The Roon is a vessel of 9,050 tons, and was commissioned thirteen years ago. She carries four 8.2-inch guns, mounted two to a turret, and ten 6-inch guns. She is manned by about 550 officers and men.

It is the general belief in local shipping circles that if the information contained in evening newspaper messages is correct the armed merchantman they refer to may have been the German steamship Ponga, which recently captured the Elder-Dempster liner Appam after having met and destroyed seven British freighters. The British Government has information that the Ponga, when she overhauled the Appam, was accompanied by an unarmed merchantman which was acting as a scout for the raider. This would account for the third vessel mentioned in the message.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The British Embassy says it has no information about the capture of the German cruiser Roon or any other vessel. The Counselor of the Embassy has made a special inquiry and reports that there is absolutely nothing on the subject in the Embassy offices.

THE MISSING ORISSA SAFE AT ST. NAZAIRE

Steamer Which it Was Feared a Raider Had Caught, Hit a Rock—No One Killed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 9. — The steamship Orissa of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company has put into St. Nazaire, having struck a rock.

No lives were lost.

Sanderson & Son of 26 Broadway, agents for the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, said that the Orissa left Antofagasta, Chile, on Dec. 26 for Liverpool, via the Strait of Magellan, with a cargo of copper, which was insured at high rates. She was due at Las Palmas on Jan. 24.

Agents of various British freight lines which trade from this port to Australia, China, Japan, South America, and Africa received notice by cable yesterday that, following the capture of the Appam and the sinking of the five steamers by the Möwe, no reports would be sent here regarding the movements of their steamers while the war lasted.

RUSSIANS CHECK GERMAN ATTACK

Prevent Capture of Liksno Station, Near Dvinsk, Though Foes Used Big Guns.

DRIVE AUSTRIANS IN SOUTH

Occupy Uscieczko and Cross to the Western Bank of the Dniester River.

PETROGRAD, Feb

WAR DOESN'T STOP MUSIC IN LEIPSIC

An American Hears a Gewandhaus Concert Conducted by Arthur Nikisch.

SOLDIERS IN THE ORCHESTRA

They Accompany the Singers of Christmas Lieder and Other Hymns of Peace.

By JAMES O'DONNELL BENNETT.

LEIPSIC, Dec. 27.—The great hall of the Gewandhaus orchestra was crowded. None of the women in the audience wore gay colors, for that is not done in wartime, but many of them were richly dressed.

More significant, however, of the place the Gewandhaus orchestra holds in the popular heart was the presence of throngs of people who obviously were from the more modest walks of life. When the audience promenaded in the foyer during the intermission there walked in the circling line many men in dress coats and many women in elaborate costumes, but the majority were very simply attired.

The number of young people was noteworthy. Also in the line, and seeming as happy and eager as any of the young people, were many professors from the university. Among them were several of those who for seven hours had been accompanying a group of travelers from neutral countries in the round of sightseeing and lectures which had been included in the program of the Leipsic day.

The concert by the Gewandhaus orchestra was to close the formal part of the day's exircises for the guests. It began at 7 o'clock, following the lecture on philosophy in the middle ages, which had been given at 6 by Dr. Wundt.

The party went directly from the lecturer's presence to the concert, for it appeared to be a principle with the Leipsickers that no hour of our fleeting twenty-four in their midst should be wasted.

Above the portal of the orchestra hall appear the words, "Res severa verum gaudium." The Germans translate that sentence into "Ein ernstes Ding ist wahre Freude," and perhaps we would say, "The serious things of life are its true joy."

It seemed to me that the Leipsickers of these war days were living their motto quite successfully and unaffectedly as they sat in the hall of their famous orchestra and applauded Arthur Nikisch until he had to come forward and bow again and again.

The program was not one that you could describe as ponderous, nor yet was it frivolous. It included the chorale, "In Dulci Jubilo," of Bach, the greatest man of several great men who have done their life work in Leipsic; Christmas songs of the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, sung by the boys of Thomas school, where Bach was cantor; Humperdinck's "Song of the Shepherds at the Cradle," from the oratorio of "Christus"; the "Beethoven-Lied" of Peter Cornelius, and the "Symphonie Pastorale" of Beethoven.

Thus, with Bach and Beethoven and old splendid Christmas songs did the "Huns" divert themselves. I love to see them at play because the sight answers so many ravings that have been uttered against Germany since August, 1914.

This occasion was, if attendance and enthusiasm mean anything, typical of what a German city of 600,000 people regards as lofty diversion. That kind of diversion they make accessible to the great mass of the people.

The Gewandhaus orchestra has been maintained by the citizens of Leipsic for nearly a century and three-quarters. It gives every year twenty-two regular concerts and twenty-two public rehearsals. The admission to the public rehearsals, given every Wednesday morning of the season, is less than 50 cents.

The hall of the orchestra is never used for any occasion except these concerts and one other series of special concerts, the exact character of which I failed to learn. The fact that interested me was that billiard matches, motion picture shows, and dancing exhibitions are not allowed in the building on which appears the words: "Res severa verum gaudium."

Once a year the choir boys from the Thomas school are invited to sing with the orchestra and its performance of the old Christmas hymns is received with special favor and tenderness because a German loves a child in the same way he loves music, and that means wholeheartedly and unaffectedly.

There was an almost unearthly beauty in the singing of these gifted boys and in the yearning songs of adoration they gave with so much feeling. The hall was still and the people were deeply touched when the lads lifted their voices in the ancient hymn of Heinrich von Laufenberg, "In a Cradle Lay a Child."

The words are simple and the singers wafted them out like a benediction to the people, who for so many months have been wrung by so many anxieties and so many sacrifices. Those words told the old story of the coming of the child whose birth the angels heralded, and men and women became children again under the spell of a song that Germany has been singing for 600 years, the song of—

> * * * die Jungfrau klar,
> Maria, die das Kind gebar.
> Jesus, der Herre mein,
> Der war das Kindelein.

Another feature of the occasion that showed how Germany in war time, and even the warriors of Germany, are able to think something besides war and do something besides make war was the presence of soldiers in the orchestra. I counted seven players who were wearing the uniform.

The status as artists of these soldiers is known to music lovers in America, especially those who followed the work of the elder Damrosch and of Theodore Thomas. What the present rank of the Gewandhaus Orchestra is compared with other great orchestras of the world I do not know, but I do know that twenty years ago the most a Chicagoan would concede when he extolled the Thomas Orchestra was that the Gewandhaus Orchestra was the greater institution, solely because it had the longer history.
(Copyright, 1916, by The Chicago Tribune.)

HELPS AN ENEMY AVIATOR.

German Drops Note for British, to Send Trousers to Captive.

BERLIN, Feb. 9, (via London.)—A new illustration of how the amenities of warfare are observed by hostile airmen is given in a letter from a German aviator on the western front.

This aviator was a participant in an aerial battle in which a British aeroplane was shot down nd one of the aviators killed. The second was uninjured, but, in landing, his trousers had been irreparably damaged.

The captured aviator thus afflicted, the German letter writer says, was so distressed that the German aviator mounted an aeroplane and dropped a note into the British lines. An hour later an English flier appeared, returning the call, and dropped a bundle containing new trousers for his compatriot.

ACROSS OCEAN IN 15 HOURS.

Claude Grahame-White's Vision of Flying Twenty Years Hence.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 10.—In an article in The Daily Express Claude Grahame-White forecasts twenty years hence there will be a regular transatlantic flying service, whereby it will be possible to journey by a giant aeroplane from London to New York in fifteen hours.

He says that the aeroplane of the future will be a many-engined machine, by which the risk of a mechanical breakdown will be reduced almost to the vanishing point. It will have widespread and multiple planes, its horsepower will be reckoned in thousands instead of hundreds and a speed of 200 miles an hour will be attained.

PLAN GREATER YARDS TO ENLARGE NAVY

Daniels and Advisers to Consult Today on Equipment for Five-Year Construction.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Secretary Daniels will tomorrow take up with his advisory council of Navy Department Bureau Chiefs the question of plans for the enlargement of the building capacity of the various navy yards with a view to shaping plans for the accommodation of naval construction embraced in the $522,000,000 five-year naval program now before Congress. Some time ago the Secretary called on the various navy yards engaged in shipbuilding to submit a statement of their needs in the way of yard development.

At Mr. Daniels's request the New York Navy Yard has drawn up plans and specifications for increasing the shipbuilding capacity of that yard by the construction of an additional battleship-building slip at a cost of approximately $350,000. This plan would give the New York Yard two building slips, and, with the four docks and other facilities there, it would be possible, after the completion of the suggested new slip, to build four dreadnoughts at one time at that yard—an entire division of the fleet—and turn out four dreadnoughts every four years, at an average rate of one battleship a year.

At present three dreadnoughts are in various stages of construction at the New York Yard—the Arizona, California, and Battleship No. 43. The Arizona has been launched, the California will be launched next August, and material is being prepared and assembled for Battleship No. 43, which will be laid down on the slip on which the California now lies.

Under the plan recommended by the experts of the navy yard an additional slip would be built north of the present battleship ways and these two building slips would enable the New York yard to have two battleships under construction on the ways, while two other dreadnoughts were being finished in the water after being launched. Four battleships simultaneously constructed under such a plan is believed to represent the limit of the constructive capacity of that yard.

On urgent recommendation of Secretary Daniels Congress is making available immediately $100,000 for new tools for the New York Navy Yard, to be used in the construction of Battleship 43, also an immediate appropriation of $500,000 for the Mare Island Navy Yard, for use in the construction of Battleship 44. But these appropriations are for two ships authorized by the last Congress and do not look to the enlargement of navy yard capacity for handling construction embraced in the five-year program, or constructing ships not yet authorized.

Secretary Daniels said tonight that he had not yet taken up for departmental consideration the question of yard enlargement beyond calling on the various yards for recommendations as to their need, but that it was his plan to take in this matter up tomorrow with the bureau chiefs, composing his advisory council, in their regular weekly meeting. In these plans the Philadelphia Navy Yard will also be considered as it is Secretary Daniels's purpose to ask Congress to make an appropriation for the building of slips there in time to take care of the construction of the battleships.

LANGHORNE DENIES CHARGE

Major Called to Fort Bliss for Inquiry on Letter Carrying.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Feb. 9.—Major George T. Langhorne, of the Eighth Cavalry, who is alleged to have carried important documents from Berlin to Washington for the German Ambassador, was recalled today from his duties at Sierra Blanca, Texas, on the Mexican border, to Fort Bliss, for an inquiry into the charge against him, which the Secretary of War has undertaken to investigate personally.

Major Langhorne today professed to be completely in ignorance of the entire matter.

"I heard nothing of the charge," he said. "If I had, it would not be proper for me to talk at this time, but I would have nothing to say, as today is the first time I have had the slightest indication that such an occurrence happened. I will welcome an investigation."

NORWEGIANS ORDER 27 NEW SHIPS HERE

American Yards Busy Constructing Freighters for the Scandinavians.

OLD VESSELS PURCHASED

Prices Paid for All Bottoms Reported by Brokers to be 50 Per Cent. Higher Than Before the War.

Announcement was made yesterday that Norwegian shipping interests had contracted with the Manitowoc Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company of Manitowoc, Wis., for the building of six vessels of about 3,000 tons each. This brings to twenty-seven the total number of ships which are to be completed by American builders before the end of the calendar year for Norwegian interests.

According to shipping men the Norwegians entered the American market several months ago, and purchased as many vessels as possible. A few vessels were picked up along the coast, and then the region of the Great Lakes was scoured with some success, and when all available tonnage had been purchased, contracts were made where possible with American builders. Most of the vessels under construction are not of heavy tonnage, however.

It was first reported that these small vessels would be used only in the Baltic trade, but it was said yesterday by L. Johnsen of Hannevig & Johnsen, 78 Broad Street, who have been instrumental in placing many of the contracts for Norwegian interests, that it was not known whether or not these ships were to be used in that trade. He said they would be capable of engaging in trans-Atlantic commerce, and added significantly that there was little Baltic trade just at present.

C. Ravn, the Norwegian Consul General, 17 State Street, confirmed the fact that many Norwegian shipping men had contracted for vessels to be built in this country. He said that formerly Norway had obtained many of her ships from England, but that, as English shipyards were busy on English ships alone, the Norwegians had to turn to America. He admitted that "unheard of" prices were being paid for vessels built in America.

Christoffer Hannevig, who has had charge of placing the contracts which his firm has made, said yesterday the price of vessels at the present time could be safely estimated as 50 per cent. higher than before the war.

Besides the ships the Manitowoc Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company was building, six ships of 3,300 tons each, were under construction by the American Shipbuilding Company of Cleveland, Ohio, it was learned yesterday. They began to be finished in June and July this year for Norwegian owners. The contracts were arranged by Hannevig & Johnsen. When asked for whom the ships were building, Mr. Johnsen replied: "They are all Norwegian shipping men, but I can't tell you who the owners are. The ships have already been sold several times over."

Mr. Johnsen said five tank steamers of 5,000 tons each were building by the Baltimore Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company of Baltimore, Md., for the Lloffer Hannevig of Christiania, Norway. Two of them were to be finished by July, and one in each of the months of October, November, and December, he said.

It was also learned that two vessels of 9,340 tons each were under construction in San Francisco by the Union Iron Works Company for Wilhelm Jebsen Berger of Norway.

Three tank steamers of 9,000 tons each are building for Norwegian owners by the Chesapeake Shipbuilding Company of Chester, Penn.; also four steamers of 3,300 tons each by the Toledo Shipbuilding Company. It was also learned that another vessel of 4,380 tons was being built in San Francisco for a Norwegian firm, but neither the name of the builders nor the owners could be learned. The Maryland Steel Company at Sparrow's Point, Md., was also said to be constructing vessels for Norwegian purchasers.

French Airmen Raid Smyrna.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 10.—An Athens dispatch to The Daily Mail says that a squadron of French aeroplanes dropped bombs on Smyrna on Tuesday.

SPEED ON DEFENSE GRATIFIES WILSON

Continued from Page 1.

Blue, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, still on the stand. Admiral Blue presented the department's proposals for a redrafting of the naval reserve law, worked out in elaborate detail, and the subject was under debate all day.

These department proposals embody virtually a new act by which the department hopes to get 30,000 reservists within a few years, and maintain an ample supporting force automatically regulated by the size of the navy. It is proposed to change the term enlistment to voluntary enrollment in the reserve, make reservists subject to the Articles of War only when under call for service, revise the rate of pay, grant preference to men who have served sixteen years in the navy and who seek Government employment ashore, retirement rights to men who serve thirty years continuously in the navy and reserve, and to transfer sixteen and twenty year service men in the regular line to the reserve on liberal terms of pay.

The Senate passed the Naval Academy and navy yard measures without division and almost without discussion. The only item of debate was a brief statement by Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts criticising the slow building of battleships in the United States as compared with foreign countries.

"Battleships 43 and 44 were authorized a year ago," said Mr. Lodge. "They were sent by the Secretary of the Navy to Mare Island and New York. The ways of both of these yards are occupied; the ways at Mare Island are not big enough to take a superdreadnought, and there is no money with which to extend them. If this money is not given they will not be extended. Therefore it is of the utmost importance that this money shall be made available at once for the purpose of extending the Mare Island ways and getting equipment to the New York ways.

"By the time the keels of those ships are laid it will be eighteen months from their authorization. We build a battleship in three years. That is a little longer than English and German yards, but we waste a whole year and a half before we begin to build. If we need any increases in the navy we need them now. This is a step in the direction of getting the ships authorized last year which cannot be begun before September or October—getting them as quickly as possible—and I hope the joint resolution will pass immediately."

PACIFISTS AGAIN HEARD.

Wise, Villard, Fisher, and Others Before House Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The pacifists had their inning before the House Committee on Military Affairs today. Representatives of the Society of Friends and a score of others, speaking under the auspices of the Women's Peace Party, opposed the preparedness plans of the Administration.

A majority of the speakers, including the women, disclaimed any sympathy with a peace-at-any-price doctrine, but Oswald Garrison Villard, President of the New York Evening Post, prefaced his remarks with the statement that under certain conditions he would wear that designation as a badge of honor.

"If it means to believe," he said, "that there is no cause leading up to war which cannot be composed and adjudicated by international tribunals precisely as the quarrels of individuals are vindicated, then I would be willing to have the stigma of a peace-at-any-price man attached to me, and I should wear it as a distinction."

Mr. Villard urged that the army be reduced to the status of national police it occupied in 1895.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York, James Maurer, President of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor; Miss Lillian D. Wald of New York, and other speakers charged that the press was partial to the preparedness cause. Mr. Maurer asserting that "the poison of a subsidized press is largely responsible for this agitation."

Rabbi Wise said he did not question the motives of the President, nor would he criticise him, but Congress was laboring under a misapprehension if it thought the reception accorded the President on his recent tour was evidence of popular approval of preparedness.

Miss Wald said she would produce for the record an appeal from a defense society that had used franked envelopes of the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Maurer, who said that, as President of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, he knew the sentiment of the working class, charged that the press was controlled by the money interests, and got into a hot colloquy with Representative Anthony, who challenged his assertion. Mr. Anthony told Maurer that if the remainder of his argument was as logical as his charge he would make a very poor witness.

Walter Fisher of Chicago, ex-Secretary of the Interior, said he regarded the Continental Army plan as "clever but not practicable." He said this nation should build submarines until the European war had definitely established the value of battleships.

The Rev. John MacCracken, Chancellor Emeritus of the University of New York, said he knew of only two ministers in New York who favored preparedness. One was a Canadian by birth, he said, and the other an Englishman. He was not opposed, he said, to maintaining and increasing the army on a basis of a growing population, and to pay for it he proposed that Congress "take half the retail price of death-dealing munitions, as you take it from death-dealing whisky now."

Mrs. Florence Kelley of New York told of the activities of a "Woman's Relief Committee" in New York City.

"This committee, composed of fashionable women, sent out a circular appeal to the women of the country to prepare to care for the wounded," she said. "As a result of the hysteria women are running to department stores to get blankets to keep in cedar chests until the next war. I live in the Summer on an isolated farm in Maine. One of these circulars reached my Summer address and asked me to turn over my country house to care for the wounded in the coming war."

Frederic C. Howe, New York State Immigration Commissioner, said the spreading of investments abroad by the bankers of any country caused its wars.

Mrs. Sara Bard Field of California asserted that the so-called yellow peril was a myth. The Japanese and Chinese were being crowded out of their own country by growing population, she said, and the United States, with vast unoccupied lands, must give them shelter.

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BRIAND STIRS ITALY.

Great Demonstration of Sympathy for France Over Premier's Visit.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Feb. 9.—The imminent arrival here of Premier Briand and his colleagues has led to a demonstration of Franco-Italian fraternity surpassing any that has occurred since France and Italy bought together in 1859 against Austria for the liberation of Lombardy.

The enthusiasm is even greater than that shown during the visit of President Loubet, which marked the greatest rapprochement between the two countries since Italy joined the Triple Alliance and wiped out the sad memories of Italo-French antagonism, especially at the time of the Crispi Administration, when his close relations with Bismarck and the Kaiser risked bringing about war between the two Latin nations.

M. Briand's visit, it is declared here, will consecrate before the world the identity of views and policy of Italy and France and the same determination to overcome their common enemy by forming an irresistible unit.

M. Briand and his colleagues will be the guests of the Italian Premier, who has had the splendid apartment formerly occupied by J. P. Morgan at the Grand Hotel reserved for them. Tomorrow night the Minister of Foreign Affairs will give a dinner in their honor at the Palace Consulta. Friday afternoon Prince Colonna, the Mayor of Rome, will hold a reception in the Capitol. In the evening of the same day there will be a dinner at the French Embassy. On Saturday a luncheon will be given by the Italian Government at the Villa Borghese. In the evening the visitors will leave for the front on a visit to the King.

MARSHALL READY TO RUN.

His Name Will Go On the Oregon Primary Ballot.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 9.—The name of Thomas R. Marshall of Indiana will appear on the Democratic primary ballot in Oregon as a candidate for renomination for Vice President. F. S. Myers, the local Postmaster, and Robert A. Miller, President of the Jackson Club, have constituted themselves, with Mr. Marshall's consent, a committee to take care of his interests here.

Mr. Marshall is not actively working for re-nomination, his secretary, Mark Thistlewaite, explains in a letter to Mr. Myers, but says he "will gladly accept if the Democrats wish to renominate him."

HUGHES DISOWNS PLAN TO BOOM HIM

Continued from Page 1.

not have these facts in possession before your meeting Saturday last, as you have practically instructed against Hughes, Roosevelt, and Hitchcock.

I do not think your delegate will feel bound by these instructions, because snap judgment was taken on you. Certainly your delegate will be in position to help us at Buchanan to elect a Hughes delegate from the district, either Rovercromb, Hackman, or W. H. Goodwin. It is a most unfortunate thing that your meeting instructed your delegates for Fuller for delegate at large. I can tell you with absolute certainty that Slemp, Martin, and Fulwiler will have absolutely nothing to do with party affairs in this district under the next Administration. They are already blacklisted. Of course, I think in the end they may ride each other down to get on the Hughes band wagon, but they will not be needed.

I am giving you this information for your benefit, and I want you to write Mr. Hitchcock. His address is Room 45, 1 Sixtieth Street, New York City. Let me hear from you when you get Hitchcock's answer. If I had known about the plans two weeks ago I could have gone into our Republican meetings here and easily elected seven delegates. Unfortunately I did not know, and our people stayed away from the meeting. I will, however, be at both conventions, Buchanan and Roanoke, and I will have plenty of friends.

Mr. Slemp's letter to Justice Hughes was as follows:

My dear Justice Hughes:

I take the liberty of writing to you in regard to a political situation that has developed in the State of Virginia. Conventions are called in the State to select delegates to attend the Republican National Convention at Chicago, June 7. The State convention is called for Roanoke, March 29, and the district conventions at various times and places in respective districts.

There is a general feeling in the State that the delegates in the State should go to the national convention uninstructed, and there, with the Republicans from the other States in the Union, assist in selecting the most available man as a candidate. I am Chairman of our State Committee, a member of Congress from the only Republican district in the State.

About ten days ago a movement started in the State, directed from New York City by Frank H. Hitchcock, former Postmaster General, favoring you as a Republican nominee. He has secured around him in our State a few of his old appointees, R. E. Cabell, former Commissioner of Internal Revenue, now living at Richmond, Va.; B. A. Davis, Postmaster, under Mr. Hitchcock at Rocky Mount, and S. Brown Allen, former Postmaster at Staunton, Va.

I inclose you a copy of a letter written by Colonel S. Brown Allen to one of my friends, who forwarded the same to me. In this letter is explained a movement by Mr. Hitchcock, and I have other letters of a similar character. You will observe it advocates an attack on me, as State Chairman, and the organization generally, with the statement that Mr. Hitchcock is to be Chairman of the National Committee and again Postmaster General, therefore the dispenser of patronage, and that those who indorse his views and support you as Presidential candidate will receive commensurate consideration afterward.

I am not willing that I should be placed in the attitude of opposing you as a candidate for the Presidency, and that is the view of thousands of Republicans in our State; neither do I think it is right for a fight to be inaugurated in our State against me and others, upon the supposition that we oppose you.

I am writing you at the earliest moment to acquaint you of the situation that has so recently developed under your name, and at the same time to assure you that there has been no hostility exhibited toward you anywhere in our State, but on the contrary the greatest admiration and friendship exist for you. Very respectfully,

C. BASCOM SLEMP.

Feb. 8, 1916.

The following statement was issued here tonight by Mr. Slemp:

"There is a general feeling in our State that the delegation to the Republican National Convention should go uninstructed, and I believe this feeling is prevalent among Southern Republicans. As a consequence I deplore the effort that is being made in our State of Virginia, and I understand in other Southern States, to secure instructions for candidates, and more particularly to secure them by the promise of political patronage.

"I certainly hope and believe it will not succeed. The Republicans of Virginia and the South are capable of running their own affairs without outside interference, and, in my judgment, they will do so. I hope the Republicans of our State, and, I may add, too, of the South, will send delegates to Chicago unpledged to any man to assist in formulating a platform and in nominating a man as a Republican nominee most responsive to the needs of the nation. In pursuance of this thought the correspondence of Justice Hughes is given."

When the Republican National Committee met in Washington in December to select the place for holding the party's national convention sentiment in favor of the nomination of Justice Hughes was very prevalent. Mr. Hitchcock was here then, and he was credited with working in the interest of Justice Hughes's nomination. It was obvious during the National Committee's meeting that the old-line politicians did not look kindly on Justice Hughes as a possible Presidential nominee, while Republican politicians in the lower school were greatly impressed with the view that he was the one man whose views would accomplish the defeat of President Wilson.

It was asserted by many at that time that Justice Hughes was more popular with the rank and file of Republicans than any other prominent member of the party. What was said when the committee was meeting here showed that the plan of the party managers was not in favor any particular man for the Presidential nomination, but to encourage the booms of a number of aspirants so that the convention would be unable to make a choice until the leaders got together and agreed upon a candidate of their own choosing. The basic principle of this plan is not distasteful to those who hope Justice Hughes will be the party's nominee, for they realize that the best opportunity for the selection of the ex-Governor will lie in a spontaneous outburst of Hughes sentiment in the convention when it becomes apparent that none of the favorite sons can be nominated offhand.

CABELL DENIES THE STORY.

Would Like to See Hughes Nominated, but Also Wants Party Harmony.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 9.—Royal E. Cabell said tonight that so far as he knew there was not one word of truth in the statements in the letter alleged to have been written by S. Brown Allen. He declared that Frank Hitchcock had just told him over the long-distance telephone that the whole story was a fabrication.

"It is true," added Mr. Cabell, "that I, in common with thousands of Republicans in Virginia, would like to see Justice Hughes or a man of his type nominated for President, but any fight that I am making will be entirely within the party organization and will not be carried to the point of endangering party harmony."

"I have also talked over the long-distance telephone with Colonel Allen in Staunton, and he authorizes me to say that any statements he might have made in his letter relative to Mr. Hitchcock were unauthorized and made on his own responsibility during the progress of a bitter factional campaign now waging in his district."

HITCHCOCK MAKES DENIAL.

Says His Alleged Conversation with Allen Never Took Place.

Frank H. Hitchcock said at the Metropolitan Club last night that the letter alleged to have been written by Mr. Brown Allen was purely imaginary, and without foundation.

"I do know Mr. Brown Allen," said Mr. Hitchcock, "but I have not seen him for years. The conversation he said he had with me never took place. I have heard that Mr. Brown Allen has been reached from Richmond, and that he has repudiated his letter.

"So far as I know there is no organized or concerted effort to get the nomination for Justice Hughes. The letters mentioned in the dispatches were evidently intended for use in home or State politics entirely."

Charles D. Hilles, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, said that he had heard of no concerted plan to promote a campaign for the nomination of Justice Hughes. He said he had not heard of Mr. Hitchcock's plan to organize a campaign in Virginia to send the delegation to the Chicago Convention instructed for the Supreme Court Justice. Nor did he know that Governor Whitman was supporting the candidacy of Justice Hughes until he read it in THE NEW YORK TIMES a few days ago.

Mr. Hilles said that he had not seen Mr. Hitchcock since the National Committee met in Washington in December.

"Mr. Hitchcock was then talking about nominating Justice Hughes for the Presidency," he said, "just as every politician was talking about one or another favorite candidate. But you are the first person to speak to me about the plan disclosed in the dispatches from Washington. I had heard nothing of details of it."

William Barnes said last night that he "preferred to make no comment" upon the letter written by Justice Hughes, or upon the assertion that Mr. Hitchcock was conducting his campaign.

WHITMAN URGES HUGHES.

Declines Comment on Justice's Letter—Albany's View of It.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—One thing about the letter from Justice Hughes which has made an impression at the Capitol is the absence of any positive declaration that he would decline to accept the Presidential nomination, even though it should come to him as the result of unanimous action, taken by acclamation, in the Republican National Convention next June.

In this connection one Republican leader pointed out to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that despite the growing indications of an unmistakable intent on the part of the Progressive element in the Republican Party to bring him forward as the Republican standard bearer in the coming national fight, the disapproval on the part of Justice Hughes of the use of his name was not couched in language one whit more emphatic in the present letter than it was in a statement issued for similar reasons last May, when his name was mentioned in connection with the Presidential nomination, but when no Hughes boom of any serious proportions had developed as yet.

Here is the text of the statement authorized by Justice Hughes on that occasion:

"Justice Hughes wholly disapproves the use of his name in connection with the Presidential campaign. Not only has he no desire to enter politics, but as a member of the Supreme Court he is not available. He is not a candidate in any sense and cannot permit his name to be used."

"If the Republicans throughout the land, as the growing strength of the Hughes sentiment would indicate, still held to the hope of having him assume the leadership in the Presidential fight despite his statement of last May, is there any reason to believe that his present statement would deter the Republican Party from calling him from his position on the bench in case such action should appear essential to the welfare of the party and the country at the time of the national convention?" said the Republican leader in discussing the letter.

Governor Whitman, who of late has lost no opportunity to proclaim his preference for Justice Hughes, when the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES tonight outlined to him the contents of Justice Hughes's letter, said:

"Until I see the full text of the letter I shall not make any comment on it, except to say that I still believe that Justice Hughes would be the strongest candidate the Republicans could nominate for President."

In case Justice Hughes should make it plain that he is definitely out of the race, would you make a fight for the delegates from this State?" Governor Whitman was asked.

"I do not care to say anything further than I have said for the present," said the Governor.

Governor Whitman's friends believe that with Justice Hughes eliminated, the Governor would stand as good a chance as any of the candidates now in the field of landing the Republican nomination. This, however, is not in accord with the reports brought to the Capitol by influential Republicans in close touch with the national situation. They say that all thought of grooming Governor Whitman for the Presidential race was abandoned soon after he assumed office as Governor.

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FILENE SUGGESTS A NEUTRAL LEAGUE

Thinks a Pan-American Scheme Would Gain European Adherents.

OUR INACCURATE STATISTICS

Secretary Redfield Tells Commerce Delegates of Large Underestimates of Exports.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Speaking today before the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Edward Filene of Boston said that the Chamber's recent referendum approving the proposal that this country take the initiative in the establishment of an international court to settle the disputes of nations has "effectively given the lie" to the charge that "the chief interest of American business men in the war is the chance it gives them to coin the agony of Europe into increased dividends."

"The vote indicates," said Mr. Filene, "that American business men, if they could feel that thereby they were doing their share in keeping the peace of the world, would be willing to help punish the violators of international agreements by putting an embargo upon all goods as well as munitions of war. Hereafter the man who charges American business men with a willingness to sacrifice principle in a greed for blood money must reckon with the vote on this referendum."

Mr. Filene said it was the clear duty of the United States and the States of South America to take steps to complete a Pan-American program which would include international arbitration, with power behind it to enforce its operation. "If such a program is in existence," he said, "it is probable that other neutral countries may want to join in it for their self-preservation. For the contrasting examples of unprepared Belgium invaded, while prepared Switzerland, with war on all sides, is intact, will drive them to preparation and involve them in the inevitable cycle of increasing armaments, increasing taxation to pay for the armaments, and the revolutionary protests that the taxation will in time produce, unless there is adopted some practical method for settling future disputes along the lines of the proposals the business men of the United States have now agreed upon."

Wholesale inaccuracies in Government export statistics were admitted today by Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce in a speech before the Chamber. He said, however, that by an order issued Feb. 1 he had remedied the situation so far as was in his power, and that the errors of the past, caused by refusal of shippers to give the Government facts and by antiquated laws, would not be repeated.

"Such errors have existed in recording exports," said he, "are probably understated. The business of compiling figures of $5,000,000,000 a year under a law of 1820 is not a simple matter. The errors have been caused wholly by shippers who were unwilling to state facts. I welcome your co-operation. You are now witnesses that there are no closed doors in the Department of Commerce. So long as I have anything to do with that department, if there is anything of concealment I will show it up."

Mr. Redfield was an unannounced speaker on the day's program.

Others who addressed the Chamber were Dr. Wellington Koo, the Chinese Minister, who said that in China the greatest of world markets awaited the American business man, and Senator Fletcher of Florida, who spoke of the work facing the Pan-American International High Commission.

The afternoon session was devoted to consideration of committee reports on Federal trade, immigration, a national budget, vocational education, foreign relations and statistics. Approval was voiced of a recommendation that the Federal Government co-operate financially with the States in vocational training at a maximum expenditure of $7,200,000 a year.

Tomorrow will be the last day of the convention, which will listen to addresses on national defense by Secretaries Garrison and Daniels, President Wilson will deliver an address at the annual dinner tomorrow night.

Governor's Secretary Heads Manila Bank.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, Feb. 9.—Governor General Harrison's Secretary, Samuel Ferguson, has been elected President of the Insular Bank. Four years ago he was a clerk.

RECKONING my time, an original pattern draft, measuring, fitting, delivery, etc., there's no profit in a single order. If I don't make a regular customer, I don't make money.

Not unless my brains have turned to sawdust am I going to take a chance that you won't come back with your second, third and so-on orders.

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OUR NAVY TORPEDO CALLED THE BEST

Naval Consulting Board Also Told of Wonderful New Aeroplane Engine.

HAS FOREIGN SHIP PLANS

Edison and Robins Tell What the Proposed Great National Laboratory Will Accomplish.

The United States Navy possesses at the present moment the most effective torpedo in the world, an aeroplane engine that is said to represent the very last word in engine construction of that kind is a promise of the near future, and plans and specifications have been made for the greatest research laboratory in the world, where work that now takes months to accomplish can be finished in as many days, are some of the interesting things announced at a meeting of the Naval Consulting Board, held in the New York Navy Yard yesterday.

It was the most important meeting the board has yet held, and among the official documents submitted to its members for their study and instruction were the correct designs of some of the latest and most powerful war craft in the navies of the warring powers of Europe. How these plans came into the possession of the board was one of the many secrets that the members of the board refused to divulge. It was admitted that the foreign plans showed many improvements in warship construction and armament that up to a short time ago were mysteries so far as the American navy was concerned.

Those present at yesterday's meeting were Thomas A. Edison, Chairman of the board; Dr. L. H. Baekeland, Howard E. Coffin, William LeRoy Emmet, Peter Cooper Hewitt, Andrew M. Hunt, Miller R. Hutchison, B. G. Lamme, Hudson Maxim, Spencer Miller, J. W. Richards, Andrew L. Riker, Thomas Robins, Elmer A. Sperry, Frank J. Sprague, Dr. A. G. Webster, Dr. W. R. Whitney and Robert S. Woodward. Also present as representatives of the Navy Department were Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance, and Captain William S. Smith.

The meeting was held behind closed doors in the Administration Building of the navy yard. There were two sessions, one in the morning and the other in the afternoon. Reports submitted by sub-committees dealing with the problems of chemistry and physics as applied to warfare, internal combustion motors, electricity, mines and torpedoes, submarines, ordnance and explosives, wireless telegraphy, and other means of communication, transportation, ship construction, steam engineering, sanitation, public works, yards and docks, and a score of other matters that are vital in the administration and operation of a great navy were submitted by the Chairmen of the various sub-committees.

Howard E. Coffin submitted in great detail the plan approved by the President and worked out by a committee of the board for the mobilization of the industries of the country, while Mr. Edison submitted the final and complete plans and specifications for the great laboratory and experiment station, which it was unanimously voted to recommend to the favorable attention of Congress.

The plans for the proposed laboratory and experiment station were drawn personally by Mr. Edison. Those who inspected the plans declared them as perfect in every detail as it was possible to make them. They call for a series of twenty-three splendid buildings, and in each and every one of them every inch of space is accounted for. Even the machines, the tools and other equipment are provided for in the plans, and each separate machine or other appliance is placed in the particular part of the structure in which that machine or appliance will be used. The blue prints numbered more than 100 and were each a yard square. The principal buildings provided for in the scheme are the administration, the chemical and physical laboratory, the machine shop, the testing shop, the forge building, the foundry, the pattern and carpenter building, the sheet metal shop and the power house. The buildings range in height from two to four stories. The preliminary cost for the proposed experimental station Mr. Edison placed at $7,500,000. When completed in all details the final cost will be between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000.

"But all we need just now are the buildings and equipment represented by the preliminary cost," said Mr. Edison. "We can get plenty of results with that and the rest can come along in due course of time.

"This laboratory as planned," continued Mr. Edison, "is big enough and adequately equipped to build anything up to the size of a submarine. Take, for example, an engine for a submarine. It now takes anywhere up to five months to build such an engine. The equipment of the proposed laboratory is such that we could put 300 men to work at a moment's notice, each working on some particular part of that engine, and instead of months the engine would be completed and ready for use in not more than six days. The plans were made specially for quick work and thorough and efficient results.

"In the laboratory we will build the engine desired, and, when we have finished it, that is, the first of them, we will run that engine twice as fast as it would ever be called upon to run in actual service. In other words, we will run it until something breaks and then we will get to work and fix it so that in the engines to follow that something cannot break or go wrong. Personally, my rule is when you build something the first time you ought to run it to destruction in order to discover any possible defect that may exist, and after you have discovered all the defects build it over again with all those defects eliminated. Let us do this and we will hear nothing more about bad engines in submarines or any other craft.

"A short time ago, in the course of a conversation with an Admiral of our navy, the officer told me about a certain style of gun carriage he wanted built. It required a year to build that carriage, he said. From the description he made to me I believe we could build such a carriage in the laboratory we have proposed in about seventy-two hours.

"The plans call for the entire tool equipment to be of the universal type—that is, tools which can

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OSCAR CANNOT FIGHT AGAIN.

Prince's Wounds Are Not Serious, but He Has a Weak Heart.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 9.—The German newspapers state that Prince Oscar's wounds, recently received in the Eastern war theatre, are not serious, but that, as he suffers from a weak heart, he will not be able to take further part in the war.

The German Emperor and Empress have received thousands of telegrams congratulating them on Prince Oscar's escape.

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TELLS HOW BRANDEIS UPHELD RAILROADS

Clifford Thorne Attacks Supreme Court Nominee's Course in Rate Case.

URGES HIS REJECTION

Iowa Commissioner Fears Boston Man's Presence on Bench Would Be Costly to the Public.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Hearings before the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Judiciary to inquire into the qualifications of Louis D. Brandeis of Boston for the Supreme Court of the United States began today with a sharp attack upon the part taken by Mr. Brandeis in the 5 per cent. rate case before the Interstate Commerce Commission in the Spring of 1914. The accusations were made by Clifford Thorne, Chairman of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners of Iowa. In that case Mr. Thorne represented eight Western States and various shipping interests of large membership. Mr. Brandeis was special counsel for the commission, and, according to Mr. Thorne, threw away the case for the shippers by admitting in his last speech that the railroads needed additional revenue.

The onus of Mr. Thorne's charge against Mr. Brandeis seemed to be that Mr. Brandeis, after working up the case in conjunction with counsel for the shippers along a line that made no admission as to the needs of the railroads, without consulting these lawyers, shifted his whole ground at the end of the case and conceded the fight to the railroads. Mr. Brandeis, however, as is shown by the letter appointing him, was not retained by the shippers, but by the commission to advise the commission as to all facts.

at Mr. Brandeis's request that he took part in the hearing.

"In the last hearing," said Mr. Thorne, "I took the stand before the entire commission and talked all day. Various counsel congratulated me, and I told Mr. Brandeis what they said. He advised me not to be too confident, however, as he thought they felt appreciation of intellectual effort rather than agreement. When the railroads offered evidence Mr. Brandeis and I sat together most of the time with other counsel for shippers. We participated in cross-examination and our relations were most friendly."

Mr. Thorne laid stress on the commission's division of the question before it into two parts: One, Were the revenues of the railroads adequate? Two, If not, what should the railroads do about it?

His point was that the first part of the problem relating to adequacy of revenues had been completed without any hint from Mr. Brandeis that the railroads needed more money. Then, when detailed changes were considered, after various conferences between counsel for the shippers, Mr. Brandeis threw out the statement that the railroad revenues were too small for their assured prosperity.

"When I came to Washington to take part in that hearing," said Mr. Thorne, "Mr. Brandeis called me into his room and said, substantially: You and I have attempted to master the case as a whole; the other representatives of the shippers are chiefly interested in their special commodities. I have talked it over with Commissioner Harlan, and it is the desire of the commission that you open and that I close on behalf of the public. Between us will come up representatives of the special shippers. The railroads will open and close.'

"I said it was impossible physically for me to open then, as I was ill. Besides, I desired to follow counsel for individual shippers rather than to precede them. I was afraid these special counsel might be tempted to concede the general proposition to the railroads, making exceptions in their own cases. The general proposition was the issue of chief concern to the railroads; they wanted more revenues wherever they came from. That was the heart of the movement and they had been fighting for it four years. I wanted to safeguard myself from possible concessions by the shippers.

"Mr. Brandeis said, 'Well, if you are not able to open, I think it can be arranged.' But somehow he didn't arrange it, and I was ordered to open the case. Later on I asked Mr. Brandeis to let me follow the shippers and precede him. He misunderstood me to wish to replace him at the close. I said to him, 'I don't want to replace you in any way; I am not afraid of you, I only fear the special shippers.' Then he said it would be all right, and it was so arranged.

"Later in the day, or next day, I read a copy of his brief. I looked through it and found no statement that revenues as a whole were inadequate or any discussion of that problem. I then became anxious to know the situation. I asked Mr. Brandeis and he said he believed some of the railroads were not earning enough, that the situation was bad in Central Freight Association territory. I said that was all right, as the freight association territory was limited to Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio, and did not involve the heavy through traffic. Counsel on the other side understood his concession to be limited to the Central Freight Association territory. I spoke and Mr. Brandeis followed me. His first sentence was that on the whole the net revenues of the freight carriers in official territory was too small for assurance of prosperity. This was true, especially, he said, of the Central Freight Association territory. Whatever might be true of the rates, he added, the net operating revenue was insufficient.

"I was dumfounded. It was not an ordinary case. The railroads had been fighting four years to establish the fact which I have just quoted. They had made a nation-wide propaganda through newspapers and magazines. I am not saying there was anything improper or dishonest in their propaganda. Here was a great contest involving $50,000,000 or $100,000,000 a year. If we adopt the standard of dollars and cents, it was the most important case ever tried by private parties before a human tribunal, and after all were heard, special counsel appointed to see all phases of the case presented, without any warning or notice to other counsel, conceded the very point at issue at that time."

Didn't Ask Rate Increase.

"What relief did he ask for the railroads?" asked Senator Walsh of Montana.

"He did not favor the five per cent. rate increase," replied Mr. Thorne.

"He admitted that the net revenues were too small, not the gross revenues," said Mr. Walsh. "No admission was made that rates should be increased."

"There were several ways for increasing the net revenues," replied Mr. Thorne. "Scientific management was one, though Mr. Brandeis stressed it little at this hearing. Then there was the charging for private cars of directors, and special charges for expedited service, and charging for industrial switching. He recommended further an increased passenger rate which would be a tax on the public and charging the Government a larger amount for carrying the mails, with increased charges for spotting cars. Of the entire series which he recommended only one affected net revenue alone and was not an additional tax on the people."

Urges His Rejection.

Before Mr. Thorne close his testimony at the night session he appealed to the sub-committee not to recommend Mr. Brandeis's confirmation. Mr. Thorne argued that it would be very costly to the American people to put men on the Supreme Court bench with preconceived notions as to high returns on railroad investments in view of the fact that questions involved in the national appraisement of railroads now going on ultimately would have to be determined by that tribunal. Summing up his case he declared:

"I have shown conclusively from the records that Mr. Brandeis has committed himself to the proposition that a return on the capital stock of railroads of 7½ per cent. is, to use his own words, 'rather niggardly.' That is the return which the Interstate Commerce Commission unanimously determined was adequate. Further, the investors of this country have decided that a stock yielding 7½ per cent. in the market places of the country is worth 100 cents on the dollar. I have repeatedly challenged any one to name a security which earns that amount that doesn't command par or above par. If you gradually pack that tribunal with men possessing preconceived notions, whether honestly or not, as to extra high returns or unreasonably high returns, it is going to be very costly to the American people.

"The larger railroads will welcome that situation. I do not know whether you gentlemen ever have considered what a tremendous factor a simple variation of 1 or 2 per cent. means with relation to railroad surplus earnings."

Senator Chilton asked the witness what he thought of naming a man for the Supreme Court who had preconceived ideas of unreasonably low return. Mr. Thorne said that would be equally dangerous.

"Well, how can we reconcile the problem?" asked Senator Chilton. "You are assigning to us powers that only angels have."

Brandeis Defended.

Mr. Thorne's testimony against Mr. Brandeis was offset by the testimony of two witnesses, both of whom had represented shipping interests in the rate case and both of whom thought Mr. Brandeis's part in the matter perfectly consistent and justified. They were Lieutenant Governor John M. Eshleman of California, who at that time was President of the California Railroad Commission, and Joseph Teal of Portland, Ore.

"I am sorry that I shall have to disagree squarely with Mr. Thorne," said Mr. Eshleman, "though I have a high respect for him. I can't for the life of me see why Mr. Thorne felt the way he did about the handling of this case. At the risk of being foolish, as Mr. Thorne says, I must say that I take the view of Senator Walsh, that when Mr. Brandeis criticised Mr. Thorne's allowance for railroad surplus as niggardly, he meant not their net earning of 7½ per cent., but the 1½ or 2 per cent. set aside as a surplus after dividends were paid. And I can't agree with Mr. Thorne's view of the tremendous importance of Mr. Brandeis's remark that this surplus was rather niggardly.

"Nor can I agree with Mr. Thorne as to this gentleman's infidelity and breach of faith. I knew Mr. Brandeis's position and I'd have been surprised if he had taken any other course, though I don't mean to say I agree with him. We are getting to think too much of employes of commissions as representatives of the people, as we say. But it always seems to me that Mr. Brandeis's letter of appointment was perfectly consistent with everything that he did. I thought Mr. Brandeis was very liberal to the carriers, but I don't question his good faith."

Mr. Teal said that he had met Mr. Brandeis several times in a public way, had been associated with him in several cases, and had seen him often in Washington on shipping business while the rate hearing was in progress.

"I was surprised," said Mr. Teal, "at Mr. Thorne's idea that Mr. Brandeis had betrayed the public, because I was sure he wouldn't betray anybody. In conversations with him I gathered that he represented all the interests at stake, even including the railroads."

Tomorrow the sub-committee plans to hear representatives of the United Shoe Company, with which Mr. Brandeis was once associated as counsel.

Favors Day for Armenian Relief.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The Senate today adopted a resolution proposed by Senator Lodge requesting the President to set apart a day on which the public may contribute to the relief of distressed Armenians.

B. R. T. GAVE BONUS TO T. S. WILLIAMS

Continued from Page 1.

pany. When the papers are produced it is the opinion of the committee that matters of a startling nature will be made public.

Continuing his examination of the records of the Interborough, Mr. Colby brought out that many more lawyers had been retained by the company for work in connection with the subway contracts than at first appeared. To the list of lawyers were added those of Lemuel E. Quigg, the "accelerator," who receives a yearly salary of $20,000; John F. Dillon, who was paid $5,000; Julian T. Davies of Davies, Auerbach & Cornell, who received $10,000, and Francis L. Wellman, Frederick Moses, and John Graham, who are employed to try accident cases. Mr. Quigg not only tries accident cases, according to the minute book of the Board of Directors, but does "general work" as well.

The minute books also showed that George W. Wickersham, De Lancey Nicoll, Henry L. Stimson, John B. Stanchfield, Lemuel E. Quigg, and Morgan J. O'Brien were all on the Interborough payroll during the Constitutional Convention last Summer. The nature of the services they performed for the Interborough was not brought out yesterday. It was also established that the firm of Breed, Abbott & Morgan handled the Interborough's affairs at Albany, for which services the firm received $10,000 a year and other small sums from time to time. In the past nine years sixty-six outside attorneys or firms have been employed by the Interborough and fees paid to outside counsel since the negotiations over the subway contracts began five years ago have amounted to $183,477.98 notwithstanding the fact that Richard Reed Rodgers was paid a bonus of $50,000 on the ground that he put through the negotiations without having to employ outside counsel.

$183,477 to Outside Counsel.

Secretary Fisher produced a record of all the legal expenses incurred by the Interborough in the dual contract and elevated railroad third-tracking and extension negotiations.

"I find," said Mr. Colby, "that nine individuals or firms engaged in this matter received $183,477.98."

"But," said Mr. Fisher, "you must understand that not all of these payments are under control of the company. For example, there was the payment to Francis Lynde Stetson. That was for professional services in connection with the mortgage, and its amount, $50,079.75, should be deducted, as also the payments to Julian T. Davies, in connection with the Manhattan elevated third-tracking and extension work, amounting to $10,000; also the payments to Hirshfield & Wolf and Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, not to speak of the $2,500 paid to Morgan J. O'Brien. All these were special services for the purpose of ascertaining the validity of the contracts."

Mr. Colby did not seem to think this had much bearing upon the matter, and Mr. Fisher went on:

"As I understand it, what you are trying to get at is whether or not Mr. Rodgers was assisted in the work for which he was paid a bonus of $50,000. None of these parties was employed by Mr. Rodgers in connection with the negotiation of the contracts."

"Were not the services of the attorneys in the Admiral Realty Company suit, in securing the validity of the contracts, as valuable as Mr. Rodgers's services in negotiating the same contracts?" asked Mr. Colby. "One would have been valueless without the other?"

Mr. Fisher insisted these attorneys were not employed in the negotiations for the contracts. Mr. Colby then read the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Interborough in which this appeared: "The President stated that all legal matters in and about the contracts for construction and equipment of the subway and elevated had been conducted by Mr. Rodgers without the employment of associate counsel."

"That plainly says 'without associate counsel,'" said Mr. Colby, "and it also specifies 'all legal matters in and about the contracts.' If the legal services performed by the outside counsel we have been hearing about were not 'in and about the contracts,' I don't know where they were. You will agree that it was an inaccurate statement of your President?"

"I think he meant all matters of negotiation leading up to the contract," said Mr. Fisher. "If outside counsel had been engaged for that and they had charged the company what they usually charge, the bill would have been $1,000,000."

"Nor can I agree with Mr. Thorne as to this gentleman's infidelity and breach of faith. I knew Mr. Brandeis's position and I'd have been surprised if he had taken any other course, though I don't mean to say I agree with him. We are getting to think too much of employes of commissions as representatives of the people, as we say. But it always seems to me that Mr. Brandeis's letter of appointment was perfectly consistent with everything that he did. I thought Mr. Brandeis was very liberal to the carriers, but I don't question his good faith."

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$10,000 to Albany Agents.

Mr. Colby then announced he had discovered that sixty-six individuals and law firms had been connected with the dual contracts since the negotiations began, and added:

"I find that there are four or five annual payments of $10,000 to Breed, Abbott & Morgan."

Mr. Quackenbush, the Interborough's general counsel, interposed to say that Mr. Morgan of that firm was the Interborough's regular agent at Albany and was registered as such.

"You mean a lobbyist?" suggested Senator Thompson.

"That's just what I don't mean," retorted Mr. Quackenbush. "As I understand the law which regulates such matters and the way it works, the idea is to get away from the old-time political lobbyist and to build up a regular parliamentary bar, such as they have in London."

"Well," said Senator Thompson, "my idea of it is that when a man appears openly before legislative committees for or against matters, that is honest. But when he works clandestinely, that is dishonest."

"I find an item," went on Mr. Colby, "of $2,000 paid to Mr. Morgan on account of services rendered in connection with the Constitutional Convention last year. What does that represent?"

"I don't know."

"It is obvious the company had attorneys watching and reporting on the proceedings of the convention? Why?"

"I cannot say."

"Had the company any salaried employe who was a member of the convention?"

"No, Sir."

"Wasn't Lemuel Ely Quigg a member of the convention?"

"No doubt Mr. Quigg was a member of the Constitutional Convention," put in Mr. Quackenbush. "The question is whether he was a salaried employe."

"What sum is paid by the Interborough annually to Mr. Quigg?"

"$20,000."

"Has he ever received more?"

"Yes. In 1910 he received $30,000, but that was to make up a difference. In 1908 and 1909 he had received $9,500 and $11,500, respectively."

Lemuel E. Quigg's Activities.

"What was Mr. Quigg's department in the Interborough?"

"Trial lawyer, and general matters beride."

"Under the direction of what officer of the company?"

"The general attorney."

"Does he confer with the President?"

"Not to my knowledge."

"Did you pay Mr. Quigg during his attendance upon the Constitutional Convention?"

"I couldn't say. There is no reason to suppose he did not receive his salary."

"Were there any other payments by the company referable to the Constitutional Convention?"

"I cannot say."

Mr. Fisher was then switched to the Interborough bond issue to finance the subway construction. Bonds to the amount of $160,957,000 were issued. The total delivered to the Guaranty Trust Company and certified, Mr. Fisher said, was $154,531,000, leaving a balance of $6,426,000 with the Interborough.

"How many already issued and certified have been sold?"

"To the amount of $148,658,000."

These, the witness said, were sold to J. P. Morgan & Co., leaving a balance already issued, but not sold, of $5,873,000, which were ready to be delivered whenever the Morgan firm called for them. The Interborough had received from the sale of the bonds at 93⅛ $138,995,230, and this amount had been placed to the company's credit.

"And of that amount something over $50,000,000 is on deposit with J. P. Morgan & Co?"

"Yes sir. The actual amount received by the Interborough and spent is the difference between $188,995,230 and the amount on deposit with J. P. Morgan & Co., something in excess of $80,000,000."

"So that $80,000,000 there are some charges other than for construction?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Fisher. "We are limited to an allowance of 3 per cent. to cover extraordinary charges."

"This is more than covered by the discount on the bonds, so that the 3 per cent. didn't avail you anything, owing to the discount at which the bonds were sold?" asked Mr. Colby.

The witness admitted that any expenses which the 3 per cent. was designed to cover must now be met out of the Interborough's surplus. Just what these expenses would amount to the witness didn't know. He admitted that whatever difference there was in the interest charges would be against the Interborough.

Hints at Subway Delay.

The witness said that the apportionment of the bonds to be taken by the Morgan firm and approved by the Public Service Commission was based on the theory that the subway would be completed within four years from 1913, but he admitted that delays might keep the subway from completion until the Summer of 1918.

Mr. Fisher then produced a statement of the interest received by the company or accredited to it on the various amounts on deposit with the Morgan firm. The total amount is $1,-829,089.

Mr. Fisher admitted that the difference between the 2½ per cent. allowed on the current balance with the Morgan firm and the 5% per cent. the Interborough pays as interest on the bonds sold for $50,000,000 made up the loss of interest the Interborough sustains.

"I might say," said Mr. Colby, "that 3 per cent. is a fair statement of the loss on this account, which is a loss on the $50,000,000 or $60,000,000 on deposit with the Morgan company. Do you return this interest to the city?"

"Oh, yes, it is credited to the construction account."

"The longer the completion of the work is postponed the more the interest items will mount up?"

The witness admitted this was true.

The City Holds the Bag.

"And on all these excessive interest charges and on all possible losses it is the city that is holding the bag?"

"Yes, Sir."

The witness admitted that if there was any deficit in money available for theconstruction of the subway it would have to be supplied by the city, and Mr. Colby then asked:

"Is there any limit to these extravagances which the city is obligated to sustain?"

"It is limited by the completion of the construction work."

"The obligation of the company is limited to $58,000,000, and if you spend $10,000,000 or $15,000,000 on items that are only theoretically constructive, the balance has to be paid by the city?"

"Yes," assented Mr. Fisher.

Edward F. J. Gaynor, auditor of the Interborough, who said he was also auditor of all the surface and elevated lines in the city except the Third Avenue system, was called to the stand. He said there are about 200 employes in the auditing department of the Interborough and that his salary is $15,000.

"From what fund was the $500,000 allowed to Mr. Morgan paid?" was Mr. Colby's first question.

"From the general fund of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company."

"Where is the bonus which was paid to President Shonts carried?"

"The entire $150,000 was charged to the construction account."

The witness then admitted that any amount in the construction account that is allowed beyond $58,000,000 must be paid by the city.

"And there will be a deficit?" asked Mr. Colby.

"Opinions differ on that," was the reply.

Row Over Freedman's Papers.

President Sabin of the Guaranty Trust Company, who had been asked by Senator Thompson to produce the books and papers of the Freedman estate by 4 o'clock, was called to the stand, but before he announced what he intended to do his counsel, Thomas Garrett, Jr., jumped up and demanded that he be allowed to read a statement setting forth his client's position. Senator Thompson refused to allow the statement to be read. Mr. Colby then read the subpoena that had been served upon Mr. Sabin, and asked:

"Are you prepared to produce all the papers called for by this subpoena?"

"My understanding is that they have been produced," said Mr. Sabin.

"We are prepared to produce those papers we think the subpoena covers," broke in Mr. Garrett. Raising his voice, Senator Thompson turned to Mr. Sabin and said:

"You are hereby directed to appear here at 11 o'clock in the morning with all the papers called for in this subpoena."

Walter G. Oakman, one of the executors of the Freedman estate, then took the stand and said that the only documents in his possession called for by the subpoena and relating to the Public Service Commission or to officials of public service corporations were published reports of proceedings. He was curtly directed to produce all the papers the subpoena called for.

Shonts Makes Statement.

President Shonts of the Interborough made his first statement yesterday regarding the evidence that has been produced before the committee. He said:

"A certain amount was set aside to cover the preliminary expenses for both the B. R. T. and the Interborough during the period of the negotiation. As part of the moneys allowed in that sum, was Mr. Rodgers's $50,000 for legal expenses and Mr. Shonts's $125,000 for administration expenses. As to the second part of the question, the city estimated the construction work would cost $148,000,000, and the Interborough agreed to furnish one half, but the Interborough's liability ceases when it has paid in $58,000,000."

The hearing will be continued today.

NEW STYLES IN PARIS.

Paquin Has Straw Braid Trimmings to Replace Patent Leather.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—Jenny's collection, shown today, is smaller than last season. It is generally considered good, but the styles are practically unchanged, the skirts having the same width, length, and fulness. Afternoon gowns are the most important feature. Evening gowns show no striking new line, but in walking costumes there is a novel short semi-pelerine which fastens at the top of the shoulders and falls over the back to the waist line. The rest of Jenny's mantles are not ready and will be shown toward the end of the week.

Roynat shows several long pelerines in various styles with Venetian and Spanish military cloak effects.

Paquin seems to have suffered from the effects of the Defense Syndicate war. The collection is devoid of striking features, except straw braid trimmings to replace last season's patent leather. The effect is pretty, but buyers question its practicability.

PORRAS OVERRIDES BISHOP.

Panama President to Address Church Congress Tonight.

PANAMA, Feb. 9.—The opening session of the Congress on Christian Work in Latin America will be held here tomorrow evening, when the President of the republic, Dr. Belisario Porras, is expected to deliver an address. The congress will continue in session for ten days.

President Porras has promised to speak, notwithstanding the opposition voiced by the Right Rev. William Rjoas, Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Panama, who has declared the congress to be inimical to the Roman Catholic Church in Latin America.

Three hundred delegates and visitors have arrived at Panama. There will be an extensive discussion respecting the furtherance of Christian work in all the Central and South American countries.

JAPANESE BUY SUGAR LAND.

Get an Option at $1,000,000 on Friars' Estate in Philippines.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, Feb. 9.—Japanese have obtained an option for the purchase of the Dominican Friar sugar estate, thirty miles from Manila, comprising 2,400 acres, with subsidiary tracts, for $1,000,000. Another Japanese commission is negotiating for similar properties in the southern islands, and the natives are alarmed.

B. Altman & Co.

Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats for Women and Misses

will present exceptional values to-day and Friday in the Millinery Department on the First Floor at these prices:

Trimmed Hats, featuring smart Spring modes . . . at $7.75 & 10.50
Untrimmed Hats, in the new shapes, 3.50

A Special Sale of Women's High-cut Lace Boots

in tan or black gunmetal calfskin, at the unusually low price of $4.75 per pair

will be a feature of interest to-day in the Department on the Second Floor, these Boots being worth very much more than the quoted price.

A recent enlargement of the Women's Shoe Department, providing considerable additional floor space, contributes very materially to the comfort of shopping therein.

Advance styles in Spring footwear are now being shown.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

The Stratford Bust.

Immortal

For three hundred years each generation has found new beauties, new truths in the works of William Shakespeare.

In the coming months more men and more women will find a new pleasure and interest in the study of Shakespeare than at any time since his death.

The New York Times will help by publishing ten Shakespeare Supplements—one each week for ten weeks, beginning Sunday, February 20.

No more copies will be printed than seems necessary to satisfy the demand.

To make sure of getting copies of The Sunday Times containing the Shakespeare Tercentenary Supplements it will be necessary to order in advance.

It is preferred that all orders be placed through newsdealers, but when this is not convenient all of the installments to the series may be had by subscribing for the ten Sunday issues containing this series at the regular price of the complete Sunday Times, 5 cents, or 50 cents for the ten issues, postpaid.

Address Shakespeare Department
The New York Times
Times Square New York City

Order from your newsdealer in advance. The New York Times is always sold out early.

Stern Brothers
42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue
for a limited period will accept orders for
Tailored Suits
Afternoon & Evening Gowns
(In their Dressmaking Dept.)
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES
Women's Tailored Suits, copies of foreign models, priced according to the materials selected, at $59.50, 67.50, 78.50 and 87.50
Women's Evening Gowns, in plain and elaborate models of taffeta and net, - at $90.00
Smart Afternoon Gowns of black chiffon and satin over white satin; velvet trimmed, $95.00

Mauretania or Mayflower?
Merit is the measure of a man, whether his ancestors came over here on the Mayflower, or whether he himself Mauretaniaed over here alone.
Beauty is the measure of a pearl, whether it comes from the Orient or the Occident, from the Far East or the Near East, from the Persian Gulf or from Paris!
Democracy has done away with genealogy, and Tecla Pearls have done away with the tradition that geography determines the beauty of a pearl.
Tecla Pearls are just as beautiful as the most superb specimens that ever came from the Orient, and they involve only a fraction of the cost and risk of the true gems.
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THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA
Our special representatives working in conjunction with our Paris office— are now forwarding New Spring Fashions by every steamer
A REVIEW OF WHICH IS NOW ASSEMBLED READY FOR IMMEDIATE SELECTION.
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Our FRENCH SALONS *are now prepared to reproduce* PARIS MODELS *to special order or furnish* ORIGINAL DESIGNS *to private patrons*

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At Cooperstown, N. Y., in 1844, C. D. Pease built the first Pease Piano.

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Thousands of American Homes have been made brighter by the selection of a Pease Piano.

Pease Player Pianos fully maintain the prestige we have established.

New Wilbur Pianos from $225 up.

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Very convenient terms. Send for Catalogue.

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34 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn.
37 Halsey Street, Newark, N. J.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Physician Warns Against Danger From Sore Throat

Many people do not realize the seriousness of sore throat and tonsilitis, says Dr. W. J. Steele, a well-known Long Island physician. Practically all sore throats are caused by bacterial infection, and unless promptly checked may cause such serious after complications as heart trouble, rheumatism, etc.

The time to cure a sore throat is at the beginning. Whatever is used must, first of all, be a safe, thorough bacteria destroyer.

Coal tar products are sometimes prescribed, but their after effects are often harmful. World renowned physicians like Dr. Kiebs, of Prague, and Drs. Kleine, Hoffman, Letzerich and Demme unite in their indorsement of a substance taken from the Luban Tree, as the best sterilizing and blood purifying agent which can be used for the prompt relief of sore throat and tonsilitis.

This safe drug is usually prescribed in combination with other healing ingredients. It can be obtained in proper proportions if you ask for the formula known to druggists as Benzomint. Benzomint gives surprisingly quick relief in either mild or acute cases of sore throat or tonsilitis, and it contains no harmful or deleterious substances. You can get Benzomint at Riker-Hegeman stores or other druggists. It usually costs about 50c a bottle.

Retailers 30¢ QUALITY COFFEE From Wholesaler Direct FRESH OFF THE ROASTER 5 POUNDS FOR $1.00 Bean or Ground

Although we are wholesalers we'll accept your order at the wholesale price in lots of 5 pounds or over. You'll get clean, pure, fresh, skilfully selected, scientifically roasted coffee at a saving of 10c a lb.

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RAILWAY WORKERS DEFEND DEMANDS

Official Statement in Behalf of 400,000 Employes Who Want 8-Hour Day.

NO TIME TO DISCUSS STRIKE

Nor Is Question of Dividends, Expenditures, or Rates at Issue, the Men Contend.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 9.—The first official statement by the railroad men in their controversy with the railroads over working hours was issued here tonight. It gave the views of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, the Order of Railway Conductors, and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, organizations which represent approximately 400,000 employes on 528 lines. The statement was headed "Why the Eight-hour Day," and was a reply to a statement issued Feb. 1 by the Executive Committee of the Association of Western Railways. It follows:

"The demand is fair; all of the leading industries and trades, railroads excepted, have recognized the economic justice of the eight-hour day. We believe it can be adopted with no greater inconvenience by the railroads than accompanied its introduction in other employments.

"The eight-hour day movement is based wholly upon the justice of a work day of reasonable hours that will permit the men further to separate the dead line between work and wages. The railroads say in effect that men who have put in a few years of railroad service have worked themselves out and will not be accepted if they lose their positions. If men are worked out in a few years under present service conditions, as the railroads in effect declare, the demand to extend their wage earning years is fully justified.

"Overtime in road service is due almost wholly to the practice of railroads overloading trains so that they cannot make their mileage within their time limits. The railroads are doing this for profit; they do not deny it, and if they propose to demand extra service at the sacrifice of the health and future earning ability of the men they should pay extra for it. The payment of overtime applies with particular force to yards where the companies can regulate their work so that no overtime need be made. If they exact extra service it is to their own interest and the men have a perfect right to demand time and one-half time for that service.

"The railroads contend that the men are not sincere in their demand for the shorter workday; they declare they want a wage increase rather than a time decrease, and refer to a small number of the men who prefer the extra hour jobs to prove it.

Test of Sincerity Invited.

"If the companies desire to test the sincerity of the men, let them prove their belief in what they say and establish the eight-hour day so that the men do not have to make a minute of overtime. The shorter workday is the only proposition on which the men are voting.

"The statement has been made that the payment of overtime is an incentive to delay work during the regular working time. It does not apply to railroad service. Both the employers and the men know that if delays are made without reason the men are called to account for it; if at fault they are disciplined and the companies have it within their power to determine whether or not delays are unnecessary.

"The railroads have introduced statements that serve no purpose other than to divert attention from the main question; for instance, the money paid to a 'green' brakeman is quoted at $800 a year. A 'ripe' brakeman does not get any more for the year than the 'green' brakeman except that the 'ripe' brakeman has a regular job and stands a chance to make regular time, while the 'green' brakeman is on the extra board and must take his chances for employment when the regular man lays off. Instead of getting $800 a year, there are times when he will be fortunate if he has a chance to make a trip once a month. If he works on certain roads, that one day will be applied to his payments due the volunteer relief association and he will not even receive that in money.

"The pay of train service employes, other than passenger, is based on 100 miles or less, ten hours or less. In the Eastern territory, for instance, the brakeman will receive the munificent sum of $2.67 for regular freight train service, out of which he must maintain his family at home and take care of himself at the other end of the road. The 100-mile trip is what represents one day's work, and means that at its expiration the man must lay away from home until he is dead-headed back or returned with a train. The conductors in all classes of road service receive approximately one-third more pay than the brakemen. The difference between the wages of the two is easily estimated.

"To be specific, the wages paid in freight service in the Eastern territory are as follows:

"Through freight: Engineers $4.75; firemen $2.45 to $3.40, according to the class of engine. Way freight: Engineers 25 cents additional and firemen 15 cents additional per day. Switching service: Engineers $4.10; firemen $2.50 and $2.60. One hundred miles or less, ten hours or less, constitute a day. A few roads pay engineers $4.85 and $5.15 per 100 miles or less for certain classes of heavy power, while other roads in the same territory, with heavier engines which handle approximately 35 per cent. more tonnage, pay the same rate of $4.75 to the engineer; although the fireman gets the benefit of a graduated scale running from $2.45 to $3.40.

Payment by the Mile.

"Through and regular freight work, construction, snow plow, circus or wreck train service: Conductors $0.04; flagmen $0.0267; brakemen $0.0267 per mile; runs of 100 miles or less to be paid for as 100 miles, on a speed basis of ten miles per hour. Local freight service, way freight, pick-up or drop, mine and roustabout service are paid as follows: Conductors $.045; flagmen $0.03; brakemen $0.03 per mile; 100 miles or less, ten hours or less, constitute a day.

"The sum of $800 means that the brakeman who receives that amount must work 100 miles or less for every calendar day in the year. The railroad men are piece workers; they do not get paid by the year, but by the days worked. Whatever wages brakemen receive above $800 are earned because they have worked overtime. It is no trouble to estimate these wages for they are based on 100 miles or less, ten hours or less for the day's work. Wages are a trifle higher in the Southern and Western territories.

"The statement has been made that this present demand for the shorter workday is based on 'peak' earnings of the railways, due to the present boom business. This is not so. The shorter workday movement was started before the present earnings of railroads were thought of.

"The demand is based wholly on the absolute belief of the men that the eight hour day is the proper work day, and that when they have worked that number of hours they have fully complied with every reasonable requirement that pertains to a fair day's work.

"The statement has been made that roads in the hands of receivers have not cut wages. The fact that wages have not been reduced on such roads is not to be placed to the credit of the companies themselves, but rather to the courts that have denied the right of the railway companies to reduce wages of employes on railroads in the hands of receivers.

"'Forty-five per cent. of the earnings of the railway companies are paid in wages' affords the opportunity to show the sum total of the wages paid. What interests the railroad employe is not the bulk sum paid to all of the railway employes, but the individual amount that goes to each man, and it is only on this basis that the figures of the railway companies interest him.

"That there is not so much justification for the contention of the railroads that the eight hour day is impossible is proven by the fact that at the present time there are seven roads in the Southeastern and one in the Western territory that pay overtime on an eleven miles per hour basis. Six roads in the Southeastern and five in the Western territory pay overtime on a twelve and one-half miles per hour speed basis. There is only one road in the United States of which we have knowledge that works more than the ten-hour workday, namely, the Monongahela.

As To National Regulation.

"The question has been raised whether there should be a national regulation of wages on the railroads, to be administered by a special national board.' This is a question that at this time should not enter into a discussion of the main proposition. It contemplates, however, so great a departure from the present methods of fixing wages that certain inquiries as to its effect are pertinent. The most important are these: Does the proposition, by implication, mean that wages so fixed would have to be accepted by the employes without question?

"Is it the idea that wages and conditions, once decided by a board of the character suggested, would mean that the employes would have to accept them and remain in service? If neither of the suggestions applies to the proposition, and railroad employes are to be left perfectly free to accept or reject wages and conditions fixed by such a board, and would not consent to work under them, it would leave the situation exactly as it is. There does not appear much to be gained by the creation of such a board unless involuntary servitude is expected to be a part of its application. Understanding the question as it has in this way been answered, the railroad organizations are opposed to it.

"The following question has been asked: 'Whether there should be government ownership of railroads, reducing the employes to classification under civil service?' The question of government ownership has nothing whatever to do with the present shorter workday movement and, therefore, is not a matter for discussion relating to it.

"'This question has been asked: 'Whether the railroads in responding to the present demand of the four Brotherhoods should reduce wages of other classes?' Certainly not. The effect of wage increases to the four Brotherhoods in the past has been to encourage increases in wages to all other employes whether or not they were organized. It is true that in the last two years the railroad companies have attempted to show that the increased pay secured by the employes who were organized prevented them from increasing the pay of employes who were not organized. The purpose of this contention has been merely to becloud the main issue. The fact stands in evidence that no wage increases were given to the organized employes until they exerted every pressure at their command.

"Another question has been asked: 'Whether they should reduce interest and dividend payments?' So far as railway employes are concerned that is a matter with which they have nothing to do.

"The next question asked is, 'Whether they should cut down expenditures for so-called nonproductive improvements?' That is a matter entirely within the judgment of the railroad companies themselves, governed largely, however, by the demands of the communities for buildings and terminals that will meet the requirements established by civic pride and business demand. If a railway company in complying with public demand expends $20,000,000 for a passenger station that will not increase its revenue it can hardly be expected that the employes alone should assume the cost of the unproductive investment. It bears the same relation to their wages as so much watered stock.

"We are asked, 'Whether they (the railroads) should seek another increase in rates?' This is asked on the assumption that wages are to be increased. The men are not asking for more money. They are asking for a shorter workday. If the railways insist on a longer day, then it will mean increased pay. If the railways need revenues to meet their increased cost of operation, yes. There is no other business in the United States that is not at perfect liberty to adjust its revenues to meet the cost of operation.

"The fact that the railway companies must first secure the authority from the Interstate Commerce Commission to raise rates places them in a different position entirely from the remainder of the business in the country. This, however, is not the fault of the employes, and it is wholly unfir to expect that approximately 8,000,000 railway employes and their dependents must sacrifice their interest to the general betterment and welfare of the remainder of the population. Why should not the railway companies be permitted to increase rates to meet legitimate costs the like of which have to be met in the same way by every other industry?

"We are asked, 'Whether they (the railways) should refuse the present demand and risk a strike should arbitration be refused by the employes?' This is a question that at this time is not a part of the discussion. Whether arbitration will even be suggested or whether it will be agreeable to either side of the subject cannot be guessed at this time.

"The position of the railroad organizations in regard to arbitration is about the same, and might be expressed in general terms as follows: They are not opposed to arbitration, neither are they pledged to accept it. They are practically pledged to peace, but that does not mean peace at any price. It means peace with honor, and not peace at the sacrifice of justice. The organizations do not desire to take issue with the public; they have no disposition to take undue advantage of it in any sense; they accept every public responsibility. They challenge even the inference that they have not always been fair to the public, and they ask only of the public that which the public holds fast as its absolute right, namely, the liberty to make its own terms of service so far as it has the power.

"Now, to say what would be done would be based wholly upon personal opinion and without organization authorization. It is true that in past arbitrations the men were disappointed, and to some extent lost faith in that method of adjustment of differences, but there is neither warrant nor authority for saying that arbitration will or will not be accepted. Circumstances will determine the position of the men when the need arises and they will then decide what shall be done.

"W. S. STONE,
"Grand Chief Engineer B. of L. E.
"W. S. CARTER,
"President B. of L. F. and E.
"L. E. SHEPPARD,
"Acting President of the O. R. C.
"W. G. LEE,
"President of B. of R. T."

SHE OBJECTS TO SUMMONS.

Mrs. Luckenbach Declares Process Server Hurled Paper at Her.

Justice Cohalan of the Supreme Court was asked yesterday to set aside the alleged service of a summons on Mrs. Mary E. Luckenbach, widow of Commodore Lewis Luckenbach, wealthy shipmaster, in a suit begun against her by Charles B. Houghton and John L. Ewen. It was alleged that Leopold Levy, the process server, gained admittance to the defendant's apartments at 190 Riverside Drive and had an altercation with the maid, whereupon Mrs. Luckenbach thrust her head out of the partly open door of the bathroom. Thereupon Levy, according to Mrs. Luckenbach, threw the summons at her.

It was asserted this was not a legal service and that before the suit can be tried the defendant would have to be served according to legal rules.

That is, that she must actually be touched with the paper while it is still in the hands of the process server. The nature of the suit against Mrs. Luckenbahc was not disclosed. Decision was reserved.

Smallpox Case Alarms Bayside.

Parents of children attending the public school at Bayside were alarmed yesterday to learn that a resident of the community who lives near the school was ill of smallpox. The sick man is Samuel Arrington, a negro, 45 years old, of 63 Bell Avenue, Bayside. The Board of Health was notified and Arrington was removed to the Kingston Avenue Hospital for Contagious Diseases, in Brooklyn.

OSBORNE VENUE SETTLED.

Sing Sing Warden Wants Trial in Westchester County.

Thomas Mott Osborne has written a letter instructing his lawyers not to make a motion for a change of venue, but to permit his trial for perjury to proceed in Westchester County. His letter is as foHows:

Hotel Belmont,
New York City, Feb. 9, 1916.

George Gordon Battle, Huntington W. Merchant.

Gentlemen: In regard to the question of applying for a change of venue in my approaching trial for "perjury," in Westchester County, I have this to say:

In Westchester County we have found as interested and loyal supporters of the new system of prison management at Sing Sing as could possibly be desired or expected. I have also found there devoted and unselfish personal friends. I feel that I should be casting reflections upon these supporters and friends if a change of venue were asked.

I realize perfectly the strength of the corrupt and abhorrent forces lined up against me, but I do not feel that they can prevail in any county in the State. It is impossible to bring myself to believe that they can prevail in Westchester County. The fact that the attack has come from the officials of that county is the very reason why the fight should be settled on the spot. This is not merely a struggle to keep untarnished the good name handed down to me by my father, himself born in Harrison, the son of a Westchester County farmer; it is an effort to free Sing Sing once and for all of the dark stain of graft and inefficiency which has made that prison for many years past a burning disgrace, not only to Westchester County, but to the whole State of New York.

I do not see, therefore, how the fight could be logically or effectively carried on elsewhere. The shame of this outrageous and brutal attack upon an innocent man has been placed upon Westchester County. It would not be fair to deny the county the chance to show that such actions are not representative of the real sentiment of its people.

It is my desire, therefore, that no application for a change of venue should be made. Yours very truly,

THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE.

Mr. Osborne's lawyers had considered making an application for a change of venue on the ground that his reforms in Sing Sing had aroused the opposition of Westchester County politicians and others who had sought to prejudice public opinion in Westchester County against him.

Peck Acquitted of Perjury.

Walter Peck was acquitted late Tuesday night in the Bronx County Court of subornation of perjury in relation to testimony given at the Coroner's inquest into the death of James Fletcher, a lineman, employed by the New Haven Railroad, who was killed by electricity while at work. The Coroner's jury found the railroad negligent and after the verdict, the company settled with Fletcher's estate for $20,000. Peck is managing clerk in the office of Thomas J. O'Neill, 309 Broadway, who represented Fletcher's estate in the proceedings. O'Neill defended Peck in the trial just ended.

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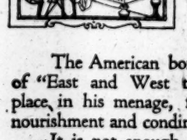

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POLICE FIND GUNMAN WHO MURDERED BAFF

Chauffeur of Car Names Giuseppe Arcola as Slayer of Poultry Dealer.

SEEK MEN WHO PAID HIM

Clew Found in Murder of Go-Between, Killed in Quarrel Because He Knew Too Much.

"The newspapers will soon drop this case and the public will forget it, but the police will keep plugging at it for months and months until it is cleared up. I can't tell how long it will take, but sooner or later we'll get to the bottom of every thing. The case is on our files as unfinished, and it will remain so until it is finished."

So spoke Commissioner Arthur Woods a few weeks after two gunmen killed Barnet Baff, an independent poultry dealer, near his place in the West Washington Market, on Nov. 24, 1914. Months passed, the newspapers did drop the case, but yesterday afternoon, more than fourteen months after, a young Italian stood in Police Headquarters and confessed that he drove the automobile in which the slayers of Baff escaped, and named as the gunman a man who is serving a sentence in Nappanock Reformatory for carrying a revolver, and the high-power, coffee-colored murder car that the young Italian drove, stood outside Headquarters.

The chauffeur is Frank Ferrara, a plumber when not driving automobiles, of 224 East 107th Street, and the man he named as the gunman who "got" Baff is Giuseppe Arcola, also known as Circalla and Artilla.

Ferrara made a complete confession, according to the police, to District Attorney Swann, Assistant District Attorney O'Malley, Deputy Police Commissioners Lord and Scull, and a number of other police officials. He gave evidence fixing the crime of murder on Arcola, the police say, and positively identified a photograph of Arcola taken from the Rogues' Gallery.

Hope to Get Chief Plotters.

From what has been learned the police hope to follow the murder trail beyond the actual slayers to the high source of the murder plot that decreed Baff's death. The police are convinced that hired gunmen—Arcola and another—killed Baff after four unsuccessful attempts, and that Baff's busines enemies paid for the killing. Ferrara has confessed that he received $90 and had been promised $100 for driving the murder car, and the police believe the gunmen got $500.

To follow the trail of men higher up will be difficult because the go-between who took the money from Baff's enemies to the gangsters is dead. He was Oppolito Gresco, known as "Greko," and was murdered last October in his own stable at 227 East 108th Street because, the police believe, he knew too much about the Baff murder and other crimes. According to Ferrara, Gresco paid the Baff blood money in a saloon behind the stable on the night after the murder. On that night the police were called into the saloon to settle a row, but they did not know what the disturbance was about, and dismissed it from their minds as merely an Italian brawl. Ferrara said yesterday that he caused the row when Gresco paid him only $90 for driving the murder car, after promising $100.

Ferrara insists that he does not know the source of the money, and he does not believe that Arcola knows. The second gunman, who, according to the chauffeur, did not shoot Baff, is either at large or dead. Ferrara does not know his name, and the description he has given would fit any one of hundreds of Italians. He may never be found unless Arcola gives him up.

Slain in "Murder Stable."

So the chief hope of the police to trace the Baff blood money is to clear up the Greko murder and find the man who shot the murder paymaster.

To solve the Greko murder will be one of the most difficult tasks ever undertaken by the police, for it occurred in the heart of Harlem's Little Italy, a baffling field of crime, in what is known as the "murder stable," where more than a dozen mysterious murders have been committed within three years.

The arrest of Ferrara, which was made on Tuesday, but kept secret, came after arduous detective work. A few weeks after Baff's death the police found themselves in a blind alley.

The sum of their knowledge was that all witnesses agreed that the first two figures of the auto license number were "24," on a seven-passenger, coffee-colored machine. It might be any number from 24 to 24,999, and each car between these limits was investigated, but 1915 came and old license plates were discarded before a clue was discovered.

But the searchers worked away, and the car was located last August in the Market Auto Garage at 435 East 104th Street, now owned by Patsy Garofoli, who did not, however, own the automobile at the time of the murder, although it was then, as now, used for public hire.

The murder car found, the police said nothing but began their search for the chauffeur. This was even more difficult, for the car had been driven by many men.

Small Clews Solve Case.

They made slow progress until the murder of Greko, when Acting Captain William A. Jones in his investigation unearthed information on the Baff murder that seemed unimportant. The Greko case led Harlem detectives into the Bronx, where Acting Captain Andrew J. Wines discovered a few apparently unimportant facts.

But ojnes and iWnes compared notes and, dovetailing their information, began to believe they might have the solution of the Baff case. They hurried to Police Headquarters, where they met Inspectors Faurot and Cray, and Captain Carey. Their information supplied links missing in the chain of evidence and developments came quickly till about a week ago. All were satisfied that Ferrara was the chauffeur they wanted and he was arrested at his home.

He was taken to Headquarters yesterday morning, District Attorney Swann was notified, and the day was spent questioning him and other witnesses, whose names were not made public, and none of whom was held.

The chauffeur said that on the day of the murder he was called from the Market Auto Garage by telephone and met two gunmen on a corner near-by. He drove them to the West Washington Market, waited, with his engine running, while they shot Baff, and then dashed away with them at top speed. He drove the pair to a downtown elevated station, into which they disappeared.

Will Examine Arcola Today.

Arcola will be brought to New York from the reformatory today, and it is probable that the February Grand Jury will take up the Baff case this morning. Arcola was arrested on Feb. 14, 1915, near the Greko murder stable, and a loaded revolver was found on him. He was sentenced to Elmira on March 12 by Judge Swann, and later he was transferred to the Napanock Reformatory.

The murder of Barnet Baff caused indignation chiefly because it seemed certain that the crime was the outcome of business rivalry. The poultry man was called from his office late in the afternoon of Nov. 24, 1914, and was shot down before he had walked 200 feet.

Fire Captain's Injuries Fatal.

Captain Peter Cornwall of Automobile Fire Patrol Truck 2, who was injured when the truck collided with a Third Avenue car at Fourteenth Street Tuesday night, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday. His leg was amputated at the scene of the accident. Captain Cornwall, who was 57 years old, lived at 1,091 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, and had been in the Fire Department thirty-two years.

SEAT CHICAGO ARCHBISHOP.

Dr. Mundelein Is Invested with Honors in Windy City.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—The Most Rev. Dr. George W. Mundelein was installed as Roman Catholic Archbishop of Chicago and Metropolitan of the Province of Illinois here today with elaborate ceremonies in Holy Name Cathedral. He is the third holder of the office, his predecessors having been Patrick A. Feehan, who died late in 1902, and James E. Quigley, whose death occurred last Summer.

The Most Rev. John Bonzano, Apostolic Delegate to Washington, officiated at the services, aided by the Right Rev. Charles E. McDonnell, Bishop of Brooklyn, by whom Archbishop Mundelein was ordained into the priesthood, and scores of other clergymen. Archbishop Mundelein arrived in Chicago yesterday from Brooklyn, escorted from that city by a delegation of seventy officials of the Chicago Diocese.

This morning church societies in regalia escorted him from his residence to the cathedral, where he was met by the Right Rev. M. J. Fitzsimmons, who has been administrator of the archdiocese since Archbishop Quigley's death. Followed by Bishops from dioceses throughout the country—about fifty in all—and more than 800 Chicago clergymen, Father Mundelein was escorted to the sanctuary with officers of the pontifical mass. Kneeling before the altar, the new Archbishop heard prayers by Mgr. Fitzsimmons, and, ascending to the altar, gave his blessing and retired to the throne.

Addresses by the Apostolic Delegate and others were followed by the reading of the papal bull proclaiming the appointment of Father Mundelein as Archbishop.

INDICT TEIPER FOR MURDER.

Grand Jury Finds Him Responsible for His Mother's Death.

BUFFALO, Feb. 9.—The Grand Jury today reported an indictment against John Edward Teiper, charging him with the murder of his mother, Mrs. Agnes M. Teiper, one of the victims of the Orchard Park tragedy. There were two counts in the indictment, to both of which Teiper pleaded not guilty. Application for bail was denied, and Teiper was committed to jail to await trial.

After Teiper had entered his plea of not guilty, his counsel, Edward R. O'Malley, reserved the right to withdraw the plea after examining the indictment to protect his privilege of demurring to it. He then made an offer to proceed with the examination of the prisoner under the charge made before Justice Marcus, sitting as a committing Magistrate on Monday, but the District Attorney objected, and the court consented to the withdrawal of this former charge.

It is unlikely that Teiper will be tried at this term of court, it was said today, which means that it will not be called until some time in April.

Grace J. Teiper's condition showed considerable improvement today, the hospital physicians said. She had a brief period of consciousness, but said nothing that would throw any light on the tragedy.

TO WED CHUM'S DAUGHTER.

Western Miner and Young Woman Are Figures in Odd Romance.

Charles T. Carnahan, 54 years old, who left Cadiz, Ohio, twenty years ago and made a fortune in mines in California and Colorado, learned when he came to this city several weeks ago to look after his business interests that William H. Brinckerhoff, formerly a close friend at Cadiz, was living at 12 Belmont Avenue, Elmhurst, L. I. He visited the family, partly with the purpose of seeing Miss Marie B. Brinckerhoff, who was 1 year old when Carnahan left Cadiz.

The miner fell in love with her at once. Yesterday they drove together to the Queens County Court House and obtained a marriage license from Deputy City Clerk Zimmerman. It was stated that they would be married on Monday at the home of the bride by the Rev. George Peltus of the Newtown Presbyterian Church.

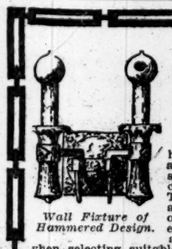
Mr. Carnahan was divorced on April 3, 1915, at Denver by Mrs. Cora Isabel Carnahan, who obtained the custody of their only child. Miss Brinckerhoff has been secretary to Librarian Burgess in the national headquarters of the Y. M. C. A. at Twenty-eighth Street and Madison Avenue, Manhattan.

APARTMENTS FOR WOMEN.

Y. W. C. A. Considers Plans Submitted by Miss Packard.

An apartment house for self-supporting women in New York City is under consideration by the National Young Woman's Christian Association as a result of a study of living conditions in New York made by Miss Esther Packard, whose recommendations were made public at a meeting of the association at its headquarters, Lexington Avenue and Sixty-second Street, yesterday afternoon. Miss Packard, who is an Assistant Secretary of the Consumers' League, received a leave of absence of eight months to make her investigations.

The proposed house will have suites of from one to several rooms, a cafeteria, and, with low prices, is expected to be self-supporting.



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The League is also advocating support of the Woman's Section of the Movement for National Preparedness, of No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City.

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WRITE YOUR CONGRESSMAN!

PLAN TO GIVE CITY ONE MORE SENATOR

But Present Reapportionment Program Would Deprive It of an Assemblyman.

MANHATTAN LOSES SEATS

Shifting Population Aids Bronx and Queens—City's Strength in Legislature Practically Unchanged.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—After a joint meeting of the Senate and Assembly Committees on reapportionment this afternoon it became known that under a tentative plan for the new apportionment of Senate and Assembly districts New York City would gain one Senator, but would lose one Assemblyman. Thus the strength of New York City in the Legislature, as compared with the territory outside of the city, would be practically unchanged, although the increase in population in up-State districts in the ten years since the last reapportionment has not kept stride with the increase in the City of New York.

The gross increase in population in the City of New York in the last decade was 25 per cent. as compared with 15 per cent. in up-State territory. New York City gained 1,033,450 in population, while there was a gain of 580,886 in the State outside of the city. The increase of citizen population, which, under the Constitution, must be the basis in making Senate and Assembly districts, was 19 per cent. in the City of New York as compared with 13 per cent. in other parts of the State. The returns from the census taken last year, on which the prospective reapportionment must be made, show to the credit of the city more than 50 per cent. of the total population and 47 per cent. of the citizen population.

On a 47 per cent. basis New York City should have twenty-three of the fifty-one Senators and seventy of the 150 Assemblymen. It is proposed to give the city twenty-three Senators where it now has twenty-two, and sixty-two Assemblymen where it now has sixty-three.

The ratio for Senate districts must be obtained under the Constitutional provision by dividing the entire citizen population by fifty. The latest census would establish a population of 161,190 as the unit for each Senator. There is an additional restriction—a Senate district must not run across county lines and take in a portion of two or more counties.

The following table shows the proposed apportionment of Senate districts in New York City under the tentative plan now in the hands of Senator Charles W. Wicks of Oneida and Assemblyman Abraham Ellenbogen of New York, Chairmen of the Senate and Assembly Committees on Reapportionment:

County.	Citizen Population.	Senators. Present.	Senators. Proposed.
Bronx	493,154	3	3
New York	1,472,284	12	9
Kings	1,441,221	8	8
Queens	351,053	1	2
*Richmond	126,027	1	1
Totals		22	23

*Including Rockland.

It has not been decided whether the total number of Senators will be made 50, will be retained at 51, or increased to 52. In the case of Kings less than 10,000 citizen population would give it another Senator, but under the provision of the Constitution that a county having more than four Senators must have a full quotient for each above four this Senator will go up-State. Westchester will probably get a second Senator.

In the apportionment of Assemblymen the process starts by giving each county a member. Hamilton and Fulton Counties counting as one. This disposes of sixty-one of the 150 Assemblymen. The Constitution provides that any county having a quotient and a half shall have two Assemblymen. Dividing the State citizen population by 150 the ratio of 53,730 is obtained. The following table shows how the Assemblymen will be apportioned in New York City, according to present plans.

County.	Citizen Population.	Assemblymen. Present.	Assemblymen. Proposed.
Bronx	493,154	4	8
New York	1,472,284	31	23
Kings	1,441,221	23	23
Queens	351,003	4	6
Richmond	84,747	1	2
Totals		63	62

The drop in New York County's representation in the Assembly is explained by the fact that in the ten years from 1905 to 1915 the citizen population of Manhattan dropped from 1,800,292 to 1,472,284, a decrease of 328,008. In the same time, Manhattan's actual population decreased rom 2,384,010 to 2,187,747, a drop of 246,263.

ALCOHOL GAUGING ALTERED.

Only Three Casks to a Carload Now Inspected for Export.

Treasury regulations enforcing the gauging of every cask of alcohol withdrawn from bond for export have been abrogated and hereafter only three casks to a carload will have to be gauged. The new regulation will facilitate shipments of alcohol to the Allies, who use the spirit on a large scale for making high explosives, and increase the output from the American distilleries for export.

Customs officials said yesterday that, under the law, alcohol is held under bond from the time it is shipped from the distillery to New York for export to Europe. It pays no tax when exported, and the Government is chiefly concerned, the officials explained, to see that the alcohol is not tampered with in any manner while being shipped in this country.

The change in the gauging regulations will make a big saving in labor. There was no idea of benefiting the Allies in making the new regulation, it was said.

FIGHT TO CUT REALTY TAX.

Broadway Association Committee Seeks Way to Lower Rate.

Broadway property owners, hotel managers, and merchants to the number of several hundred, assembled at the Hotel Martinique for an annual smoker last night, but more especially for an annual discussion of the public improvement problems which confront business men along the Great White Way. Having resolved that real estate in this city was overburdened with taxes the Broadway Association, as the organization is known, adopted a resolution that a special committee appointed at a recent meeting should undertake at once an inquiry into the ways and means of decreasing the taxes, either by new legislation or a reduction in running expenses of the city administration.

One topic discussed last night was the pavement of Broadway from Vesey Street to Twenty-third Street, a section now undermined by subway excavation. Eugene W. Stern, chief engineer of the Bureau of Highways, stated that for five years at least it would be impracticable to have anything but a temporary pavement of asphalt, which could easily be repaired in the event of cavein or settlement of foundations. After five years, when the foundations have been firmly settled, he said, a pavement of granite could be considered and would probably be adopted.

Street Commissioner Fetherston spoke of the difficulty his department had in keeping streets clean which were either torn up by excavations or had temporary pavements.

Before the smoker the association elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Col. Jefferson D. Thompson, President; Paul Henry Zagat, First Vice-President; C. B. Collins, Second Vice-President; John David, Treasurer, and David Robinson, Secretary.

HOME DEFENDED BY LODGE.

German Odd Fellows Meet in Protest Against Charges.

Delegates from the seventy-nine lodges which support the German Odd Fellows' Home Association of the State of New York, representing about 8,000 members, held a protest meeting yesterday evening at Dursch's Odd Fellows' Hall, at 69 St. Mark's Place, in order to disclaim the charges made by Deputy Commissioner of Charities of New York City W. J. Doherty that the home at Yonkers of the association was not managed properly.

The delegates indorsed the action of the President of the association, Frank Wuttge, in writing to Special Commissioner Charles H. Strong, who is conducting the investigation of State charities for Governor Whitman, asking for a public hearing for the German Odd Fellows' Home Association that they may defend their institution.

In answer to the charge of Deputy Commissioner Doherty that the institution was not nonsectarian as claimed, but Protestant, it was pointed out that Rabbi G. Schulmann of the Temple Emanu-El of Yonkers and the Rev. E. W. Weber, pastor of the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, were both giving religious instruction to the children, and that when there are Roman Catholic children in the institution these receive instructions from their own Church.

In regard to the health of the children, the Vice President of the association, Frederick J. Greifenstein, said that Dr. Oscar H. Bohm, the attending physician, showed in last month's report that all the children excepting three had gained from six to ten pounds during the month.

OPPOSES SWEATSHOPS.

Head of National Clothiers Favors Labels on Insanitary Goods.

David Kirschbaum, President of the National Clothiers' Association, who was toastmaster at the annual dinner of the association at the Hotel Biltmore last night, urged that the association should take active steps to stop the practice of having clothes made in homes and tenements.

"If the States or the Federal Governments are not able to maintain a force like the internal revenue department to put a stop to this abuse," he said, "we should maintain our own Inspectors. We ought at least to see to it that all goods so made—for a thousand other things besides clothing are made in homes—should be stamped with some identification mark, so that those who disapprove of this practice could discourage it by not buying goods of this kind made in homes and tenement houses.

"We have passed resolutions to cooperate with the Ad Club of America to stamp out fake advertising. This is something in which every man here should take a personal interest. The newspapers are full of fake advertising, not drug and medicine advertising alone, but fake fire sales, fake closing-out sales, and similar commercial frauds. If the advertising of sales of this kind in newspapers were all true, if goods were being sold at the reductions advertised, many of us would be broke today."

Borough President Marcus M. Marks of Manhattan, who was formerly President of the association, urged business men to take more interest in government.

$150,000 A DAY TOLL OF FIVE BIG STRIKES

Needle and Jewelry Trades Suffer Heavy Losses Through Walkouts.

PARADE IN MILITARY FILE

Workers Assemble in Halls and Hear Grievances — Three Girls Are Fined.

Inflicting an estimated loss of $150,000 a day upon employers in New York City and New Jersey, the five strikes in the needle and jewelry trades assumed full proportions yesterday. Sixty thousand dollars of this loss a day will be borne by the 211 firms in the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association, whose 20,000 employes did not "strike," but simply "joined in the demonstration"; an equal burden will be borne by about 200 "independent shops" in the dress and waist making trade, the other $30,000 a day coming out of the profits of the four other trades in which strikes are under way. The jewelry manufacturers affected by the strike held a meeting yesterday at the Astor Hotel, and voted to refuse the demands of their men.

The 40,000 employes of the dress and and waist making firms quit their places at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as predicted. They marched in soldier-like formation down Fifth Avenue and through Madison Square, and last night meetings were held in forty halls, at which representatives of the Women's Trade Union League, strike officials, and chairmen of picket squads were the speakers. The day developed considerable confusion and some disorder, leading to the arrest of four persons, one of them, a man, being sent to the workhouse. The other three, all girls, were fined $5 each in the Jefferson Market court.

Predictions were circulated freely at the meetings that trouble might develop today at some of the factories in the dress and waist making trade, where non-unionists failed to respond to the strike call, and precautions were taken by the police to control the situation.

Miss Morgan Is Suggested.

It was suggested among some of the unions last night that Miss Anne Morgan would be asked to intercede in the children's dressmakers' strike, as she did in a former strike, but the Secretary of the Women's Trade Union League asserted that the organization already had enough women in the field to do the work necessary. Miss Morgan is a member of the Women's Trade Union League, although she has not been active since the waist and dress makers perfected their organization.

The meeting arranged by Mayor Mitchel between representatives of the Housedress and Kimono Makers Union and of their employers will be held in Room 710 of the Municipal Building at 11:30 o'clock this morning. This strike, according to Isaac Ginsberg, President of the Housedress and Kimono Manufacturers' Association, was called in violation of an agreement to confer on grievances before the members of the union quit work.

Girls belonging to the waist and dress makers' organization appeared at all the subway and elevated stations from the Battery to Forty-second Street at 6 o'clock in the morning and distributed large pink circulars calling the strike. The circulars were printed in English, Italian, and Yiddish. They were addressed "To All Workers in the Waist and Dress Making Industry of Greater New York City," and read:

Sisters and Brothers: You are hereby requested to leave your employment as orderly and quietly as possible. Do not make any disturbance. Pack up your tools and everything that belongs to you promptly at 2 P. M. and leave your shops to join the ranks of the strikers. Avoid arguments and enter into no discussion with your employer or any of his representatives. If the employers refuse to permit you to use the elevators, walk downstairs.

Let the workers of each shop, headed by its shop chairman, march in an orderly manner to the meeting hall to which you were directed. Do not wait for any committee to take you down. Let this red circular be your committee. The union is now determined, once for all, to organize completely our entire industry. Now is the time for it.

Woman Gives Employers' Side.

Meanwhile Mrs. Belle L. Moskowitz, Manager of the Labor Department of the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association, issued the following statement:

"Under our existing protocol we have agreed upon certain modifications involving increases in wages and reductions of hours. Other matters are still pending before the Board of Arbitration. The association is at peace with the union. The union has asked us to permit the workers in our employ to have a Demonstration Holiday at their own expense, during which they may show their sympathy with those on strike, and may be properly registered. The association has agreed to this and all our members have consented. This is to last more than a day or two, as the girls will come back to work just as soon as they can get their registration cards."

This explanation had nothing to do, of course, with the other 20,000 dress and waist makers in the "independent shops" who promise to remain away from their benches until the non-association employers have been brought to terms.

The almost martial appearances of the the 40,000 dress and waist makers as they marched through Fifth Avenue and across Madison Square attracted great attention. Abraham Baroff, organizer of the union, and other officials as well as representatives of the manufacturers reviewed the marchers who took almost an hour to pass. They broke ranks at Fourteenth Street and left to report at the various halls assigned to them.

Webster Hall, in East Eleventh Street, and Progress Casino, 28 Avenue A, were the principal meeting places for the dress and waist makers, the childrens' dressmakers having their strike headquarters in Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth Street. The greatest bitterness among all the unions developed at the meeting place of the childrens' dressmakers, many stories of alleged brutalities inflicted on girl pickets being reported to M. Sirota, Chairman of the hall. B. Witsaskin, Chairman of the Picket Committee of the dress and waist makers, was in charge at Progress Casino.

GERTRUDE REYNOLDS 'LOST'

Mother, Poor, Seeks Dancer Who Wed Millionaire, Then Earl's Kin.

Gertrude Reynolds, formerly an American dancer, who after the death of James P. McQuaide, founder of the National Conduit Company, her first husband, was reported to have married Hylton George Morton North, nephew of the late Seventh Earl of Guilford of London, has disappeared, according to Mrs. G. M. Terwillinger of 69 Kingston Avenue, Brooklyn, who said she was the girl's mother.

Gertrude Reynolds, according to newspaper clippings, was at one time in the chorus of Weber & Fields, and was known to many persons in the theatrical profession. She was the third wife of Mr. McQuaide, who was said to have made millions when the United States Steel Corporation was formed, and who was interested in the Douglas-McQuaide Automatic Switch Company and the Pressed Steel Car Wheel Company.

Mr. McQuaide retired after the Steel Corporation was formed, and took up his residence in Twickenham, England, where he bought the villa formerly owned by Alexander Pope, the poet, and where the latter wrote his "Essay on Man."

Mrs. Terwillinger said she was not kept informed of her daughter's movements after Mr. McQuaide's death, and only knew of her daughter's marriage to Hylton George Morton North through the newspapers. North appears in Burke's peerage as the second son of the late Morton William North, brother of the late Seventh Earl of Guilford.

"My daughter usually communicated with me through the American Express Company," Mrs. Terwillinger said. "She gave me an allowance, but I never made any effort to learn her address, as it was her wish that the arrangement be observed as she made it.

"Recently, whether because of the war or some other reason, my allowance ceased, and when I sought to locate my daughter I could not do so."

Mrs. Terwillinger is 65 years old. She formerly lived in a handsome apartment in Pacific Street, Brooklyn, but was forced to move recently by lack of funds.

"I am old and not able to work," she said last night. "If my daughter is not found I do not know how I am even to buy food."

TO SEEK RARE FAUNA OF 'DARKEST CHINA'

Expedition from the American Museum of Natural History Will Sail in March.

PARTY INCLUDES A WOMAN

Mrs. Roy C. Andrews to Accompany Husband, the Leader of the Explorers, as Photographer.

"Darkest China" is to be searched for rare forms of animal life by the Asiatic Expedition of the American Museum of Natural History, the plans of which were announced yesterday by the Trustees of the institution.

The expedition which will leave early in March is to be in charge of Roy Chapman Andrews of the Department of Mammalogy, whose quest for whales on the Japanese coast and whose explorations in Corea have especially prepared him for Oriental traveling.

He is to be accompanied by Mrs. Andrews, who, with him, will journey into the lands of half savage tribes and help kill tigers. She goes as the official photographer of the party, for she is an expert with the camera, with color plates, and also in the taking of moving pictures. She will for the first time in this work use the new rapid moving picture camera invented by Carl E. Akeley, the African explorer. Mrs. Andrews is also a good shot with a rifle and she expects to be a better one before her return a year and a half hence. Mrs. Andrews, who is well known both here and abroad, is the daughter of Colonel Henry Borup, U. S. A., and a sister of the late George Borup, the Arctic explorer. It was through her brother that she met Mr. Andrews, for both were associated in their scientific work. Mrs. Andrews was educated in the Kaiserin Auguste Institute in Germany and is a friend of the daughter of the Emperor of Germany.

It is the object of the expedition to reach parts of southern China concerning the zoology of which little is known. Many years ago two Jesuit missionaries, Père David and Père Heude, made explorations there and some work was done by the French naturalist, Milne-Edwards and Dr. Swinhoe, an English scientist. An important expedition was also sent in 1906 by the Duke of Bedford for the British Museum, which followed th course of the Yangtse River.

Among the animals found in that region are the takin, the goral and serow, forms between the sheep and the goats. Far in the interior is found the takin, which is of a golden yellow hue and as large as a cow, but has the characteristics of the goat tribe. The explorers expect to bring back several specimens. The museum's expedition will make researches in the Kwei-Chau province and where it will come in touch with the Miao-Tsze tribe, which, although it lives within Chinese territory, is independent of the Government.

HANS SCHMIDT MUST DIE.

Gov. Whitman Finds No Ground for Executive Clemency.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—Governor Whitman today denied the application for executive clemency filed on behalf of Hans Schmidt, convicted of murdering Anna Aumuller.

Schmidt is now in the death house at Sing Sing. The date for his execution had already been fixed when Governor Whitman granted him a reprieve thirty days. This will expire on Monday. The Governor said tonight that in all probability Schmidt would pay the death penalty on some day next week, probably on Friday.

ATTACKS HIGHWAY BILL.

Measure Is a Leap Backward, State Commissioner Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—Edwin Duffey, Commissioner of Highways, today disclaimed all responsibility for the Argetsinger Highway Reorganization bill, which would put the maintenance of State highways under county instead of State jurisdiction. Commissioner Duffey said that the measure had been drafted without consulting him, and characterized it as "not a step, but a leap, backward." He said that it would mean the end of scientific administration of State highway affairs, because experts would make room for politicians.

The sponsor of the measure is Senator George F. Argetsinger, who comes from the Rochester district, of which George W. Aldridge is the Republican leader.

"The bill entirely destroys a department that was organized after long and careful study, and many of the provisions of the proposed law would place the State in the same situation that prevailed sixteen years ago," Commissioner Duffey said.

"The idea is not new. It was tried and failed completely. The maintenance and repair of improved roads was left in the hands of county authorities for nearly ten years, and in that time no attention was paid to them, and the improved roads fell into a state of serious deterioration. To attempt to have the authorities of fifty-seven counties carry on the work in a manner which seems best to the authorities of each county, without any definite plan, would seem to be in opposition to methods prevailing in all big business establishments."

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Suit with two pairs of Trousers or Breeches or one pair of each—$23.50

Other Outfits of Better Grade at $57.50, $75.00 and $125.00
Chauffeurs' Raincoats—Guaranteed Waterproof—$20 and $22
Motor Apparel Catalogue Mailed on Request.

Brill Brothers
BROADWAY AT 49th ST.

Unnecessary Attachments
That Cost You Money and Hurt Your Service

MANY of our subscribers have been approached by persons who wish to *sell* devices to be attached to our telephone instrument. It is usually claimed for these attachments that they will improve the transmission, eliminate noise, supplant the telephone directory and in other ways add to the convenience or efficiency of the service.

All of these attachments are unnecessary. Many of them get the lines and instruments into trouble, cause a deterioration in the transmission and lessen the convenience of using your telephone. ***They cost you money and only degrade your service.***

The telephone instrument provided and maintained by this company is the result of nearly forty years of careful scientific experimentation. It is designed to produce the best results possible and it will give the highest quality of service if used just as it stands.

In the interests of good service you are requested to make no attachment of any kind to your telephone. We are prepared to furnish standard apparatus to take care of any unusual conditions.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.

Resinol Soap improves poor complexions

If you want a clear, fresh, glowing complexion, use Resinol Soap at least once a day. Work a warm, creamy lather of it well into the pores, then rinse the face with plenty of cold water.

Usually it does not take many days of such regular care with Resinol Soap to show an improvement, because the Resinol medication *soothes* and *refreshes* the skin, while the pure soap, free from alkali, is *cleansing* it. The same treatment does wonders for the hands, arms and neck.

If the skin is in bad condition through neglect or an unwise use of cosmetics, Resinol Soap should be aided by a little Resinol Ointment.

Resinol Soap contains no free alkali to dry and roughen the skin, and is not artificially colored, its rich brown being entirely due to the Resinol medication. This extreme purity and gentle medication lead physicians and nurses to recommend Resinol Soap for the care of baby's skin. Sold by all druggists and dealers in toilet goods.

Men like the way Resinol Shaving Stick soothes the face and prevents most after-shaving discomforts. The leading druggists sell it.

NATIONAL BASEBALL LEAGUE CELEBRATES ITS FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY AT THE WALDORF

W. H. TAFT SPEAKS AT BASEBALL DINNER

Tells How National Game Helped to Civilize Natives in the Philippines.

NATIONAL LEAGUE BIRTHDAY

Notable Men Help to Celebrate Fortieth Anniversary of Major Organization at the Waldorf.

The National League of Professional Baseball Clubs celebrated its fortieth anniversary at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, where more than 350 guests listened to old-timers tell about the days when baseball wasn't quite as widely known as it is at the present day. The leading speaker was former President William Howard Taft, who told an interesting story about how he introduced baseball into the Philippine Islands as a civilizing influence when he was Governor General of the Islands. Mr. Taft mentioned how baseball was taught to the many tribes in the mountainous sections of the islands. Especially among the Igorrotte head hunters, Judge Taft stated, baseball had wonderful influence, and after they learned the game, the natives paid more attention to it than they did to their barbarous occupations.

The former President grew reminiscent about the game in the early days in Cincinnati when the Reds were famous and he was a local fan. He recalled the names of many old players and they were received with applause. In those days, as in the present days, the speaker said, many of the games ended in disputes.

Judge Taft congratulated the National League on getting together and eliminating the confusion which has existed in the game during the past few years. He was glad that the baseball discussion—as he called it—was settled. He remarked that he did not like to say that it had been a bore, but the prolonged discussion, litigation and bluffs had been very uninteresting. They ceased to be entertaining topics for those interested in the game and deprived the real competition of interest.

The ex-President said that the American public loved baseball because it was square and on the level. He made a plea for clean sportsmanship, and denounced the kind of game where players stood on the side lines and tried to distract the attention of players who were engaged in a scientific game.

Mr. Taft said that baseball was a civilizing institution and that it had done much for the betterment of conditions in the nation's island possessions. He remarked that he was glad to see umpires invested with the authority to put players who could not conduct themselves as gentlemen off the field.

The occasion was perhaps the most notable in the history of the National League to date. At the speakers' table, with President Tener, who was the toastmaster, was ex-Governor Morgan G. Bulkeley of Hartford, who was the first President of the league in 1876. He is a silver-haired old gentleman now. He expressed his keen pleasure that he was able to be present.

The walls of the Astor gallery, where the dinner was held, were decorated with pennants of the National League cities and with three world's championship pennants, those won by New York in 1905, Pittsburgh in 1909, and Boston in 1914.

The speakers were many. The first one was Morgan G. Bulkeley. Controller William A. Prendergast followed. He remarked on the great value of the national game to this city and to the whole country. He said it was something to foster and encourage.

Colonel A. G. Mills, the third President of the National League, paid a tribute to William A. Hulbert, whom he designated as the rescuer of baseball and the apostle of a square deal in the game. He also paid a tribute to the press in its dealings with baseball, and wished the National League a future of prosperity.

One of the most interesting talks of the evening was that of Percy D. Haughton, the new President of the Boston club. Mr. Haughton said that it was the intention of the new owners of the club to make every effort in their power to keep the game clean, a remark which brought forth many cheers.

"The way to win in any game," said Mr. Haughton, "I don't care what the game is, baseball, football, golf, or anything else, is to play it cleanly."

Among the other speakers were Charles H. Ebbets, President of the Brooklyn Club, who has been in baseball for thirty-three years; Al Reach of Philadelphia, one of the pioneers of the game; and Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port of New York, who advocated preparedness in national life just as it is to be desired in baseball. He said that baseball was a tonic and a source of strength to our national life.

Robert Young, who is a son of the venerable Nick Young of Washington, who was for eighteen years President of the league, brought a message from his father, and presented the league with many valuable old records. These records showed that during the first season of the league in 1876 the total receipts were $827.83, and the profits were $346.36. Other speakers were Sam Crane and Tim Murnane, old ball players.

At the table with President Tener were the Hon. H. M. McClure, the Rev. J. Marcar, August Herrmann, Irvin S. Cobb, Dudley Field Malone, A. G. Mills, the Hon. Morgan G. Bulkeley, the Hon. William Prendergast, A. H. Soden, William H. Conant, A. J. Reach, J. W. Spalding, John E. Bruce, Joseph Jackson, T. H. Murnane, John M. Farrell, Sam Crane, and George Graham.

Among the 300 guests were Hon. Robert Adamson, Harry Ackerland, William F. Baker, Edward G. Barrow, Digby Bell, George W. Bradley, Daniel M. Brady, Schuyler P. Britton, John E. Bruce, William J. Byron, James J. Callahan, Fred T. Chandler, C. T. Chapin, Fred C. Clarke, John B. Day, Frank Doelger, Barney Dreyfuss, William H. Draper, John Dunn, Robert H. Davis, James E. Gaffney, Johnny Evers, Joe Tinker, Charles H. Ebbets, Robert Emslie, Gus Edwards, John B. Foster, Davy Force, David S. Fultz, Charles Fulmer, Joseph Gordon, Hon. Norman J. Gould, Hon. Daniel J. Griffin, Clark Griffith, John Gruber, Walter E. Hapgood, Percy D. Haughton, Frank S. Hedley, Captain T. L. Huston, Miller Huggins, Arthur Irwin, Hon. Joseph Johnson, Hon. William E. Kelly, William J. Klem, Edward Leach, Ashley Lloyd, Judge F. X. McQuade, Hon. Herman A. Metz, J. H. Monheimer, Pat Moran, John F. Morrill, William J. Murray, Lieutenant C. B. Meyers, Henry O'Day, James H. O'Rourke, P. T. Powers, Hon. John M. Patterson, D. LeRoy Reeves, John A. Heydler, Colonel Jacob J. Ruppert, William J. Shettsline, Tom Shontz, August Sitz, Archer H. Soden, J. Walter Spalding, Harry M. Stevens, Frank Stevens, George T. Stallings, C. J. Sullivan, Carl L. W. Schultz, Judge Edward Swann, John C. Toole, H. H. Vreeland, John M. Ward, Charles Weeghman, John Whalen, Charles P. White, Arthur C. Wise, Hon. Clarence Wolf, and B. J. York.

ERTLE OUTPOINTS MARTIN.

St. Paul Bantam Has Better of the Bout All the Way.

Johnny Ertle, the little St. Paul bantamweight, who earned the right to tack the title of champion after his name by his victory on a foul over Kid Williams some time ago, outpointed Terry Martin of Providence, R. I., in the feature ten round bout last night at the Clermont A. C. in Brooklyn, and in doing so again demonstrated to metropolitan boxing enthusiasts that he is well capable of defending the laurels he won on a technicality.

The St. Paul lad, inches shorter than his adversary, and at a further disadvantage in the matter of reach, carried the fight to the Providence boxer from start to finish, and on several occasions had Martin slightly groggy and holding as a result of his snappy left and hard right hand blows to the jaw. In the fourth round Ertle almost completely closed his opponent's right eye with his continual left hand jabbing, and at the final bell Martin could barely see out of this optic.

Ertle, however, although on the aggressive throughout, did not escape unscathed, for frequently Martin would meet the little St. Paul boxer coming at him in an attempt to land blows to his face and would quickly whip over a hard right-hand blow under Ertle's heart, which made the champion hesitate in his attack. Ertle's left eye showed a swelling from the fourth round on, as a result of Martin's jabbing.

In the early rounds of the contest Martin managed to give a good account of himself, and made Ertle extend himself to win the honors in the first two sessions. Later, too, Martin showed flashes of aggressiveness, but he could not withstand the energetic tactics of Ertle, and was forced many times to break ground.

The boxers made a whirlwind bout of it in the final sessions, mixing it freely, with Ertle landing the harder blows. At the last bell Ertle had a wide margin. The weights were: Ertle, 115; Martin, 115¼.

Mike Ertle, a brother of Johnny, and Spider Murtha of Brooklyn boxed ten interesting rounds to a draw in the semi-final contest.

KUPCHIK IN CHESS DRAW.

Capablanca Unable to Defeat New York State Champion.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Capablanca	1½	2	Kupchik	1	0
Janowski	0½	½	Chajes	½	½
Kostic	½	½			

José R. Capablanca of Havana encountered A. Kupchik, the New York State champion, for the second time yesterday, when they met in the fourth round of the final stage of the Rice Memorial Chess Masters' Tournament at the Café Boulevard. The result was a draw after a carefully played game lasting thirty moves. With the first prize already in hand, the Cuban did not need to extend himself, but, on the other hand, Kupchik was in his best form, and by the steadiest kind of chess, fully earned the half point with which he was eventually credited.

At the other board an interesting struggle took place between Boris Kostic, the Serbian expert, and David Janowski, the French champion, in which play was adjourned after fifty-seven moves.

The adjourned games between Chajes and Capablanca and Kostic and Janowski will be played at the Manhattan Chess Club this afternoon.

TIED FOR SKATING TITLE.

Osickey and Cody Lead in International Meet at Saranac.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Feb. 9.—The international amateur outdoor speed skating championships for the distances of 440 yards, one mile, and two miles were determined here today. Ben Osickey of Cleveland won the quarter mile, Harry Cody of Toronto was first in the one mile, and Arthur Staff of Chicago captured the two-mile race.

Lot Roe of Toronto, who won the 220-yard championship yesterday, did not get a place in the finals of any of the championship events today.

There was a large field of skaters in each event, and in the spills in the longer races Ben Osickey met with hard luck. He had been picked earlier in the afternoon as the one among the forty competing skaters who had the best chance of landing the all-around international championship.

The races tomorrow will be at one mile and three miles and the 220-yard hurdles.

Osickey and Harry Cody of Toronto are now tied at 50 points for the lead.

P. S. A. L. SWIM RECORDS.

Stuyvesant and De Witt Clinton Make New Marks in Tank.

Stuyvesant High School defeated the swimming team of the De Witt Clinton High School in the College of the City of New York natatorium last night and virtually clinched their claim as the best team in high school aquatics. The score was 34 to 19, but this gives no indication of the character of the contests, which were of such excellence that two P. S. A. L. records were broken.

In the 800-foot relay the Stuyvesant team excelled the record by four seconds. Garrigus, the first man to swim for Stuyvesant, opened up a gap of three yards over the Clinton team. The next two men swimming for Clinton forced the Stuyvesant boys to their utmost, with the result that they could not increase their lead. At the start of the last relay Hamilon of Stuyvesant hit the water first, followed closely by O'Sullivan of Clinton. The Clinton boy managed to cut down a bit of the lead of the flying leader on the first length, but then Hamilton cut loose and won by a yard and a half. O'Sullivan of De Witt Clinton set a new mark in the 220-yard swim, clipping 5 3-5 seconds off the record. The summary:

800-Foot Relay.—Won by Stuyvesant, (Garrigus, Du Brul, Giebel, Hamilton;) De Witt Clinton, second. Time—2:42. A new P. S. A. L. record; former record 2:46.

Fancy Dive.—Won by Robinson, Stuyvesant; Hoving, De Witt Clinton, second; Kestenbaum, De Witt Clinton, third.

50-Yard Swim.—Won by Hamilton, Stuyvesant; Garrigus, Stuyvesant, second; Zillevitz, De Witt Clinton, third. Time—0:27 4-5.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by O'Sullivan, De Witt Clinton; Giebel Stuyvesant, second; Polk, De Witt Clinton, third. Time—2:41. New P. S. A. L. record; former record 2:46 3-5.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by Giebal, Stuyvesant, with 91 feet 6 inches; Friedman, De Witt Clinton, second, with 60 feet 4 inches; Sickel, Stuyvesant, third, with 58 feet 6 inches.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Fitzgibbon, De Witt Clinton; Du Brul, Stuyvesant, second; Sinclair, Stuyvesant, third. Time—1:05 2-5.

Bartfield and Lewis Draw.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 9.—Soldier Bartfield and Ted Lewis boxed ten rounds to a draw here tonight. Lewis weighed in at 143 and Bartfield at 146 pounds.

KONETCHY BOUGHT BY BRAVES' CHIEF

Boston and Cincinnati Teams Get Six Fed. Players—Short Meeting of the League.

The Boston and Cincinnati Clubs of the National League bought half a dozen players from the Federal League at the league meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. Boston made the best haul, landing Ed Konetchy, the first baseman, and Frank Allen and Baron Knetzer, two pitchers who jumped the Brooklyn Club to play with the Federal League.

President Percy D. Haughton of the Braves paid $18,000 for the three players.

Cincinnati got Emil Huhn, catcher, and an infielder, Jimmy Esmond, from Newark, and also Al Schuls, a pitcher, from Buffalo. All the sales were made by Harry F. Sinclair, who was represented by P. T. Powers. George Gilmore, an outfielder, who was with the Kansas City Feds, was sold to the St. Paul Club of the American Association.

The National League had one of the shortest meetings on record yesterday. Charles H. Ebbets, President of the Brooklyn Club, had two measures to champion, one of which was killed before it was even presented to the club owners. This plan of Mr. Ebbets was to limit the number of 25-cent bleacher seats at any park to 2,000. The objection made by several cities on the circuit was so pronounced that the amendment did not even come to a vote.

Mr. Ebbets's favorite scheme for a new drafting system was presented. It provides that the second division clubs be given the first pick for the minor league stars. The league took no action on the amendment, as the approval of the American League and also the National Association of Minor Leagues would first have to be obtained.

The effort of some of the clubs to increase the player limit to more than twenty-one players was also squelched before it came to a vote. New York, Boston and Chicago were in favor of increasing the limit to twenty-two players, but the others wanted it kept at twenty-one. Cincinnati was in favor of reducing the limit to twenty players.

Manager Pat Moran of the Phillies and President J. J. Lannin, who formerly owned the Providence Club, could come to no agreement over the sale of Infielder Dave Shean, so he will probably not be seen with the Phillies this season.

NEW YORK GOLFERS WIN.

Nicholls and Mitchell Beat Hoffner and Cuthbert at Gimbel's.

Gilbert Nicholls, metropolitan open champion, and Joe Mitchell, representing the New York branch of Gimbel, defeated Charlie Hoffner and Dave Cuthbert from the Philadelphia store yesterday over the nine-hole indoor links at Gimbel's by the score of 2 up and 1 to play in 36 holes. As the New York team finished 1 down in the thirty-six hole match at Philadelphia last week, the bye hole was played out and Nicholls and Mitchell won by 2 up in the seventy-two holes.

The best work was done by Mitchell and Hoffner, Cuthbert shone in spots, but the burden of the game was carried by Hoffner for the Philadelphia team. Cuthbert made a spectacular shot that saved a hole in the third round. This green is encircled by a bunker about a foot high, and on his tee shot the Philadelphia player dropped on the green, but bounced over the bunker and out again, while Nicholls and Mitchell both stayed in and holed out in 3. Cuthbert was penalized a stroke for hitting the fence, but he halved the hole with a little mashie pitch that chipped over the bunker right into the cup.

The cards, best ball:

Nicholls & Mitchell	4	3	5	4	2	3	4	1	5	2	—31	—61
Hoffner & Cuthbert	2	4	4	5	3	4	3	2	6	—31		
Nicholls & Mitchell	3	3	4	5	3	3	1	5	—30	—61		
Hoffner & Cuthbert	2	4	2	3	2	2	3	1	5	—24		
	3	3	2	4	3	4	1	6	—29	—53		
	2	3	2	3	4	2	3	1	6	—26		
	5	4	2	3	2	3	2	8	—30	—56		

GOLF PROS INVADE SOUTH.

Brady, McNamara, and Hagen Off for Winter Tournaments.

Michael J. Brady, the Oakley professional, with George Bowden of Tedesco, passed through this city yesterday on their way to the South to take part in the open competitions of the Winter golf season. Brady and Bowden have been instructing at the indoor school of the Boston A. A. for the last two months, but now that the tournament season has opened they have decided to join the list of entrants in the Southern golfing events.

Tommy Kerrigan, the newly appointed "pro" at Siwanoy, arrived here from Boston Sunday, but he left for the South on Tuesday with Tom McNamara, Western open champion, and the leading prize winner of the year among the professionals. Pat Doyle of Myopia and Walter Hagen, national open champion of 1914, also boarded a train for the South on the same day. Doyle and Hagen will stop off at Pinehurst for a few days, and make their way further south by easy stages.

The first event in which these players will take part is the amateur-professional four-ball match on Feb. 17, at the Country Club of Augusta, Ga., where John Inglis of Fairview is in charge of the course. The four-ball event will be followed by an open tourney on Feb. 18. After this comes the Bellair amateur-professional four-ball tournament on March 2, with the West Coast open championship at the same course on the following two days.

SURPRISE FOR DARTMOUTH.

Wesleyan Defeats Green Basket Ball Team That Beat Yale.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Feb. 9.—Although they came here fresh from their overwhelming victory over Yale last night, Wesleyan defeated Dartmouth at basket ball tonight by the score of 28 to 24. The game was nip and tuck, but the Green team was unable to take the lead once.

The first half ended 13 to 13 in Wesleyan's favor, but in the second period the play was closer and once Wesleyan led by a single goal. Captain Harman's wonderful goal shooting won the game for Wesleyan. He scored seven field goals, the same number made by the entire Dartmouth team. The Hanover boys made their foul shots count, adding ten points to their total.

CHOOSE RACING OFFICIALS.

Jockey Club Stewards Name Smith and Pettingill as Judges.

At a meeting of the Stewards of The Jockey Club, held yesterday at the organization's offices, 37 East Forty-first Street, the officials for the 1916 racing season were announced.

The judges will be E. C. Smith and C. H. Pettingill; starter, Mars Cassidy; handicapper, W. S. Vosburgh; clerk of the scales, Albert Barlen; paddock and patrol judge, J. L. Hall; timer, W. H. Barretto; patrol judges, J. L. Hall, James McLaughlin, and Frank T. Clarke.

The meeting of the members of the Jockey Club will be held this afternoon, when it is not unlikely that the dates for the coming season will be announced. There will be racing at the three Long Island tracks, as usual, and at the Yonkers track of the Empire City Racing Association.

These organizations were all awarded racing time last year, but owing to the inability of the Empire City Racing Association to make use of its course, the meetings were run off at Belmont Park and Aqueduct. This season Yonkers will be in a position to look after its own dates. In the Autumn there will be a short season of racing on Long Island.

It is just possible there may be a change made in the order of the meetings. For a number of years racing has begun at the Belmont Park course, but when the season opened on April 15 it was the custom to have the opening at Aqueduct, and the officials may think it advisable to return to the old order.

Racing in the East will again start on April 1 with the Bowie meeting. Then will follow the meetings at Havre de Grace and Pimlico, which will bring the opening of the metropolitan circuit on or about May 20.

The matter of selling races, which have fallen into disrepute owing to the abuses of bidding up, will be taken under consideration and the resolution suggested by Schuyler L. Parsons, which provided that the surplus over the selling price, when a horse is bid up, shall be equally divided among the other starters in the race, will be discussed and some action will be taken to remedy the abuse.

FOX HILLS GOLFERS DINE.

President O'Donohue Presented with Scarfpin at the Plaza.

At the fifteenth annual dinner of the Fox Hills Golf Club held at the Hotel Plaza last night, Joseph J. O'Donohue, Jr., who has been President of the club since its formation, was presented with a scarfpin composed of a large ruby encircled with diamonds, in testimony of his long and earnest work in the interests of golf in general and the Fox Hills club in particular. Richard Mamlok, Chairman of the dinner committee, introduced "masked marvel" tactics into the presentation and the recipient was unaware of the honor to be bestowed upon him until E. A. Morrison recounted his deeds, praised his virtues and presented him with the scarfpin.

The dinner was the most successful in the history of the club. There were over two hundred guests present, including many golfers from other clubs in the metropolitan district. The toastmaster was Colonel Hugh O'Donohue, and the speakers he introduced made the walls echo with tales of the links until far into the night. The club officials announced that a three-day invitation tournament would be held by the Fox Hills Golf Club near the end of June, as this is the time of the year when the Staten Island course is in its best condition.

HORSE SHOW IN BROOKLYN.

Maximum Wins Cup at Exhibition of Riding and Driving Club.

Maximum, owned by Edwin A. Ames and ridden by Miss Marjorie Beard, captured the silver cup donated by Miss Gesine Candidus for saddle horses up to 200 pounds at the special horse show of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club at the arena, Prospect Park Plaza, last night. Miss Marjorie Hubbs, Miss Virginia, and Miss Ethel Hanan were others on the winning list.

Miss Virginia Hanan rode the winning pony Kilkee, owned by herself, in the class for saddle ponies, 15 hands and under. Besides winning the silver cup donated by Miss Candidus, Maximum also took a blue ribbon in the class for saddle horses, 15 hands and over, with Miss Beard again in the saddle. Miss Marjorie Hubbs captured two blue ribbons with McGregor, owned by George Anderson, in the class for saddle horses under 15 hands, and in the combination class, riding and driving.

Erierbush, owned and ridden by Edward McFarlan, captured the novice saddle class and also took a special prize for being ridden and used by a member of the Friday Night class. Miss Macey, owned and ridden by John J. Farrell, took the ribbon in the polo pony class.

PLAY FOR GOLD RACQUET.

Tuxedo Fixture Begins Today with Hoffman-Hatch Match.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Feb. 9.—The opening match in the racquet championship tournament for the gold racquet will be played tomorrow afternoon, and the contestants will be W. W. Hoffman and Cyril Hatch of New York. The other drawings bring together:

Clarence C. Pell, Tuxedo, vs. George St. George, Tuxedo; Sig. Mortimer, Tuxedo, vs. the winner of the Hoffman-Hatch match; Joshua Crane, Boston, vs. J. W. Wear, Philadelphia; J. C. Waterbury, New York, vs. Malcolm D. Whitman, New York.

The tournament will continue throughout the week, and the finals will be played on Sunday, followed the same day by an exhibition match between the world's professional champion, Jack Soutar of the Philadelphia Racquet Club, and James Mullins of the New York Racquet Club. Soutar will concede Mullins three aces in each game.

Many of the racquet enthusiasts of the East will be present, including Payne Whitney, Lawrence Waterbury, R. D. Wrenn, Alan Hackscher, and L. H. Kuhn. The committee is composed of P. Lorillard, Jr., Richmond Talbot, R. D. Wrenn, C. C. Pell, and S. G. Mortimer.

May Open St. Albans Links June 1.

The reconstructed links and the new clubhouse of the St. Albans Golf and Country Club at St. Albans, L. I., will be formally opened about June 1, according to present information. The new course has been in the process of construction since early last Fall. When completed it will be over 6,300 yards in length, over a slightly rolling country, with brooks, ravines, woods, and gullies as natural hazards, and with a supplementary fortification of scientifically placed bunkers and traps.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BACARDI Makes the Perfect COCKTAIL, RICKEY or HIGHBALL—Try It and Be Convinced

BREAK THREATENS ON BOUT'S REFEREE

Jones Insists on Skelly and Dorgan Wants Brown as Official in Big Fight.

A serious hitch developed in the negotiations for the Willard-Moran bout yesterday over the selection of a referee. It was caused by the failure of Tom Jones, the champion's manager, and Ike Dorgan, Moran's manager, to agree. It was stated last night that on account of the feeling which was shown over the referee question the bout might not be held.

Jones held out for Jack Skelly of Yonkers for referee, while Dorgan wanted Bill Brown. Jones shouted his defiance at Moran and Dorgan and said that Jess Willard and himself still had enough money left so that they didn't have to worry about the purse of $70,000 which Tex Rickard and McCracken are to put up for the ten-round bout at the Garden on March 8.

The articles of agreement were all duly signed and $22,500 in real money was posted with Bob Vernon, the stakeholder, at the Claridge. All the familiar figures seen about the local boxing clubs were there, and all edged their way into the many flashlight pictures which were taken of the impressive proceedings of signing the articles of agreement.

In the gathering were Frank Moran, Tom Jones, Ike Dorgan, Abe Attell, Tod Sloan, Jack Curley, Harry Pollock, Tex Rickard, Sam McCracken, Jack Skelly, Bob Vernon, and Willie Lewis.

In the articles as signed yesterday, no mention whatever was made of the bonus of $7,500 which Rickard is said to have promised Willard or the $2,500 bonus for Moran. Rickard and McCracken have separate contracts with both Willard and Moran, and both are subject to the supervision of the State Athletic Commission.

Willard is to receive $40,000 for the bout. Of this amount $10,000 was paid over to the stakeholder yesterday by Rickard and the other $30,000 is to be paid to the champion twenty-four hours before the bout. Tom Jones, for Willard, put up $5,000 in cash as a guarantee that Willard would fulfill his part of the contract.

Moran is to be paid $20,000 for his share in the proceedings. Of this amount, $5,000 was posted yesterday by Sam McCracken and the other $15,000 is to be paid twenty-four hours before the bout. Moran posted $2,500 guarantee to carry out his obligations to the promoters.

Then followed a long wrangle between the two managers about the referee. Jones said that when he signed the preliminary articles of agreement in Chicago it was noted in the papers that Jack Skelly was to be the referee. Dorgan and Moran retorted that if this was done it was not with their consent, and they did not want Skelly, but insisted on Bill Brown, the referee who was the third man in the ring in both of Moran's bouts against Jim Coffey. Jones's objection to Brown was that he did not know him and had never seen him officiate in the ring.

Both managers were stubborn, with Jones having a slight advantage in the stubbornness. He insisted on having Skelly or calling the whole thing off.

The names of Charley White, Jim Corbett, and Jim Jeffries were suggested, but Jones haughtily waved all suggestions aside. He pounded the table and remarked in loud, raucous tones that it would be Skelly or no bout. Skelly, who had listened to all this useless conversation, came forward and offered to withdraw in favor of Bill Brown, but Jones would not agree to this.

Jones was informed that in case of a disagreement over the referee, it was a custom of the Boxing Commission to appoint the referee, but Mr. Jones doesn't seem to be deeply impressed with the Boxing Commission's rules, and reiterated with extreme fervor that Skelly was his choice.

The two managers will meet again this afternoon at 2 o'clock and resume the argument. Jones announced that Willard would do all his training in the vicinity of New York, and it is expected that the champion will arrive here in a day or two. Moran will go to Saratoga today to start training.

ST. NICK'S EASY VICTORY.

New Haven Team Vanquished at Hockey by Score of 9 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 9.—The St. Nicholas Skating Club of New York easily won the hockey game here tonight against the New Haven Arena team by 9 to 0, with Hobey Baker starring for the visitors and Captain Fynan for the home team. A weak New Haven defense caused the one-sided score, and, while there was brilliant individual work by local players, lack of team play made it impossible for them to get a tally. The score was 2 to 0 at the end of the first half, and it was thought that New Haven might rally and take the game, but Baker and Kuhn by snappy team work shattered the local defense in the last period. The line-up:

St. Nicholas.	Position.	New Haven.
Cole	Goal	Fowler
Von Bernuth	Point	Kelley
Martin	Cover point	Donnelly
Baker	Rover	Fynan
Ellis	Centre	McKinnon
Kuhn	Left wing	Upson
Turrell	Right wing	McLean

Goals—First half, Kuhn, 6:03, 14:18; second half, Turrell, 0:52; Ellis, 0:58; Turrell, 3:00; Kuhn, 7:35; Turrell, 8:00, 13:40, 19:23. Substitutes—D. McKinnon for Donnelly. Penalties—None. Referee—Mr. Garon, Boston A. A., and Mr. Crowe, Yale. Time of halves—Twenty minutes each.

Lehigh Downs Pittsburgh Five.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Feb. 9.—University of Pittsburgh met with its first defeat in basketball of its season tonight at the hands of Lehigh, by a score of 38 to 22.

Always say—
BURKE'S
GUINNESS.
Even though most places sell it exclusively
Bottled by—E. & J. BURKE

MANY SEEK TENNIS TITLE.

Sixty-four Entrants in Draw for National Indoor Tourney.

The draw for the national indoor tennis championships to be decided at the Seventh Regiment Armory, which was made yesterday, shows a total entry of sixty-four players, and though this is not the largest number of contestants to compete in a similar event, this year's representation is probably more national in character than some of its predecessors. The Pacific Coast is represented by the entry of R. Lindley Murray, at one time rated fourth in the tennis ranking. Carleton Y. Smith, one of the best Southern players, has entered from that section, and the entry of Alfred Dabney, formerly of Boston, can in a measure be taken as from New England. At any rate, Dabney has never before competed in the indoor championships. Harry Seymour of Pittsburgh is another of the newcomers, as is also G. O. Wagner of Buffalo.

While the tournament is not scheduled to start until Saturday morning, some matches will be played tomorrow. Five have been called as follows: J. L. Anderson and Julian S. Myrick, G. O. Wagner and Merle Johnson, Dr. W. Rosenbaum and R. B. Miller, Paul Goold and R. Tunis, and H. W. Robinson and C. J. Post, Jr. The draw is as follows:

E. H. Hooker vs. F. M. Loughman, A. Hassford, Jr., vs. V. R. Ward, R. B. Haines vs. J. H. Steinkampf, J. L. Anderson vs. Julian S. Myrick, G. W. Graham vs. G. T. Hill, Jr., Harry Seymour vs. S. H. Voshell, G. C. Greny vs. S. W. Merrihew, E. H. Whitney vs. W. C. Grant, Count Otto Sohn vs. H. J. Fitzpatrick, G. King vs. Dr. J. W. Travell, C. M. Ammerman vs. A. S. Dabney, G. O. Wagner vs. Merle Johnson, Dr. W. Rosenbaum vs. R. B. Miller, Alrick Man, Jr., vs. C. F. Clarkson, Donald Allen vs. Harry S. Parker, V. C. Arguimbau vs. G. A. L. Dionne, W. D. Cunningham vs. C. A. Brown, King Smith vs. Charles Garland, Parker C. Kallock, Jr., vs. Carleton Y. Smith, R. L. Murray vs. G. C. Shafer, C. Chambers vs. C. A. Sparks, J. W. Fox vs. A. R. Cragin, Dr. A. W. Waite vs. Anton von Bermuth, Leonard Beekman vs. W. H. Granger, G. H. Stadel vs. Watson M. Washburn, James S. O'Neale, Jr., vs. Edmond Pesalee, Paul Goold vs. R. Tunis, H. A. Lamb vs. Ingo Hartman, G. W. Faber vs. E. Nolan, R. Goldman vs. Fred Mathews, G. S. Groesbeck vs. G. A. Walker, Jr., H. W. Robinson vs. C. J. Post, Jr.

WANT STADIUM FOR GAMES.

Elementary Championships May Be Decided at C. C. N. Y. June 17.

The first big athletic meeting to be held in the Lewisohn Stadium of the College of the City of New York may be the 1916 elementary school track and field championships. At a meeting of the Elementary Schools Games Committee at P. S. A. L. headquarters yesterday it was voted to hold the championships on June 17, and if arrangements could be made to have them decided in the Stadium.

The college authorities will shortly be consulted by the Games Committee regarding the prospects of securing the field, and the P. S. A. L. feels confident if no prior engagement has been made the Stadium will be turned over to them on June 17.

Should the City College heads decide not to grant the use of the field to the schoolboys, the championships will be contested on the P. S. A. L. field in Flatbush.

A Swimming Committee, composed of A. Greenberg, Chairman; E. Kirschner, C. K. O'Hagen, F. L. Onken, and Leo Kearney, was appointed to arrange details for the elementary championships, which are scheduled for April 8. Plans were discussed for holding the contests in the C. C. N. Y. pool, instead of in one of the public baths, which had been tentatively arranged.

School teachers who have interested themselves in the work of the Public Schools Athletic League will be tendered a dinner on the night of March 4. A dinner committee, headed by Harry Halstead, was named.

CATHOLIC UNION ELECTION.

Young Men to Continue Athletic Activities Outdoors.

The annual election of officers of the Catholic Young Men's Union of the Archdiocese of New York was held last night at St. Joseph's Club, with the Rev. John J. McCahill of the Annunciation Athletic Club again selected as moderator. Frank Foran, the veteran distance runner of St. Anselm's Athletic Club, triumphed in the election for President. The other officers elected are: First Vice President, George Minor, St. Joseph's Club; Second Vice President, John Sturges, St. Mark's Catholic Club; Treasurer, James Durkin, Holy Cross Lyceum; Recording Secretary, James Beakey, Annunciation A. C.; Corresponding Secretary, Fred Stoiber, Bronx Catholic Club; Handicapper, Thomas Dwyer, Aquinas A. A.

The organization planned for continued activity in the field of athletics, especially in cross-country runs, and for the remainder of the year invitation road races will be conducted by the league every Sunday.

The strength of the C. Y. M. U. increased materially during 1915, with the membership taking in almost every Catholic club in New York which encourages track and field athletics.

POLO AND COTILLION RIDE.

Equestrians Have Gala Evening at Durland's Academy.

Indoor polo was one of the incidents of a unique and spectacular equestrian entertainment, held last night at Durland's Riding Academy. There were 125 women and men in the costume cotillion ride that opened the exhibition. Clowns, Ku Klux Klan, bearing fiery crosses, cavaliers, señoritas, dancing girls and knights in glittering armor were among those in the ride.

In the polo game the Tigers received eight goals from the Triangles, and won by ten goals to nine. The line-up follows:

Tigers—M. Goodman, H. Guggenheimer, George H. Sherman.

Triangles—F. Gilman, A. Kinny, and W. A. Bartel.

Goals—Tigers, by handicap, 8; goals earned, 2; total, 10. Triangles, by handicap, 0; goals earned, 9; total, 9.

Individual goals—Kinny, (6,) Bartel, Goodman, Sherman, Gilman. Referee—Milton Erlanger. Time—Two ten-minute periods.

At the Central Park Riding Academy last night the White Owls, composed of polo players of that academy, beat Troop B of Red Bank, N. J., by a net score of 6 goals to 5. The visiting team was in receipt of a handicap of 2 goals.

Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St.
Entire Building Near B'way
"In-Between" Profits Saved
A New Spring Derby
$1.90
Rich Fast Black
Fine Silk Trim
Why Pay $3 for a Name?
A Spring Soft Hat
"Trooper" Shape Flattish Brim
Green & Brown $1.90 and $2.90
Tweed Cloth Hats, $1.90

E. T. APPLEBY TAKES SECOND IN BILLIARDS

Defeats Charles E. White in Play-off of Tie in Class B Tourney.

Edgar T. Appleby won second place in the national amateur Class B billiard tournament last night, when he defeated Charles E. White by a score of 300 to 262. The match was the play-off of a tie for second honors, White having brought about a tie by defeating Edgar T. Appleby on Tuesday night, when a victory for the latter would have given him a tie for first place with his brother, Francis S. Appleby. In the match that deprived Edgar Appleby of this position, White played his best game of the tournament, but last night, when it came to a decision as to second honors, the conditions were reversed. Edgar Appleby, after playing an up-hill game during the early part of the contest, defeated his rival by a wonderful exhibition of billiards during the middle game.

Edgar Appleby, though he gains only second place in the tournament, has shown at times the most brilliant play that has ever marked a Class B event. This was particularly evidenced last night when he scored his victory over White. The ivories were perverse during the early innnings, but in the twenty-seventh turn at the table Appleby gathered a count of 84 by skillful execution. He followed with a run of 23, and in the next inning made his high run of the match, 39. The thirtieth inning also found him counting in double figures, this run mounting to 33. In every instance he had the ivories under masterly control and clicked off the points rapidly. While Appleby's average for the match was not high, during these four innings he made an average of 30.

Appleby was far behind when he began to gather in the points in the twenty-seventh inning, but after four more turns at the table he assumed the lead, and thereafter never was crowded out of the commanding position. In the first part of the match White was at his best, but his game fell off toward the last and he could not gather in the points necessary to defeat Appleby. The scores:

E. T. Appleby—2 0 0 0 0 3 6 2 3 5 2 4 2 3 13 15 9 0 0 0 30 3 0 2 1 18 0 2 0 24 23 39 33 4 0 0 0 5 0 0 0 5 1 2 2 0 3. Total—300. Average—6 24-46. High runs—39, 35, and 34.

C. E. White—2 0 13 2 20 1 0 11 39 15 7 13 7 15 1 5 1 0 13 0 20 0 0 28 0 1 13 12 1 0 2 3 2 0 8 2 0 0 0 8 2 12 0 0. Total—262. Average—5 37-45. High runs—39, 20, and 29.

F. S. APPLEBY IN CLASS A.

Committee of Billiard League Will Approve His Application.

The Executive Committee of the Amateur Billiard Association at a meeting last night at the Liederkranz Club, considered the petition of Francis S. Appleby, winner of the Class B championship, for admission into Class A billiards. It was the sentiment of the meeting that the Columbia billiardist had shown the form which would entitle him to enter Class A competition, even though his grand average in the recently contested Class B tournament was not quite the required figure of 8. No definite action was taken, as the formal application was not presented, but as soon as Appleby fills out a blank, the Executive Committee will act favorably upon his request.

It was expected that the committee would hear the report of the sub-committee recently appointed to decide upon the place for holding

COHAN'S NEW REVUE IS UPROARIOUS FUN

A String of Travesties, Cleverly Devised Solely for the Amusement of the Rialto.

A WEBERFIELDIAN FLAVOR

Winninger, Carle, Juliet, and Elizabeth Murray Shine in the Frivolity at the Astor.

THE COHAN REVUE, 1916—A musical revue by George M. Cohan. At the Astor Theatre.

The Jester	John Hendricks
Captain Jones	Walter Brazil
Colonel Smith	John Boyle
Andrew Overdraft	Harry Bulger
H. H. Hobson	James C. Marlowe
Mrs. Andrew Overdraft	Elizabeth Murray
R. J. Carroll	Percy Ames
Major Barbara	Lila Rhodes
Stephen Overdraft	Frederic Santley
Billy Holliday	Harry Delf
Dr. Booberang	Richard Carle
Ed. Dundreary	John Hendricks
Jane Clancy	Valli Valli
Emily Stevenson	Miss Juliet
Jean Paurel	Charles Winninger
Young America	Little Billy
Jasper	Alfred Latell
Sadie Love	Alice Harris
Victory	Dorothy Jane Londoner
Defeat	Anita Elson
The God of War	George Fredericks

The great Mr. Cohan, who is retired now from the stage and has nothing to do except write plays and stage a few written by other fellows, has been at such a loss to fill in the long evenings of late that he has gone about to many other theatres than his own. He has gone with a pencil in his and and a twinkle in his eye, and, being something of a dramatic critic himself, has dashed off his impressions, set some of them to music, added a song about Ireland, and another about America, and called the whole jolly jumble "The Cohan Revue, 1916."

It was revealed for the first time last night to the specially invited audience that packed the Astor Theatre, arriving early, multitudinous and expectant, departing late and enthusiastic. They had found the whole entertainment uproariously amusing. Some seasons ago, in an earlier flier in dramatic criticism, Mr. Cohan helped another fellow's play by gravely announcing "It's a whale." The word is wholly inadequate to describe the dimensions and exuberance of this new piece of his own. It's a diplodocus. It's a dinosaur.

The new Cohan revue, like the one which preceded it last season, has been concocted to the end that the amusement of Broadway, by Broadway and for Broadway should not perish from the stage. Like "Hello Broadway" it is a distinctly Rialto entertainment, making its strongest appeal to the folks who have their being within a brief stroll from the George M. Cohan Theatre.

"It's too wise," said one incorrigible firstnighter who had just laughed himself into high good humor at the first act travesties, but the mere fact that it would not greatly amuse the playgoers of Akron, Sioux City, and points west, does not matter much in the case of a vaudeville made for Broadway and never intended to stray very far therefrom. It is, in this respect, a good deal like the fine fooling that once did fill with laughter the little music hall that Joe Weber and Lew Fields used to run further down the street. The Cohan revues come nearer to supplying that style of diversion than any other theatrical adventure now in existence.

The very program is intimate, not to say chummy, in the manner of greetings and chaff exchanged on the Rialto. "First Take-off On Any Stage," so runs the announcement. "The Two Boys, George and Sam, Present, &c." The revue is put forth as the work of George M. Cohan, "author of 'The Firemen's Picnic' and 'The Barbers' Ball,'" and the list of miscellaneous talent assembled for the occasion is facetiously described as a "typical Bosco cast."

So it goes, and half the songs and all the jokes are for those who laughed hardest at "The Show Shop." And they were there in full force last evening, the faithful following of Mr. Cohan, who would cheer themselves hoarse at the worst play in the world if he wrote it, and who would honestly believe it the best in the history of the stage.

It would take Mr. Cohan to keep any audience amused and contented throughout a first act lasting two hours and ten minutes, but the one that filled the Astor last evening would have laughed and applauded if that first act had lasted until 2 this morning. As a matter of fact, it was not quite so bad as all that. The final curtain fell at ten minutes before midnight.

Even so it is fair to assume that a goodly portion of the new revue will be sternly cut out to reduce the whole to normal size. Much of what was seen last night is destined for the scrap basket, which is rather a pity, for certain kindred entertainments could make such excellent use of Mr. Cohan's leavings. Just what will be delected is a matter for guesswork, but it is safe to describe certain features of the piece at the Astor as likely to be on view there as long as it is.

There can be no sparing the immensely amusing burlesque of "The Great Lover," which, by a curious coincidence, is another of the productions of the aforesaid George and Sam. Charles Winninger scores quite the biggest hit of the evening with his uncanny imitation of Leo Ditrichstein in the sundry garbs and scenes of Jean Paurel, and the original, sitting in the stage box with the elder Cohans toward the end of last evening's performance, was as vastly diverted as any of us.

There can be no sparing the burlesque of the doctor's office in "The Boomerang," with Richard Carle quite at his best as the doctor, and the quips at the expense of "Major Barbara" must be retained, or at least enough of them to leave Harry Bulger his lay of the cannonmaker.

They don't know why they've gone to war,
They don't know what they're fighting for,
But I do—
They're fighting for me.

The revue would not be itself without the "Donald and Julia and Joe" song, warbled by Mr. Carle, Valli Valli, (who should imitate Mary Ryan rather than Jane Cowl) and Mr. Winninger. This ditty mischievously examines the air of sweet comradeship which inspires the performances by the trio of stars in "Sybil," and it is warranted to send into paroxysms of laughter all those privileged persons who know actors and booking agents and the like by their first names.

You must hear Miss Murray sing a rollicking Irish song. You could hardly do without Juliet's imitations, or at least those of Emily Stevens and Gaby Deslys. You will want to see Little Billy, a Lilliputian who takes Mr. Cohan's place, singing the patriotic song and dancing the dislocating steps in the author's own fashion. You will want to hear the chorus begin the entertainment by threatening the critics.

Now you gotta treat us fair
Or we'll get sore,
And we won't read your darned
Old paper any more.

It is all very good fun and might best be described by the line Mr. Carle confides across the footlights as his opinion of one of his own little jests: "Not subtle perhaps, but snappy withal." Now is that fair? Oh, pretty fair.

GERMANS ACT A COMEDY.

Make the Most of the Hilarious Scenes in "Tailor Wibbel."

"Schneider Wibbel," ("Tailor Wibbel,") a play in five acts by Hans Mueller-Schloesser, was the offering of the German stock company at the Irving Place Theatre last night. It proved to be a most amusing comedy, similar in theme to "The Temperemental Journey" and "The Great Adventure," both plays in which the central figure lived to see himself mourned as dead.

Schneider Wibbel is a tailor who gets himself in trouble by talking too freely in the inn of a town seized by the French in the Napoleonic wars. He is sentenced to four weeks in prison but rather than serve his sentence he goes into retirement and pays one of his men to go to jail for him. The substitute is accidentally killed and Wibbel finds himself in the uncomfortable position of watching his own funeral. He finally returns to the land of the living by posing as his own father.

There are some hilarious scenes in the course of the five acts and the players made the most of them last night. One in which Frau Wibbel endeavored to measure an obese customer while Wibbel sat in enforced silence in the closet beneath the stairs, unseen by those in the shop, but visible to the audience, called forth shrieks of joy. The play was acted in a broad vein and good work was done by Christian Rub, Curt Manthey, Grete Meyer, Heinrich Marlow, Iffi Engel, and Otto Meyer.

MAY LEASE CENTURY TODAY.

De Courville, London Hippodrome Manager, Likely to Get Playhouse.

A decision will probably be reached today as to who will assume the management of the Century Theatre for next season. It is said that Albert de Courville, manager of the London Hippodrome, will probably sign a contract with the founders of the New Theatre through William L. Wilson, who is representing him, to take charge of the big playhouse in Central Park West and present musical shows there next season.

Negotiations between the founders and Charles Dillingham, Flo Ziegfeld, Jr., and Alfred Butt, Manager of the Palace Theatre, London, have also been under way, and while any one of these managers may acquire the house indications yesterday pointed to it passing to Mr. de Courville.

If the last named manager does take over the Century he will probably bring one of his productions over from the London Hippodrome. Arthur Voegtlin, who for a number of years conceived the New York Hippodrome productions, will be associated with Mr. de Courville at the Century, as will Mr. Wilson, an American stage manager who has recently been associated with him in London.

Miss Farrar-Lou-Tellegen 'At Home'

Friends of Geraldine Farrar and of Lou-Tellegen, who were married on Tuesday, received announcements and "at home" cards yesterday and were amused to find mentioned the names not of Mr. and Mrs. Lou-Tellegen, but of Mr. Lou-Tellegen and Miss Geraldine Farrar. Those of them who were wondering whether marriage would make any difference in the opera singer have their minds made up now after this early declaration of patronymic independence. And bill-posters all over this broad land, who had visions of pulling down the old boards and setting up new ones in honor of the star's new name, may calm their fears. Farrar it was, Farrar it will be.

Perle Bartl to Appear in Opera.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—Perle Bartl of Chicago, who was the star in "The Rose Maid" at the Globe Theatre in New York a few years ago and who has since been studying for grand opera at Milan, will make her début on Sunday at Barcelona with Titta Ruffo as prima donna in "Pagliacci."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Playlets by John Willard, Oren Taft, Jr., and Effingham Pinto will be included on the program given tomorrow afternoon in the Belasco Theatre for the benefit of the Twelfth Night Club's building fund. The principal roles will be played by Julia Dean, Florence Reed, Kirah Markham, Willette Kershaw, George Probert, Rupert Harvey, Effingham Pinto, Roy Fairchild, Paul Everton, Erskine Sanford, George G. Roberts, Harold Wolf, Bert Robinson and Charles White.

Among those who will appear at the Seventy-first Regiment gala performance at the Liberty, Sunday night, Feb. 20, will be James J. Morton, the Dolly Sisters, Alice Lloyd, Josie Heather, Sophye Barnard, Morton and Moore, Harry Fox, Barney Bernard and Will Rogers.

Daniel Eames has been added to Grace George's repertory company at the Playhouse. He will make his first appearance Tuesday night in "The Earth."

Kenneth M. Murchison, composer of "Come to Bohemia!" will conduct the orchestra at the Bizarre Arts ball at the Hotel Astor tomorrow night. Mr. Murchison and Kurt Schindler composed the score.

The production of "Will o' the Wisp," in which Alice Brady is to be starred, has been postponed till September to allow Miss Brady to continue with her picture work.

Loney Haskell, formerly manager of Hammerstein's Victoria, will give a monologue at the Royal next week. A theatre party in his honor is being arranged for next Tuesday night, to be followed by a beefsteak supper.

"The Road to Mandalay," a new comic opera with music by Oreste Vassella and libretto by W. H. Post, will be presented at the Park Theatre Monday night, Feb. 28.

The Monday night performance of "Kilkenny," in which Fiske O'Hara will be seen at the Standard next week, will be for the benefit of the building fund of the New York Chapter, Knights of Columbus.

SELL DUNDREARY'S WHISKERS FOR $1.50

Stage Makeup of His Lordship, Worn by Sothern, Fetches Paltry Sum.

PAYS $50 FOR SALOME GOWN

Buyer at Auction Gets Robe Used by Julia Marlowe in "John the Baptist."

It being matinée day yesterday, the Sothern and Marlowe costume sale at the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms was lacking in professionals, but prices soared. That is, proportionately. It was a Salome gown which Miss Marlowe wore in "John the Baptist" which brought the high price of the day, $50. It was a lovely gown, Oriental, in soft tan, embroidered in gold with blue stones. The blue cloth cloak, embroidered in silver, which went with it, also brought a high price—comparatively—$35.

The Richelieu cloaks of brilliant scarlet silk, beautiful in themselves, but useless except for professional use and not in the nature of souvenirs, went for little. The one trimmed with white fur brought $13 and the second $29. There were little exclamations of admiration from the women when the long skirt of brilliant red silk was pulled out its full length. Three surplices of lawn, each with broad bands of real lace, sold respectively for $17, $14, and $12. The yellow brocade silk lounging gown of Richelieu, trimmed with fur, brought one of the high prices of the day, $41. A blue brocade lounging gown trimmed with fur went for $19. The Cardinal's large gold seal ring brought out competition and went to H. Brown for $25.

Young Man Gets Ophelia's Wig.

The greatest bargain of the day was in the closing number, the wig of Ophelia. This is said to be on the only wig worn by Miss Marlowe, as she made a practice of appearing in all characters in her own beautiful brown locks. In Ophelia she wore this lovely long, red blond hair, hanging loose and waving softly. It went to a young man for $10. A dark, wavy Romeo wig went to Miss Sanger for $7. Another Romeo wig brought $6.50. Two Charlemagne wigs of wavy reddish hair went respectively for $6 and $5 and Shylock's scraggly locks brought the next highest prices, $3 and $2.50. The most important part of the characterization of Dundreary was his whiskers, but the whiskers were nothing without the man. A box of Dundreary whiskers brought only $1.50 and a box of Dundreary mustaches $1.

The charming gowns of Beatrice went for a song. One of gold cloth brought $18, a blue and gold chiffon cloak, trimmed with blue velvet, brought $31; a green and silver brocade dress, trimmed with gold and pearls, brought $25, and a white and gold brocade satin dress, with gold cloth sleeves, $15, while an old rose satin coat brought $32.

Benedick's orange velvet jacket with brocade sleeves and jeweled trimmings sold for $19, his blue striped silk domino for $16.50, a blue velvet oxidized trimmed cape $15, and his oxidized handle sword, with gray and silver hanger $15.50. A pair of his high tan suede boots brought $12.50 and his long green brocade velvet coat $17.

The returns for yesterday's sale were the best so far, $3,518, making a total to date of $6,103.

Shylock's Robes to Go Today.

Today will be the last and perhaps the most interesting of the sale. The costumes of the "Merchant of Venice," with Mr. Sothern and Miss Marlowe as respectively Shylock and Portia will be sold; the costumes of Mr. Sothern as Francois Villon, in "If I Were King," and the "Romeo and Juliet" costumes, which are many and charming. There are many tights, high boots and low shoes, in the Romeo costumes. The last two numbers included with Juliet's wardrobe are a massive high post bedstead and a pair of torchieres.

In addition to the regular numbers there are some clever extra pieces, jewels Miss Marlowe wore in different characters, a gold-mounted comb, buckles, necklaces, bracelets, and rings.

VIOLINIST AND PIANIST PLAY.

Kathleen Parlow and E. Hutcheson Give a Program of French Music.

Kathleen Parlow, violinist, and Ernest Hutcheson, pianist, each of whom has been heard individually already this season, gave a joint recital in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon which attracted a large audience. Their program was devoted to French composers. They played César Franck's Sonata in A and Saint-Saëns's in D minor together. Miss Parlow played Saint-Saëns's Introduction et Rondo Capriccioso with Harry M. Gilbert at the piano, and Mr. Hutcheson played compositions of Debussy, Fauré, and Alkan.

César Franck's sonata is very often played nowadays, but it is not often played with as wide a range of expressive effects as the artists used yesterday, both in the movements individually and between the movements as a whole. It was this quality which established the individuality of the reading of the work given by these artists, just as it is the individuality of other readings to be more insistent in expressing its loftiness and elevation.

Miss Parlow was not quite at her best in the beginning, and the accuracy of her intonation suffered. The individual appearances of both players were much enjoyed and Mr. Hutcheson is to be commended for an excellent performance of the piano part in Franck's work.

Anniversary of Playhouse.

The first anniversary of the opening of the Neighborhood Playhouse will be celebrated Saturday night with a revival of the festival given by the festival groups of the playhouse last November. A musical program to which Carolyn Ortmann, soprano; Leslie Hodgson, pianist, and Lief Rosanoff, 'cellist, will contribute will precede the festival. The program will be repeated Sunday night.

MUSIC NOTES.

Anna Fitziu, the recent recruit of the Metropolitan Opera Company, has been invited to sing at a concert in the White House, to be held on March 14.

The last concert in Brooklyn of the Young People's Symphony series will be given on Saturday afternoon at the Academy of Music by Walter Damrosch and his orchestra, with Josef Hofmann as soloist.

Irma Gratz will make her first appearance in a song recital at the Biltmore this evening.

John McCormack will give a concert at the new Palace Theatre in Yonkers tomorrow evening, his appearance marking the opening of the house.

The International Institute for Foreign-Born Girls has opened singing classes in which American-born girls will sing with girls recently arrived here, as an influence in the Americanization of the latter. The class meets under the direction of Mr. Camilleri every Friday evening at 600 Lexington Avenue, in the rooms of the National Board Building of the Young Women's Christian Association.

FRIEDSAM BUYS A MEMLING.

Merchant Revealed as New Owner of Flemish Masterpiece.

Michael Friedsam, head of B. Altman & Co., it developed yesterday, was the purchaser of a painting by Hans Memling, the great primitive Flemish artist, concerning which there have been rumors in art circles for months.

The work, which was acquired from the F. Kleinberger Galleries, was bought before "The Archer," by the same painter, was sold to Michael Dreicer, the Fifth Avenue jeweler. "The Archer," when its sale became known, was said by dealers to have been the last Memling on the market, but at that time the negotiations for the painting obtained by Mr. Friedsam had been closed. His acquisition, entitled "Virgin and Child in a Landscape," is one of the earliest from the brush of the master. It was painted, according to Dr. Friedlaender, an expert on early Flemish paintings, about 1465. It is in a fine state of preservation.

The green-blue of the mantle of the Virgin and the red bodice are seen with their hues undimmed by time. Although the painting is only seven inches in diameter, it is distinguished by great perfection of detail, both in the figures and in the landscape background. The circular panel is surrounded by a frame of the period.

The work is well known to collectors. It was in the collections of Lord Northwick and of Sir Charles Dilke, and once was thought to have been by Jan van Eyck, the precursor of Flemish pictorial art. It attracted much attention when shown in 1865 in the Dublin Art Treasures Exhibition, and again when on view in 1892 in the Burlington Fine Arts Exhibition in London. It is understood that the work was sold for about $50,000, although the exact terms of the transaction are not obtainable.

This important purchase reveals Mr. Friedsam as a collector of works of art. As did the late Mr. Altman, he has for several years been surrounding himself with paintings and other art works of high quality. His collection now includes canvases by such masters as Rembrandt, Frans Hals, Adriaen Brouwer, Jacon Ruisdael, Jan van der Heyden, Jan van Goyen, Gerard David, and Jost van Cleve.

ROOSEVELT LEAVES TODAY.

West Indies the Colonel's Destination—Will See Odd Fauna There.

Colonel and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt will sail at 3 P. M. today on the Quebec Steamship Company's liner Guiana for a thirty days' tour of the Windward and Leeward islands. During the voyage Colonel Roosevelt will be enabled to indulge in his passion for hunting by shooting crocodiles, boa constrictors, and jaguars. At St. Thomas, D. W. I., the first stop, he will be able to visit the castle of Blackbeard, the pirate, and partake of a cool green swizzle at Maloney's Club on the way. There is an interesting petrified forest to be seen at Antigua, and at St. Kitts the Colonel can enjoy a dish of baked or stuffed roast monkey or monkey pie. The simians are numerous on this island. Monkeys that have been caught and marked in St. Kitts have been trapped later at Nevis and the natives believe the monkeys have an underground passage they use in going from one island to the other, because they could not swim the three miles of water between them, as it is infested with sharks.

At Domenica, the next place on the route, there are thousands of tall green lizards which walk on their hind feet through the grass and bark like Newfoundland dogs with a short, gruff "woof-woof," which is said to startle strangers at first. After Gaudalupe, Martinique, where the Captain lectures for an hour at the ruins of Ste. Pierre, the steamer touches at St. Lucia and Barbados, and then goes to Georgetown, Demerara, where she stays three days and returns to New York by the same route.

This will be the most interesting place for Colonel Roosevelt because he will have an opportunity to shoot real crocodiles in the Essequibo and Demerara Rivers and hunt ocelots and jaguars in the adjacent forests. Boa constrictors six feet long lie in wait in the rivers until a cow comes down to drink, when they seize the animal by the nose and drag her under water until she is drowned. Then the boa constrictor swallows the carcass at its leisure. The natives in Demerara call these big reptiles "camoodies." There is also a rare bird in the Demerara forests whose plumage is described by hunters as being more radiant and gorgeous than that of the bird of paradise. The Guiana will leave from the company's pier at the foot of West Tenth Street, North River.

HOTEL MAN LEFT $411,774.

Most of Curley Estate in Rockaway Park Realty.

John J. Curley, who for many years conducted the Atlas Hotel, one of the landmarks of Rockaway Park, and who died on May 23, 1915, left an estate worth $411,774, according to affidavits filed with Transfer Tax Appraiser Henry C. Johnson, Jr., at his office in Astoria.

Mr. Curley was one of the pioneers of Rockaway Park, and his real estate holdings there totaled $370,900, including the Atlas Hotel and adjacent property. The rest of the estate, $40,974.52, was made up of money in the bank, city bonds, mortgages, life insurance, and personal belongings. It was also shown that the gross earnings of the Atlas Hotel for the year 1914 were $37,391, and with the expenses deducted left a net profit of $11,238.72.

According to the terms of the will, Mrs. Alice F. Burns and Miss Elizabeth M. Curley, daughters, and Joseph J. Curley, a son, each receive one-third of the estate, while the residue is to be held in trust for the benefit of John J. and Francis Curley, grandsons, and Alice Patricia Burns, a granddaughter. The executors are Mrs. Alice F. Burns, Joseph J. Curley, and Miss Elizabeth M. Curley.

Thomas Estate Goes to Widow.

William M. Thomas, for many years senior member of Thomas & Eckerson, real estate, who died at Bayside, L. I., on July 1 last, left real estate valued at $149,925 and personal belongings and money in the bank amounting to $16,916. The entire estate was left to his widow, Mary R. Thomas.

Letter Carriers to Celebrate.

The New York Letter Carriers' Association will celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of its founding on Lincoln's Birthday at the Harlem Casino, where in the course of the day two vaudeville performances will be given for the benefit of the sick and death benefit fund of the association, followed in the evening by the annual ball. It is expected that not only the Postmaster and his staff, down to the youngest substitute in the service, but also many city officials, and nearly the entire congressional delegation from this city will be present.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings at 8:30. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:20.
MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. Barrie's "THE LITTLE MINISTER."

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Sat. at 2:20.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy, "OUR MRS. McCHESNEY."

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Wed.
ELSIE FERGUSON
in Hall Caine's Great Success, MARGARET SCHILLER
Seats now for Lincoln's & Washingt's B'day Mats.

After the Play Visit Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC
3rd EDITION—EVERYTHING NEW.

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings 8 sharp. Matinees Sat. & Wed. at 2.
JULIA SANDERSON | DONALD BRIAN | JOSEPH CAWTHORN
in the Triumphant Musical Comedy, SYBIL

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way, 43d St. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:15.
OTIS SKINNER in Henry Arthur Jones's Comedy, "Cock o' the Walk"

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Ev. 8:20 Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20
MRS. FISKE in the Brilliant Comedy Brilliantly Acted, ERSTWHILE SUSAN

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evgs. at 8:20. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:20.
"Best Romantic Play in Years."—Eve. World.
The Cinderella Man
A New Comedy, by Edward Childs Carpenter.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:15.
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
with Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

CRITERION B'WAY AT 44TH ST. Evs. 8 sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2 sharp.
MR. HACKETT—"Easily the most distinguished actor of the old time tragedies that our stage possesses today."—Lawrence Reamer, Sun.
JAMES K. HACKETT ALLEN VIOLA
in SHAKESPEAR'S MACBETH
MISS ALLEN—"No more artistic rendition of the scheming artful Lady Macbeth has been seen in years."—F. T. Pope, Journal of Commerce.

FULTON West 46th St. Evenings at 8:30. Matinee Saturday 2:30.
ROSE STAHL in GEO. V. HOBART'S New Comedy, "MOONLIGHT MABY." NEXT TUESDAY NIGHT—SEATS TODAY.
HACKETT & TYLER present
THE MELODY OF YOUTH
A Romantic Irish Comedy by BRANDON TYNAN.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Sat. & Tues. 2:20
The Boomerang
EXTRA MATINEE NEXT TUESDAY 2:20.

LONGACRE West 48 St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:30.
LEO DITRICHSTEIN in his triumph, "THE GREAT LOVER."

ASTOR BROADWAY, 45TH ST. Evgs. 8:10. FIRST MATINEE SATURDAY 2:10.
"THE COHAN REVUE 1916"
"THE GREATEST MUSICAL SHOW IN THE WORLD."—Broadway Verdict.

CANDLER WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 6344. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:15.
THE HOUSE OF GLASS
Mary Ryan and the Great All American Cast.

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:15.
FAIR AND WARMER

LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:20.
ABE POTASH PERLMUTTER IN SOCIETY

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:20.
COMMON CLAY

GLOBE B'way and 46th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:15.
GABY DESLYS in "STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!"

SYMPHONY

Society of New York.
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
To-morrow (Friday) Afternoon at 3
and next Sunday Afternoon at 3.
Soloist JOSEF HOFMANN
Seats at Box Office and Room 1268, Aeolian Hall.

3RD CONCERT SAT. EVG., FEB. 19.
Russian Symphony Society
Modest Altschuler, Conductor.
Lina Cavalieri and Lucien Muratore | First Joint Appearance
Seats 50c. to $2.50, at Carnegie Hall Box Office.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sat. Aft., Feb. 12th, (Lincoln's Birthday) at 2:30—MISCHA ELMAN
3rd Violin Recital. Tickets at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau. Steinway Piano.

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Aft., Feb. 15, at 3.
Song Recital
Frieda Hempel
Coenraad V. Bos at Piano (STEINWAY).
Tickets 75c to $2.00 at Wolfsohn Bureau, 1 West 34th St., and at Box Office.

Aeolian Hall, Tues. Aft., Feb. 15, at 3.
Only N. Y. Recital This Season
Yolanda Mero
Seats at Box Office. (STEINWAY PIANO.)

Aeolian Hall, Tues. Eve., Feb. 15, at 8:15.
PIANO RECITAL JAMES Friskin
Mgt. Hasmel & Jones. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Mon. Eve., Feb. 14, at 8:15.
SONG RECITAL WHISTLER
GRACE Management.....ANTONIA SAWYER

AEOLIAN HALL THIS AFTERNOON AT 3
PIANO RECITAL by LOUISE MACPHERSON
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, TONIGHT AT 8:15.
Piano Recital VOLAVY
MARGUERITE Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Knabe Piano.

Alfred Noyes, the British Poet, will give readings from his works for the benefit of the Prince of Wales' National Relief Fund at Aeolian Hall tomorrow evening, February 11, 8:30 o'clock. Tickets at McBride's, 11 Broadway.

THEATRE FRANCAIS 19 W. 44th St. Phone Bryant 9069.
Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30. Eve. 8:30.
LILLIAN GREUZE in "DIVORCONS" with CLAUDE BENEDICT.
Literary Mat. Friday 3:15, "LES ROMANESQUES"

Swiss Preparedness
and what it suggests to US.
By Frederick A. Kuenzli.
Carnegie Hall—Feb. 16, 8 P. M.

GARDEN 27th St., Mad. Ave. 4539 Mad. Sq. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.)— Sat. 2:15
MANUEL REICHER'S TRIUMPH The Weavers

OLYMPIC EAST 14TH Matinee Daily
"THE BIG CRAZE"

COLUMBIA B'way Twice Daily Popular
GOLDEN CROOK 2:15 & 8:15 Prices.
EXTRAVAGANZA with BILLY ARLINGTON.

Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30. 10 to 60c. Next Week. Anna Held in "Miss La Presidente." Strand Orch. & Soloists "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine."

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Matinee Daily BEST SEATS $1.00
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NEXT WEEK—After Each Matinee Championship Skating Contests.
HIPPODROME—SUNDAY NIGHT
SEAT SALE STARTS TODAY SPECIAL BOX OFFICE
DILLINGHAM STARS
IN GIGANTIC BENEFIT BILL FOR ACTORS' FUND AND GABY DESLYS' FRENCH SOLDIERS' FUND. Direction F. ZIEGFELD, Jr.
BIGGEST SHOW EVER STAGED
28 All Star Features 28
FROM "STOP, LOOK, LISTEN!" "HIP, HIP HOORAY!" AND OTHER DILLINGHAM PRODUCTIONS.

Cort W. 48th St. Phone Bry. 46. Evs. 8:15. Last Matinee Saturday 2:15.
LAST TIMES. THE Princess Pat
NEXT MONDAY—SEATS NOW. WITH ELEANOR PAINTER
SARGENT ABORN will offer "Any House"
with EDWIN ARDEN and Distinguished Cast.

STANDARD B'way & 50th St. Eve. 8:15 to $1. MATINEE TODAY PAYS TO ADVERTISE.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Today Mat. at 1:30, Walkure. Gadski, Kurt, Ober; Urlus, Braun, Ruysdael. Cond., Bodanzky.
Tonight 8:15, Hansel u. Gretel. Mason, Mattfeld; Reiss, Goritz. Cond., Hageman; foll'd by Goyescas. Fitziu, Perini; Martinelli, De Luca. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Fri. at 8:15, Rigoletto. Barrientos, Perini; Caruso, De Luca, Bothier. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 2, Prince Igor. Alda, Perini; Amato, Bouta, Didur, Segurola, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 7:45 (75c to $5), Tristan u. Isolde. Gadski, Mikorey; Urlus, Weil, Braun. Cond., Bodanzky.
Sun. at 8:30, Concert (50c to $1.50.) Spalding, American Violinist; Zarska, Sembach, Orchestra. Cond., Hoff.
Next Mon. at 8:15, Tosca. Farrar; Martinelli, Amato, Malatesta, Rossi. Cond., Polacco.
Wed. at 8:15, Lucia. Barrientos; Martinelli, De Luca, Bothier. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Thurs. Mat. at 1:30, Siegfried. Gadski, Schumann-Heink, Mason; Sembach, Whitehill, Reiss, Goritz, Ruysdael. Cond., Bodanzky.
Thurs. at 8, Carmen. Farrar, Alda; Caruso, Amato, Bothier. Cond., Polacco.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tues., Feb. 15, at 7:30, Meistersinger. Gadski; Urlus, Weil, Braun, Goritz, Reiss. Cond., Bodanzky.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR.
CARNEGIE HALL
To-night, 8:15, & To-morrow (Fri.) Aft., at 2:30.
Soloist, JULIA CULP
BERLIOZ, Overture "Benvenuto Cellini"
"Tchaikovsky—Pathetique"
Symphony; STRANSKY, Two Symphonic Songs; DUKAS, "The Sorcerer's Apprentice"; STRAUSS, Songs with Piano; WAGNER, Prelude "Die Meistersinger."
Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
Next Sunday Afternoon, at 3:15.
9th Symphony—Beethoven

SEVENTH BILTMORE
FRIDAY MORNING MUSICALE
Hotel Biltmore, Tomorrow (Fri.) Morning at 11.
Alda Paderewski Spalding
Res. Seats, $3; Boxes, $30; now on sale at Biltmore Box Office. Management R. E. JOHNSTON.

Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Evg., Feb. 24, at 8:30
Godowsky
Tickets: $2.50 to 50c. Box Office, Knabe Piano

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MELINDA AND HER SISTERS,
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MRS. OLIVER H. P. BELMONT and ELSA MAXWELL
To be given at the Waldorf-Astoria on the evening of February 18. Tickets sold at 15 East 41st St. 'Phone Murray Hill—13.

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"Hell's Hinges"

Maxine Elliott's Theatre To-day at 3.
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SPAIN'S GREATEST DANCER.
Asst. by the Little Symphony—George Barrere, Con.
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COLONIAL MAT. DAILY. | MELVILLE ELLIS AND IRENE BORDONI, BELLE BAKER & Others.

PARK THEATRE, 59th St. & 8th Av. 15c to 50c. LAST DAYS—(400 Orch. Seats, 25c.)
"Europe's Reign of Terror."
The Appam, Lieut. Berge & Prize Crew.

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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 10, 1916.

CITY BONDS AND BUDGETS.

The Brown Committee so thoroughly approves the "pay-as-you-go" policy of the present city administration that it recommends its enactment into law. That would be to make binding upon future administrations a method wisely adopted by the one now in power to meet a situation created by errors of the past. The cure affords also a lesson in prevention. As the Mayor explained it at his conference with the city's representatives in the Legislature, the city was indebted $100,000,000, in part for such items as snow removal, in part for redemption of bonds issued in anticipation of revenue, and similar items of a nonproductive nature. The capital increase of the city debt was steady, and the city was constantly spending borrowed money, in anticipation of its income, thereby incurring interest which would be saved if the city spent its own money, instead of borrowed money. For ten years this interest aggregates $36,470,387.

This was as apparent to the city administration as to the bankers to whom the city applied for relief, and by agreement with the bankers it was resolved to stop it. It was agreed that nonproductive expenditures for improvements should be paid for by bonds running for fifteen instead of fifty years, thereby saving thirty-five years' interest. Moreover, these fifteen-year bonds were to be serial bonds, that is to say, one-fifteenth would be paid by inclusion in each budget. In order that the budget might not be increased too greatly and too suddenly it was proposed that one-quarter of the bonds of that nature outstanding should be taken into the budget the first year, and one-quarter for each succeeding year, the program being completed in 1920. Thereafter the cost of such improvements was to be included entirely in the successive budgets. This has been ratified by the Board of Estimate, and has been accomplished without the aid or mandate of the Legislature. Now the proposal is to make the good policy law.

To the extent that the city has committed itself, a law would hardly increase the certainty of the enforcement of the policy, and might produce inconvenience. No objection is apparent to the stopping of bond issues in anticipation of revenue by advancing the dates of tax collections to January and July. The saving of interest to the city is economy for the taxpayers, and their inconvenience is less than the city's by the present method. Only good has followed the collection of the taxes in semi-annual installments, although the buyers and sellers of real estate protested. That first step makes the present proposal easy. In the past ten years the interest on such bonds has exceeded the city's share of the State's direct tax. That can be saved hereafter.

The proposal of a law for the issue of serial bonds would have to be judged somewhat by the nature of the law, apart from the merits of serial bonds. Such a law might be made too broad, and might produce inconveniences as great as those to be remedied. Nonproductive betterments are of all sorts and of various degrees of permanency. There should be reserved a discretion that the serial bonds should correspond to the nature of the expenditure. Also there is danger lest the amount of the serials should overload the budget. There should be a limitation of the total, something like that included in the policy adopted. As the city's plant increases, so does the cost of upkeep, and already there is considerable depreciation to be looked after. The Mayor foresees that within a few years there must be further expenditures of $20,000,000 annually. It will be necessary to add that to the budget, along with the payments of that portion of the serials which come to maturity. If experience is a guide, there will arise demands for expenditures of an imperative nature hardly to be escaped, whatever the city's inconvenience. For example, there must be port improvements of a costly nature, and that is a large order. It will certainly benefit the city, even if nonproductive in the narrow sense. The Board of Estimate might be trusted to execute the city's policy, where a statute might be too rigid and burdensome, unless drawn with care. However, as the Mayor said, the city in its present emergency certainly needs help from the Legislature, and he would accept legislation of that nature, if satisfactory, in reliance that its repeal could be secured if the mandate of the law should be found burdensome.

EIGHT HUNDRED FEET OF GOVERNMENT SMOKESTACKS.

The Treasury Department burns to disfigure Washington by building on the Potomac River front an enormous heat, light, and power plant, decorated with chimney stacks 16 feet in diameter and 195 feet high. The site, admirably chosen by the aesthetes of the Treasury, is almost due south from the White House along that stately line to the Potomac. The Brobdingnagian palace of the four heaven-grazing chimney stacks would insult the eye from the Potomac parks, the Mall, the Lincoln Memorial. It would mar those splendid vistas and that planned proportion which are the charm of Washington. The Federal Fine Arts Commission and a multitude of artists, architects, amateurs of the fine arts and landscape men and women who know and love the beautiful, are striving to protect the capital from this hideous projection of official barbarism.

Some Assistant Secretary of the Treasury sends THE TIMES a statement or apologia delightfully official. All the official despoilers of parks, all the official loaders of the earth with malformations of brick or stone or marble, agree in their amplitude of bad taste and their stubbornness in defending it. "Official action" is sacred, unalterable. Listen to this from the Treasury:

> The central heating, lighting, and power plant will not add to the disfigurement of Washington. It will not further war its beauty. It will not add to the smoke nuisances. It will not place more unsightly smokestacks in the landscape. It will eliminate many of these objectionable features.
>
> Congress is interested in maintaining the beauty of Washington. The Secretary of the Treasury is jealous of the beauty of the national capital and zealous in his efforts and desires to maintain that beauty. These were the fundamental facts which inspired Congress, after years of careful investigation, to authorize and appropriate money for the construction of a central heating, lighting, and power plant and to select the site upon which it should be built. * * * It will be so remote from the Capitol, from the White House, from all Government buildings and from Pennsylvania Avenue that it cannot be seen from those points. It will be one mile and an eighth from the White House—invisible from the White House or the White House grounds. It will be invisible from the Capitol Building.

Evidently the Government is going to fit its 200-foot chimney stacks with caps of invisibility. The Government enormity "saves the Government $100,000 for current and steam" per annum." How thrifty the Government can pretend to be when it is bent on causing a permanent loss, incalculable and immeasurable in money, to the capital, to the country, to "the public stock of harmless pleasure"!

FEDERAL AND STATE REGULATION OF BANKS.

The people long since began to perceive that there may be evils in over-regulation as well as in the want of proper regulation. Railroads and banks are business necessities of prime importance to the welfare and advancement of the country. In the matter of regulation there is, however, even a very marked difference between them. Substantially all railroads are subject to Federal regulation. Only the national banks are under that control. If through unwise regulations the business of the national banks is hampered, the State banks engaged in the same business, but under a friendly and helpful supervision, will naturally have the advantage in the competition.

The national banking system has been of immense service to the country. It brought order out of chaos, it may be said to have established the Government's credit at a time of crisis, and now after many years we see the ripe development of the Federal Reserve system, giving strength and stability, a system in which the country has faith and which it will support. It is at this final stage in the growth of the system that both the makers and the administrators of the law should take thought lest obstacles be put in the way of its wholesome development. During the year 1915 there were about twelve State banks organized for every national bank that began business in that year. This is contrary to the hope, contrary to the expectation, of the organizers of the Federal Reserve system. It was intended to invite, not repel, membership. What do these figures mean? Do they mean that regulation with a downward pressure is discouraging those who would be glad to enter the national system and that a different kind of regulation is encouraging entrance into the State system? Whatever may be the cause or motive, it is a tendency that should be checked, if a wise policy can check it, for it threatens, ultimately, to strengthen the State banking system at the expense of the national system.

It is understood that at its meeting in November the Federal Advisory Council, which was organized to advise the Federal Reserve Board, recommended a change in the Clayton law. That recommendation should have the careful attention of the Board and of the legislators. Congress would do well to note carefully the 12 to 1 ratio of bank organizations in 1915 in favor of the State banking system. It would do well to consider whether the Federal Reserve Board ought not to be placed in a position where it will not feel compelled to invoke the aid of State institutions which are now being fostered by the Federal Government's own law, directed against its own banking system. It is not enough to create a banking system, it should be safeguarded, protected, fostered.

The need comes home to us with particular force at this time when all of our banking resources and all our banking experience and ability are called upon to meet and care for and understand the financing of other countries, of our own growing trade with other countries. It is distinctly a time to upbuild and protect the national system, it is time for the legislators, and for the administrators of banking laws, to act with sound knowledge of business conditions, for them to understand the temper of the people in whose service they are employed, whose interests it is their duty to promote.

THE PRIMARY IN NORTH DAKOTA.

Mr. TAFT probably expressed the opinion of most moderate men in saying, in effect, the other day, that the primary is a fraud. There are a few Progressives, however, who are still living in 1912 and believing that Mr. TAFT is a "reactionary." An unexceptionable witness as to the working of the primary, a man whom experience has made a reactionary against that once worshipped [illegible] and now despised fetich, [illegible] the editor of The North Dakota Democrat. He is a Wilson Democrat with rather radical views. He welcomes the recent decision of the Supreme Court sustaining the income tax as "a forerunner of legislation that will more nearly equalize "the burdens of government between "the rich and the poor." There is nothing of the hunker or even of the conservative about him. He

> has always been an ardent advocate of the primary election as the most effective instrument for preserving to the electors of our State the right to select their own candidates for office, to save them from a "boss" chosen ticket.

Now candor makes him burn what he adored. "This up-to-date system "has its weaknesses wherein lurk "grave dangers to the public welfare." Under the North Dakota primary law any candidate for any office can get his name on the official ballot if he can get the required number of signatures to his petition. The operation of the law has proved that "almost any "political scalawag can get the necessary signatures." Any aspirant can get them. See how the lovely plan works to choose the best men and obtain the people's choice:

> This breaking down of the law can be attributed, doubtless, largely to these facts: (1) Many of our voters sign the first petitions presented to them, probably because that course seems easier than to refuse and thereby take the risk of incurring the displeasure of the candidate and of his friends; (2) self-imposed candidates, knowing the ease with which signatures can be obtained for the first petitions circulated, always take pains to appear earliest in the campaign, soliciting signatures before the voters have had opportunity to survey the field and reserve their support for the most available and most desirable men.
>
> The primary was adopted with a simple enthusiasm which must have been laughable to the bosses. It has failed generally and pitiably.

FRANKENSTEIN AWAKE.

From the beginning until now war in German thought has been a performance in which Germany alone could take the rôle of invincibility. German arms were unconquerable, that quality was singular, superlative, bu metaphysical, like an irresistible force. Everything else in the world was vincible. Two things could not be invincible at the same time in the same world. Therefore uncrushable Germany, being at war, would crush her enemies, for the simple reason that nothing else could possibly happen.

War in that case, to a German, became a simple syllogism. You laid down the premises, applied the logic, and got the answer. But something was wrong in the premises. The answer of logic began to be contradicted by the answer of events. And only now, after eighteen months of war, is there recognition in Germany of the fact that the arms of her enemies also are invincible. Seeing this, even dimly, puts the war in two dimensions of German thought for the first time. If Germany and her enemies are both invincible, then none of the great nations is conquerable, none can be crushed, and there is no cessation of war in sight until Europe is exhausted utterly. The alternative is a reasonable peace. That is the light now breaking upon Germany.

Dr. HALVDAN KOHT, a Norwegian historian, after a sympathetic study of Germany from within, returns to Christiania and writes in the Social Demokraten that the German nation has a yearning for peace, a feeling that arises not from any sense of weakness, (on the contrary, everybody is sure that Germany itself is safe,) but from the conclusion that Germany's enemies, especially Great Britain, cannot be crushed. The German people, he writes, "are beginning "to realize that, in spite of her military strength, Germany will never "be able to enforce a definite decision "in her favor."

That is to say, militarism, though it may win great victories, cannot finish what it begins. It cannot end a war. Germans begin to see this. They are astonished. Though their war machine should go on winning victories it could not end the struggle. Its inability utterly to crush the enemy is its own inglorious defeat. Though it should take the Suez Canal, England still would control the seas, and have intact the largest navy in the world to point at when terms of peace were spoken of. The very victories of the war machine become an obstacle to peace. The more it wins the harder any peace will be to make. That is not the worst. There comes a point at which Germany cannot afford to accept the fruits of conquest. It is a question whether the military power has not already taken more than Germany can safely keep.

Therefore the German war machine might be at once the invincible thing all Germans think it is and none the less a monster threatening to destroy them. From its strength there now is nothing left to hope for save a war without conclusion. Hence the yearning in Germany for peace, spoken of by the Norwegian historian. It will be reported on to Mr. WILSON, no doubt, by Colonel HOUSE, who must have found it, too. Equally important will be what he found in France and England, for, of course, if the English were all like KIPLING, demanding the very annihilation of Germany, there could be no peace for a very long time. Germany can no more be utterly crushed, as Mr. KIPLING seems to mean, than England can be. Second only to the delusion of invincibility is that of its opposite—vincibility.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Question of Men, Not of Mathematics.

An English statistician, also described as the military expert of The London Times, has been figuring on the past, present, and future military strength of Germany—in available fighting men, that is—and has reached conclusions that at least are interesting. They have, however, as the basis of prophecy or expectation in regard to the length and outcome of the war, that weakness characteristic of all such computations in matters involving to a large extent what is called "the human equation."

According to this presumably well-informed authority—who also, it can as safely be presumed, is trying to get the facts straight—Germany had, at the beginning of the war, eighteen months ago, 9,000,000 men fit for active service. Of these he thinks she has lost 2,700,000, which is at the rate of 150,000 a month. He computes that she now has in the field 3,600,000, and that, allowing for 700,000 thoroughly efficient men constantly required for military service far behind the fighting lines, she still has 2,000,000 who can be brought into action as needed.

It is when one begins to draw deductions from these figures that one enters upon a domain where all is uncertain, even though the accuracy of the figures be admitted. Nothing, hardly, is what the mathematicians call a "constant." That the Germans have lost 150,000 a month in the past gives little or no light on the rate of loss hereafter. Whether it will be greater or less depends on what is attempted, not only by the Germans, but also by their antagonists, and also on what is accomplished by both. A decisive victory by one side or the other, though so improbable, is conceivable as the result of a single battle.

Then there is the possibility that a man of commanding military genius may suddenly appear in any one of the armies, and work as much of a revolution in trench warfare as NAPOLEON did in the tactics and strategy of his day. Such a leader would very promptly teach the world again that mere numbers do not count for much in war, though nobody—except Mr. BRYAN and his more sedulous apes—believes even now that they do, or that there is any more need for the soldier to count untrained mobs than for the wolf to count the sheep.

As for when the war must end, the London man's figures show almost nothing, for armies stop fighting long before every man in them is put out of action.

Legal Fees Calmly Considered.

Astonishing to such people of small affairs, as most of us are, the fees paid to lawyers by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and other great corporations are not, after all, disproportionate, considering the importance of the questions at issue and the value of the property involved, to what anybody has to pay out if, for his sins, the settlement of a small estate or the determination of where the fence between two pastures ought to be is imposed by fate upon him.

It is generally believed, though often denied by the hasty of speech, that lawyers have their uses, and even their legitimate uses. There are, indeed, occasional admissions that they earn what they get—some of them, sometimes—and that clients ought to remember, when the lawyers present their bills, how little the thought or expense mitigated their—the clients'—urgency for vigorous action when the litigation began. It is with the lawyers as with the doctors—we run to them when in trouble, but when they get us out of it, the value of their services does not seem so great.

The legislative investigators of the Interborough illustrate, vicariously, as it were, this common tendency. They find—and frown at the finding—that the company not only maintains what might be called a large herd of domesticated lawyers, but also calls in, now and then, lawyers who might be described as in a state of nature and running more or less wild. What apparently do not interest the inquisitors at all are the reasons why the great corporations need to employ so many lawyers of both classes and to pay them so well.

Not all of the reasons are necessarily good, of course, but neither are they all necessarily bad, and while it is true that there are—or have been—predatory corporations, it is also true that corporations are the joyfully selected prey of assorted enemies as unscrupulous, as ruthless, and as ingenious as were ever any group of men trying to get a franchise by bribery, or to secure from complaisant legislators what amounted to a license to steal.

Against such enemies the corporations need and must have defenders learned in the law, and, what is pertinent to the present situation, their expenditures for legal "advice" is often materially increased. In these latter days, by investigations of the sort which Senator THOMPSON is conducting.

At Least Saving of Money.

We are familiar enough in this country with the imposition of taxes for one other purpose than that of raising revenue, for not so long ago "protection" was a word which no American ear could long escape, either by day or by night, and though it is now ranked by "preparedness," it still slips readily enough from American tongues in either love or hate. Taxation, however, for the development and fomentation of a moral quality is a novelty for us.

There may, indeed, be a trace of this desire in the heavy burdens we impose on traffic in alcohol, tobacco, and other inventions of The Enemy, but these taxes are not avowedly, or very consciously, reformative or sumptuary.

Over in England it has now been publicly proposed and advocated that many and large taxes be laid for the explicit object, not of getting revenue, but of compelling what the inventor of the scheme calls, not very accurately, "thrift." Surely he is not exactly "thrifty" who has been deprived of opportunity to spend his money for what he wants and what somebody else thinks he doesn't need. He can, of course, thus be made to save his cash—or credit—and so have more left for his Government to take, but he is not made "thrifty" now nor is he likely to be much in love with "thrift" in the future.

But desperate cases require desperate remedies, and the plan urged by Sir ANDREW BOOTH for bringing Britons down close, or closer, to a life limited by the necessities of life, may be, after all, the road toward victory and away from defeat, if so, England will have to take it.

For a Counter-Petition.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since seeing the account of the plea sent to Congress to place an embargo on arms, I have been wondering if a similar memorial sent by the real Americans against such an act by Congress would not be a help toward having Congress take some action toward preparedness as well as stop this embargo talk.

JENNY MORRILL.
Daytona, Fla., Jan. 22, 1916.

ART NOTES.

Decorative Panels by Elmer MacRae on View at Macbeth Gallery.

It would be difficult to discover a more enlivening exhibition for the most dispiriting month of the year than is provided by Elmer MacRae's decorative panels at the Macbeth Gallery. It is the latest syllable of studio jargon to say that an artist has "found himself" and it cannot honestly be said that Mr. MacRae ever was seriously lost, but his development from fanciful realism toward fanciful decoration is in the direction of a clearer understanding of his powers. Fantasy to decoration is yeast to bread, eggs to sponge-cake. How dull and leaden seem all historic and solidly symbolic themes in the presence of this joyous Zoo of friendly animals, this garden of fruits and vegetables and flowers, products of long and patient study of nature, but blended with an indescribable play of the spirit. The elephant subject is the "clou" of the exhibition, and even to the ponderous pachyderms a look of blithe agility is given as they range themselves in a more or less geometrical pattern on a ground that rivals Joseph's coat or the rag rugs of blessed memory. On the adjoining walls are long strips of pears and grapes and apples and carrots and peppers and plums. Here is a design of cranes, there is a panel of children under a windblown sky. Nothing true, but nothing false and everything delightful. Description is quite useless. Other men have used similar methods with wholly different results. It is all temperament, naïve gayety, and to appreciate it you must see it against the silvery gray background of Mr. Macbeth's lower gallery.

In the upper gallery are easel pictures by Jules Guerin. Here you expect a scientific application of the principles of decoration, and this you get. One picture of a bridge is particularly fine in the exquisite balance of the design and the subtlety of the color relations. Where Mr. MacRae is jubilant, Mr. Guerin is of the essence of quietness. His pictures form a part of the wall on which they are placed and emerge only after you have been for some moments in their presence. For many this constitutes the one right way of treating your inclosing walls, but there is room for many opposing styles in the house of art.

SOLDIERING AT HARVARD.

Military Drill in Its Relation to the "Individualistic Rôle."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his letter headed "Military Training at Harvard," in THE TIMES of Feb. 2, Austen G. Fox manifests considerable alarm lest "the vitality of the military movement at Harvard" overthrow the established individualistic rôle of that university and turn it into a rival of the Military Academy at West Point. He expects to see "Veritas" vanish from the Harvard shield and "Credit Toga Armis" arise in its stead.

Now, the student body and Faculty at Harvard hold "her established rôle of individual initiative and independence of thought and action" just as dear as Mr. Fox does. But this individualism is not an end in itself. Its real end is summed up in the words over one of the college gates: "Depart to better serve your country and your kind."

The present military movement is the product of a spontaneous outburst of individualism devoted to public service. There has been no attempt to force a military straitjacket upon the university. The military movement sprang up among the students themselves. Over 1,000 of them volunteered to enlist in the Harvard regiment. It was only after this entirely voluntary action on the part of the student body that President Lowell announced his intention of adding a half course in military science to the college curriculum. That course is elective. Harvard no more compels her students to study military science than to study Sanscrit or Egyptian archaeology.

If a large part of our student body desires to give up part of its free time to drilling and studying military tactics, it does not mean that our individualism is in danger. It means that both student body and Faculty have taken to heart the lessons of the European war. It means that in future times of national danger Harvard will not have to offer her country only willing and brave but raw recruits. She will have men to send who are capable of being volunteer officers. The individualism which has played its part in molding the ideals of the nation now stands ready to do its share in defense of them.

J. G. BROWN, Jr.
Cambridge, Feb. 3, 1916.

American Relief in Italy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a letter received by Mrs. Emerson McMillin from her daughter, Mrs. Estelle McMillin Traverso of Florence, Italy, is a request that THE TIMES convey to all of Mrs. Traverso's friends in New York her deep gratitude for their interest in the relief work in Florence. If time permitted, she would be happy to acknowledge each gift personally, but asks that her thanks be given in this way. Her letter also tells of Mr. Traverso's work in Red Cross Hospital No. 6, of which he is Commissario. Mrs. McMillin received a letter at the same time from the head of the American Committee for War Relief at Florence asking that the sincere thanks of the American Hospital there be conveyed to the friends of Mrs. Traverso for their generous donations.

W. R. TROOP, Secretary.
Mahwah, N. J., Feb. 7, 1916.

Midwinter Butterflies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent writing under the name "Vanessa Antiopa," concerning a butterfly found in the snow-covered streets, is in error in assuming that the butterfly was probably hatched at this season. The Camberwell beauty is one of the hardiest of all butterflies, and it is not unusual for an adult specimen to live through the Winter by secreting itself in some sheltered nook secure from cold winds and heavy snow. It then appears in the very early Spring, and is often seen flying in sunny spots before the snow has disappeared.

If the butterfly will eat anything at all it should eat sugar and water made quite thin and placed in a saucer.

Brooklyn, Feb. 8, 1916. W. L. D.

DIE MOEWE.

(The Sea-Gull.)

If ye know the path of the winds in wrath,
Ye know my wake of foam!
If ye know the crest where the petrels nest,
Ye know my haven home!

For the seas are wide and the silent tide
Is swift beneath my rail!
For the sunken ships or the dead men's lips
Will never tell the tale!

There are neutral ports where the kindly courts
Will waive a point of law;
Where a merchantman, on the cruiser plan,
May arm her—beak and claw!

There are secret slips where the spectre ships
Of many flags have coaled;
Where the past is not, and the law's forgot,
For ringing raider gold!

When ye find the way of the winds at play,
Ye find the road I roam!
When ye find the ledge where the fulmars fledge,
Ye find my haven home!

KATHERINE DRAYTON MAYRANT SIMONS, JR.

WHY GERMANY WON'T DISAVOW THE LUSITANIA.

The Basic Principle of the Political Philosophy of Her People Is That the State Can Do No Wrong.

By JOHN FIRMAN COAR, Ph. D.,
Professor of Germanic Languages and Literature, Adelphi College, Brooklyn.

New York, Feb. 8, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial article "Nearing a Settlement," you say:

"The conclusion is equally unescapable that the orders of the Berlin Government set up no distinction between enemy subjects and neutral subjects or citizens aboard the vessel. The orders authorized an attack upon neutral American citizens." This can be granted. Your deduction will be disputed. You continue as follows:

"This important admission makes the illegality of the act so flagrant and plain that the German Government cannot definitely withhold disavowal."

Flagrant and plain to whom? To the American? Yes! To the German? No! The German Government may in effect disavow the sinking of the Lusitania. It will, however, do so, merely because it knows that a break with the United States at this moment would have disastrous consequences for the German cause. It will not disavow the act because it is convinced of its plain and flagrant illegality, much less because the German people are so convinced. The German people have no such conviction. On the contrary, their conviction runs in diametrically the opposite direction. To this fact we Americans should not blind ourselves, for our future relations with the German people depend on a clear understanding of their present attitude.

For more than a generation, the people of Germany have been systematically trained into the acceptance and in the practice of the Hegelian philosophy of the State. Germans do not regard the State as the community of the individuals, but as an entity in itself, independent of the community or its individuals. It is a super-reality, a philosophical abstraction, or postulate, comparable to that of the Church. They do not view the State as coming into existence in response to the social instinct in the individuals or in response to the consciousness of the mutuality of their individual interests. On the contrary, they hold that the community is created through the State, that is to say, through the allegiance of the individuals to an absolute political idea. Under their conception of the State, Government does not derive its authority from the governed. Its authority is autocratic or self-derived. Authority inheres in the Government as the representation of an absolute idea. The function of Government is, therefore, to impose on the individuals the principle of a super-real harmony and to create the community by compelling conformity to this principle. Government is not the servant of the people, as which we proclaim it in this country. Government is the servant and the visible representation of an invisible, ideal State. In logical agreement with this conception of the State and the Government, the Germans hold that the nation, analogous to the State, is a super-reality in and through which the State as the "civic oversoul" asserts itself among other States, and, if need be, over them.

Americans feel, even if they have not taken the trouble to think about political principles, that the nation, analogous to the State, is the community of the individuals, functioning, however, as an integral part of humanity. We believe that in and through the nation the community of the individuals, which is the State, expresses its ideals of humanity and establishes its membership in the human family. Our nation is, therefore, a community of individuals founded on the principle that the liberty and the progress of a community are the mutual affair of all communities or States. The German nation, on the other hand, representing as it does the autocratic theory of the State, is regarded as a law unto itself among nations. It exists independent of the principle of mutuality. Like the commandment of old, the political ideal of German nationalism proclaims: "Thou shalt have no other God beside Me!"—and in so proclaiming it is quite logical. For, since the nation is merely the State functioning internationally, and since the State is an autocratic entity, it would be absurd to look for an accommodation of interests. The nation's interests are absolutely paramount, and no other nation or people can be permitted to assert any rights that contravene these interests. International law can have no validity when it runs counter to the self-determined interests of the nation. Therefore, just as every act of the Government representing the State domestically must be legal ipso facto, so no act of the same Government representing the nation, i. e., the State internationally, can be illegal; for the German State and the German nation can commit no "illegal" act.

The foregoing statement of the difference between the German and the American conception of the State and the nation should suffice to qualify the optimistic belief that the German Government will disavow the sinking of the Lusitania as an illegal act. For all concerned, such a disavowal would be a blessing, for the Germans more so than for us. It would tend to weaken that peculiarly naïve confidence in their Government which a colleague recently phrased to me as follows: "We Germans leave all problems of State to the Government. They are not our individual concern. They concern the State and the Government alone must settle them."

It would also tend to arouse wholesome doubts in the German mind regarding the autocratic idea of the State and nation. But for this reason the German Government cannot disavow the sinking of the Lusitania unequivocally. We can no more expect it to take such a step than we could ourselves be expected to violate officially and deliberately the principle on which our Republic is founded. Any "diplomatic" adjustment which would be capable of diverse interpretations, one satisfactory to the American ideal of international rights, the other conforming to the German ideal, would be worse than useless, and that the Administration would sanction such an adjustment is unthinkable.

We are today on the horns of a dilemma: Either we Americans must be untrue to our democratic principle of nationality, or the Germans must be untrue to their autocratic principle. For the sake of humanity and for the sake of the German people, which has given the world so much and can give it so much more if it comes into its true democratic heritage, I trust that the logic of your editorial will be adhered to by our Government and accepted at Berlin. There is no other solution.

JOHN FIRMAN COAR.

THE LONGFELLOW HOUSE.

It Is Not the One Which Is to be Lost by Foreclosure.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is true that the house where Longfellow was born is likely to pass from the ownership of the International Longfellow Society by foreclosure and that the well-meant efforts of that organization may be frustrated, but before imputing to the citizens of his native city indifference to one of whom it is justly proud, or implying that his family, some members of which still live in Portland, have failed to honor his memory, let these facts be considered:

The house, the impending loss of which you lament, was not and never has been the Longfellow house. It was owned many years ago by Captain Stephenson, who had married an aunt of Mr. Longfellow. Stephen Longfellow and Zilpah Wadsworth, after their marriage in 1804, began housekeeping near the old First Parish Church, and there their first child, Stephen, was born. Shortly before the birth of the poet his parents, to be company for Mrs. Stephenson while her husband was at sea, accepted an invitation to make a visit at the Fore Street house, where they remained for a few months.

The Longfellow house, the first brick house in Portland, was built in 1785 by the poet's maternal grandfather, General Peleg Wadsworth. It stands on Congress Street next the mansion of Commodore Preble, and it still exists in its original form except that Stephen Longfellow added a third story to it. In 1807, soon after the poet was born, General Wadsworth moved to Hiram and gave his house to his eldest daughter, Zilpah Longfellow. Undoubtedly, when the visit at the Stephenson house was ended, the parents with the infant child took possession of the ancestral home.

This was Longfellow's home when he returned from college, from his trips abroad, and when afterward he made his visits from Cambridge. By the sister's will the house with most of its contents was left to the Maine Historical Society to be kept as a memorial to her distinguished brother. In it have been deposited by the family many interesting things associated with the Wadsworths and the Longfellows, and there the poet's admirers may see the desk where "The Rainy Day" was written and many mementos of his childhood and youth.

Fortunately the Longfellow house has escaped the fate of the Hancock house in Boston. It stands as a civic monument to the well-beloved poet and to those members of both families conspicuous for their literary and professional achievements and public services. In few cities will there be found more to perpetuate the memory of a great man than the Wadsworth-Longfellow house in Portland.

T. L. T.
Portland, Me., Feb. 7, 1916.

Their Hope in Roosevelt.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It always grieves me to have THE TIMES attempt to ridicule Theodore Roosevelt. Multiply his faults by ten, if you will. Many of us Americans whose ancestors sleep in New England believe that the one hope for the country today lies in the fiery preaching of that same Theodore. We are overladen, if not perforated, by the indifference of the alien, who has come here simply to make money; and with a Government at Washington which we regard as tissue paper or a feather in the wind of expediency there is every reason to fear that our national conscience will sink to the level of the single test.

If, as some of us begin to doubt, the people are not lost to every patriotic thrill, they cannot fail to respond sooner or later to the appeals of Theodore Roosevelt—cannot fail to discover that he stands for the glorious old spirit that started the nation in 1776 and saved it alive in 1861. What better proof of this could there be than by reading Woodrow Wilson's recent speeches in the Middle West, wherein he tries to steal the thunder of Roosevelt and coat it over with pedagogic homeopathy?

REV. WILLIAM H. MORGAN.
Utica, Feb. 7, 1916.

THE MOUNT LORETTO HOME.

Testimony of Deputy Commissioner Doherty Considered Unjust.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with great surprise, not unmixed with indignation, the testimony of Deputy Commissioner Doherty of the Department of Charities concerning conditions at the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin at Mount Loretto, S. I. I have refrained from earlier expression because the authorities will undoubtedly bring the matter to light, and I expect them to call upon me as a witness qualified from personal knowledge. I think, however, that some word should go to the public promptly lest an adverse judgment be formed in advance.

For many years I have known of the work instituted by the great Father Drumgoole, begun in a modest way as a refuge for newsboys in the city and expanding into its present edifying proportions in Staten Island and in Manhattan. Some five years ago I resolved to do something to assist it, and, after a thorough inspection of the institution, asked the good Sister Margaret Mary, in charge of the girls' department at Staten Island, what was most needed. To her reply that the infant girls were in overcrowded quarters and needed a separate home, I offered to join four or five others in providing it, but on reflection, and inspired by the very conditions now under attack, I announced that I would do it alone, and accordingly erected a modern fireproof structure for 100 little girls 2 to 7 years old, appointed in a way to train their early impressions in the refinement and amenities under the splendid tuition of the good priests and sisters in charge, thus conducing to good citizenship with a sound religious basis. I am not so rich or careless as to incur so considerable an outlay without being convinced that the object will be attained, which in effect Mr. Doherty denies. I am a frequent visitor to the mission, and challenge any fair-minded man or committee to find a place where the purpose stated is more assured of accomplishment.

St. Elizabeth's Home, from which the little girls came, receives them back at 8 years of age. I have frequently inspected that building from top to bottom, and better order or greater cleanliness I have never seen, even in the kitchen, which is usually the test of those conditions.

I am not familiar with the boys' departments, but have visited them frequently and never saw anything to which I could except. The capacity of their quarters is fully taxed, but the boys all look well nourished and cared for, contented, and cheerful in their aspect. Indeed, my interest in the mission was originally enlisted by seeing how bright and cheerful all the children were, indicating that the rule of kindliness, even affection, rather than the rule of fear, held sway. I have wished that the little boys might have a modern structure for their home, and have offered to join four or five others in providing one similar to that of the little girls.

Mr. Doherty's statements are all the more surprising to me in my recollection of an entertainment given by the girls last December, when he and Commissioner Kingsbury were present, both of them making laudatory addresses, and one of them invoking a blessing on Father Fitzpatrick, the rector of the mission. I feel very keenly the humiliation visited upon worthy men and women who have dedicated their lives to the cause of humanity and put to shame any assistance that we in the world can give them in the work they are doing so well.

GEORGE L. DUVAL.
New York, Feb. 9, 1916.

Prepositions and Idioms.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If we are to disregard the established idioms of our language and to be guided in our choice of prepositions by what a word might mean in other languages, why are we even then to use "in" with "circumstances"? "Among" or "amidst" would seem more appropriate to express our position toward the "chaos blowing around" us.

LOUIS HOW.
New York, Feb. 2, 1916.

CHURCH SEES A RISK IN ROCKEFELLER GIFT

Episcopal Board Refuses Aid for China School Till Assured of Continued Control.

FEARS OUTSIDE INFLUENCE

Question to be Further Considered—Bishop Greer Proposes Flat Rate Missions Tax.

An offer of conditional financial aid for St. John's University and St. Luke's Hospital in Shanghai, China, made by the Rockefeller Foundation was not accepted by the Protestant Episcopal Board of Foreign Missions at its meeting yesterday at 281 Fourth Avenue.

The offer was held in abeyance until it could be determined whether the Rockefeller assistance would in any way interfere with the complete control of these institutions, now held by the Episcopal Church. While appreciation of the offer was expressed, it was made clear that the Mission Board would not enter into any relations that might introduce outside influence.

St. John's University and St. Luke's Hospital are two of the largest in China, and have been maintained successfully for years by the Church. The Rockefeller Foundation is preparing to establish a medical school at Shanghai, and proposed to co-operate with the Episcopal institutions, which would receive donations in return for permission to appoint heads of certain special departments.

Several members of the Mission Board expressed fear that this was an attempt of the Foundation to get possession of, or at least to control, the university and the hospital. This was denied by the Rev. Dr. F. L. Hawkes Pott, President of St. John's University, who came here to present the matter to the board, and advised the acceptance of the offer. He represented Bishop Graves of Shanghai, who had received the offer subject to the approval of the Church authorities here.

While the terms of the offer had not been exactly defined, Dr. Pott said, it was understood by Bishop Graves that the Foundation offered to maintain three professorships in physical chemistry and biology, and that donations would be made to the hospital for training nurses and for clinical laboratories.

The Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, rector of Trinity Church, Boston, opposing the proposition, said:

"While the offer may be made in good faith we must not lose sight of the fact that there is danger that there may follow an infringement on our control. It seems to me that the whole matter should be carefully considered. We can take care of our institutions without aid, and it would be better for us to continue to do that than to have outside dictation."

Stronger opposition was voiced by Bishop Cleland K. Nelson of Atlanta, Ga., who said:

"It seems to me that we do not want outside assistance except when it comes without conditions. There may be strings to this offer, and we may find ourselves tied up to outside institutions."

The Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of St. Thomas's Church, remarked that any imputation cast at the good faith of the offer might be unjust, and recommended that the question be considered more thoroughly before giving a decision.

Bishop David H. Greer contended that the position taken must not be understood as antagonism. The offer should be treated in a spirit of sympathy, he suggested, for it might be found that the offer carried no purpose to limit the independence of the institutions.

George Wharton Pepper, a layman member from Philadelphia, favored acceptance of the offer.

A resolution was then adopted asking the authorities of St. John's and St. Luke's to prepare detailed statements of the amounts needed to enable those institutions to give the suggested services, which statements, if approved by the Board of Missions, will be forwarded to the Rockefeller Foundation, provided the acceptance of the suggested help does not interfere in any way with Episcopal control.

At the end of the session Bishop Greer attacked the present system of raising and apportioning mission funds. Each diocese is taxed on the basis of its average expenses for a period of five years, according to the wealth of the diocese and the wealth of the parishes.

"This is all wrong; there should be a flat rate everywhere," the Bishop insisted. "For instance, New York and Pennsylvania pay 9½ per cent., while the next highest district pays 8½, and others drop as low as 5½. This system is undemocratic and un-American. No form of taxation is imposed by the State or nation in so unjust a manner."

The Bishop's amendment for a flat tax rate was referred to the Apportionment Committee for report at the general convention at St. Louis on Oct. 9.

When the committee proposed mission appropriations amounting to $1,500,000, an increase of $200,000, the board reduced the amount to $1,300,000, in view of the fact that a $5,000,000 clergy pension fund is to be raised.

No reference was made at the meeting to the Panama Congress.

Jesse A. Wassermans on Honeymoon

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse A. Wasserman who were married on Tuesday in the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, have gone to the West Indies on their honeymoon. They will live at 33 West Fifty-sixth Street on their return. Mrs. Wasserman was formerly Miss Clara von Bergen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl von Bergen of 48 West Fifty-ninth Street. Their engagement was announced early last December. Mr. Wasserman is a member of the firm of Wasserman Brothers, bankers, of this city, and is a nephew of Henry Seligman.

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MISS NEILSON A BRIDE.

Wedded to Dr. L. P. Runyon in Christ Church, New Brunswick, N.J.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 9.—Miss Katharine McClelland Neilson, daughter of Mrs. Henry Augustus Neilson of this city, was married today to Dr. Laurance Phillips Runyon, younger son of Mrs. Clarkson Runyon, Sr., of this city, the ceremony being performed at 1 o'clock at historic Christ Episcopal Church by Archdeacon Shepherd of Trenton. A large number of guests from town and out of town attended the nuptials, and also the reception which followed at the Neilson home. The church was decorated with Easter lilies and palms.

Robert Hude Neilson of New York gave his sister in marriage. Mrs. Nicholas G. Rutgers, Jr., was matron of honor. Clarkson Runyon, Jr., was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Dr. Arthur F. Chace, Alfred B. Meacham of New York, Henry B. Carpender, Robert Carter Nicholas, Nicholas G. Rutgers, Jr., Charles T. Cowenhoven, and John W. Mettler of this city.

Dr. Runyon is a graduate of Rutgers College, class of '99, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. He is a member of the staff of St. Peter's General Hospital and the John Wells Hospital, this city.

MISS NORTH'S BRIDAL PARTY

Plans for Her Marriage to David Bradley Buffum on March 4.

Plans have been completed for the wedding of Miss Marjorie S. North, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Harper North, and David Bradley Buffum, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas L. Buffum of Princeton, N. J. The ceremony will take place at 12 o'clock on Saturday, March 4, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, which is the Rhinelander Memorial, in East Eighty-eighth Street, between First and Second Avenues.

The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. James B. Chalmers, the rector of the church, and the Right Rev. Frederick Courtney, in the presence of the relatives and a few intimate friends, and will be followed by a reception at the North residence, 50 East Seventy-third Street.

Miss North will have only one attendant, her cousin, Miss Helen Rogert. Mr. Buffum's best man will be Herbert Lawton of Boston, and the ushers are to be his younger brother, Thomas B. Buffum; Howard Wainwright and Roger Burlingame of Boston and Dickson Watts and John A. Cook of New York.

Kendrick-De Aguilar Wedding.

Mrs. F. Beauregarde de Aguilar (Miss Elizabeth P. Slattery) and Frederick W. Kendrick of this city, a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Kendrick of Boston, are to be married on Saturday, Feb. 19, in Calvary Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, by the Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, the rector. The ceremony will take place at 12 o'clock and none except relatives and a very few intimate friends have been invited. Henry P. Wyman, an uncle of the bride, will give her in marriage. She will have no attendants. Mr. Kendrick will have Campbell Locke, a brother-in-law of Mrs. de Aguilar, as his best man, and the two ushers are to be Lowry Gillett and Bryce Gray.

Miss Golder Weds F. H. Reave.

Miss Florence Ethel Golder, daughter of Mrs. Rachel P. Golder, and Franklin Higgins Reeve, were married last evening at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn. The Rev. L. D. Lord performed the ceremony, which was followed by a reception and supper. Miss Lillian Winant was the bride's only attendant. Alvah G. Brown was best man. Mr. Reeve is a well-known real estate man. He is a member of the Hanover and Civic Clubs of Brooklyn and the City Island Yacht Club.

A Dance for Miss Ethel Potter.

Mrs. William Adams Delano and Henry G. Barbey gave a dance at the Hotel Brevoort, Eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, last night for Mrs. Delano's niece, Miss Ethel Potter, the débutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Nott Potter. A number of small dinners preceded it. A buffet supper was served. Among the guests were the Misses Elizabeth Schuyler Howard, Grace Bristed, Rita Norrie, Annette Markoe, Rosalie G. Bloodgood, Madeline M. Carey, Marvanna Lincoln, Grace Hartley Jenkins, Geraldine Adee, Alice Davies, Adelaide and Aileen Sedgwick, Maud Kahn, Edith Blair, Marion Dinsmore, Helen Alexander, Julia Zabriskie, Frances Townsend Riker, and Edith Williams.

Judge Werner Operated On.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 9.—Judge William E. Werner of the Court of Appeals under went an operation this afternoon for the removal of his spleen. Dr. Fred W. Zimmer, who performed the operation, announced tonight that the patient was resting well. Justice Werner has been ill for more than five months.

Captain Claus Russ.

Captain Claus Russ, senior commander of the Hamburg-American Line fleet, died yesterday of apoplexy on board his ship the Pennsylvania, which has been tied up at Hoboken since the beginning of the war. He was born at Hamburg in 1856, and started his sea career as an apprentice in sailing ships trading to the East Indies. He entered the company's service thirty-six years ago, and was promoted to be Captain in 1890, and commanded the Europa. Captain Russ was known to thousands of American travelers. He completed his 200th voyage across the Atlantic on July 6, 1912. During his long sea career he assisted in many rescues, and received a silver service for saving 283 passengers and the crew of a British vessel wrecked off the Azores. His wife arrived from Germany on Dec. 24 and lived on the Pennsylvania with him.

A Comedy for Silver Cross Nursery.

An entertainment and dance was held last night at the Plaza under the auspices of the Junior Auxiliary of the Silver Cross Day Nursery. The feature of the program was the thee-act comedy, "All-of-a-Sudden-Peggy," produced under the direction of Mrs. Minnie Marshall Smith. Among those in the cast were Mrs. Louise D. Adams, Mrs. Rita S. Cruikshank, Mrs. Genevieve Stapleton, Miss Florence Nichols, Miss Ella Mylius, also Arthur Adams, John Schumann, Jr., Clinton M. Cruikshank, Edward Zimmer, Jr., H. Gerard Williams, and R. P. Williams. Miss Dorothea Behming is President of the Auxiliary, and Miss Irene V. Hunt, was Chairman of the Committee on arrangements.

Delos A. Chappell.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 9.—Delos A. Chappell of Riverside, Cal., President of the Navada-California Electric Corporation, died in a hospital here today of pneumonia. Mr. Chappell was 69 years old, a native of New York, and was engaged in business in Michigan for several years. He came West in 1883 and was widely known in Western financial circles. The burial will be at Kalamazoo, Mich.

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BROADWAY AT LEONARD STREET
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J. C. SHEEHAN DIES; EX-TAMMANY HEAD

Former Police Commissioner Is Stricken Suddenly in His Law Office at 67.

FOE OF LEXOW COMMITTEE

Deposed by Croker, He Became Leader of New York Democracy, but Rejoined Tammany in 1905.

John C. Sheehan, Police Commissioner of New York City before the consolidation, one-time leader of Tammany Hall and for many years a political factor in the State, died suddenly yesterday morning in his law office at 253 Broadway. Mr. Sheehan, who was 67 years old, had been ill for a week at his home in New Rochelle, and when he entered his office shortly before 10 o'clock he complained of still feeling bad, remarking that he should not have come to his work. A few minutes later he requested his clerk, John Meade, to summon a doctor, and Dr. Bidwell was called from the Hudson Street Hospital, but before he arrived Mr. Sheehan was dead. No one was in the room with him when he died, but Meade, who found his body, was away from him only ten minutes or so.

With the death of John C. Sheehan one of the old-time politicians of picturesque and varied activities passed away. Beginning his political life in Buffalo, where he was born, Mr. Sheehan, after working for a time as a telegraph operator and obtaining admission to the bar, was successively Assessor and City Controller of Buffalo. In 1882 he ran for the office of County Clerk and was defeated, but in the fight he become closely associated with Grover Cleveland, who was running for the Governorship of the State. After Mr. Cleveland became President he offered Mr. Sheehan the Superintendency of the Indian Schools under the Federal Government, but Mr. Sheehan declined.

While in Buffalo Mr. Sheehan was the law partner of Judge William J. Benedict, and the partnership was maintained until 1886, when Mr. Sheehan came to New York City and began to make himself of more than political importance. Soon after his arrival in the city he was made Secretary of the Aqueduct Commission and some time later he became Auditor of the commission. He held these positions until 1892, when Mayor Grant appointed him a Police Commissioner to succeed John R. Voorhis. The appointment was continued by Mayor Gilroy, and Mr. Sheehan served in the office for the full term.

Leader of Old Thirteenth.

Mr. Sheehan identified himself with Tammany Hall almost as soon as he settled in this city, and his residence being in the old Thirteenth District, his first ambition was to the leadership of that District and then of the local Republican, but the newcomer succeeded in swinging it into line for "The Organization," with the result that he was recognized as leader in 1890. His political success and capability so impressed Richard Croker that, when Mr. Croker retired from the district and began reorganization in 1894, he named Mr. Sheehan as his successor. From 1894 until Mr. Croker returned from Ireland to resume control of Tammany Hall, Mr. Sheehan led the organization with noted success, retrieving many of the losses sustained in the setbacks that resulted in the Croker retirement.

It is said among old politicians that Mr. Sheehan first won Croker's confidence when he "bucked" the Lexow investigation, which came after Mr. Sheehan won in the Police Department. Mr. Sheehan was a witness before the investigators, but refused to show his bank books, even after he had been indicted for the refusal. Nothing serious came of the indictment, and Mr. Sheehan was permitted to make political capital out of the incident.

His Split with Croker.

He split with Croker, however, soon after the famous leader returned to New York and deposed him; but he renewed his alliance with Tammany in 1905, when William Randolph Hearst was defeated in his contest for the Mayoralty of the city. In that campaign, according to politicians who followed it, the Hearst supporters begged Sheehan to take charge of Mr. Hearst's campaign. But, because of old associations, and also because he took umbrage at an editorial in one of Mr. Hearst's papers, Mr. Sheehan chose to ally himself with Tammany Hall.

In 1901, when Mr. Sheehan was at odds with Tammany, he became the leader of the Greater New York Democracy and assisted in the election of Seth Low as Mayor on a fusion ticket.

John C. Sheehan was scarcely less known in his day than his brother, William F. Sheehan, one time Lieutenant Governor of the State, and known as "Blue-Eyed Billy." It was the success of the older brother as a political boss, it is said, that inspired John Sheehan to make politics his business.

Favored with City Contracts.

Although he remained a member of the Law Committee of Tammany Hall until his death, Mr. Sheehan had not participated much in politics in recent years. He practiced law for many years as the partner of Edward Browne, and, during his days of political activity, was a contractor favored with city contracts.

Mr. Sheehan's most notable achievement as a lawyer was his successful fight for the right of the Long Acre Electric Light and Power Company to manufacture and sell electric current in this city. After nine years of litigation he won for the company in April, 1915.

Only a few days ago Mr. Sheehan, in a chance remark to a friend, threw interesting light upon the method of Charles F. Murphy in retaining his present leadership of Tammany Hall, which shows, perhaps, that Mr. Murphy is not as absolute ruler as some have imagined him. The friend asked Mr. Sheehan why he did not obtain public position for his own friends through his friendship with Mr. Murphy, and Mr. Sheehan replied:

"I could not do that, because in a recent conversation with Murphy he told me that as leader of Tammany Hall he had the best job he had ever had in his life and that he could keep his job only by keeping the district leaders satisfied. He said that for this reason he never distributed patronage without the consent of the district leaders."

Mr. Sheehan lived at 108 Centre Avenue, New Rochelle. He was a member of the Manhattan, Catholic and Seneca Clubs of this city, the Democratic Club of New Rochelle, the Knights of Columbus and the National Geographical Society. He is survived by his wife and four children.

NOTED GEOLOGIST IS DEAD.

Dr. C. Willard Hayes for Many Years Was Chief in U. S. Service.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Dr. C. Willard Hayes, for many years Chief Geologist of the United States Geological Survey, died at his home here yesterday in his fifty-eighth year. He was regarded as one of the leading geologists of the world, and left the employ of the Government in 1911 to become Vice President and General Manager of the Mexican Aguila Oil Company. At the time of his death Dr. Hayes was Chief Geologist of all the oil explorations being conducted in the interests of Lord Cowdray and Lord Murray.

Dr. Hayes was born in Granville, Ohio, and was educated at Oberlin College and Johns Hopkins University. In 1883 he became Principal of the Brecksville, Ohio, High School, and in 1887 received his appointment to the Geological Survey as Assistant Geologist, becoming Chief Geologist in 1902. During 1898-9 he was Geologist to the Nicaraguan Canal Commission. Dr. Hayes was a member of the Geological Society of America, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America, and a number of other scientific societies.

He was the author of numerous articles on theoretic and economic geology in various publications and of many official reports.

COL. WILLIAM H. KELL DEAD.

Veteran of Three Wars Expires Suddenly at the Hotel Iroquois.

Lieut. Col. William H. Kell, a veteran of three wars, died suddenly last evening in his apartments in the Hotel Iroquois, where he had lived for some time, from heart disease, in his seventy-fifth year.

He was born in Steubenville, Ohio, and was a son of Colonel John Kell of the First Ohio Infantry during the Civil War. Colonel Kell served as a private under his father during the entire war. They were both in the battles of Bull Run and Stone's River, in Tennessee, where his father, then a Major, was killed. His commission as a Colonel arrived after his death, and he was succeeded in command of the regiment by Colonel Anson G. McCook, later a General and famous as an Indian fighter.

Colonel William H. Kell was rapidly promoted and while a Major served in the Indian Wars, the Spanish War and in the Philippines. In 1899 he was retired and in 1904 was commissioned a Lieutenant Colonel with the pay of that grade. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, the Society of the Army of Santiago, the Infantry Association, the Military Service Institute, the Army and Navy Clubs of Washington and this city, and the Grand Army of the Republic. He was also Commander of the Columbia Branch of the Loyal Legion.

His wife died several years ago, his nearest surviving relative being a cousin. He will be buried in the Arlington National Cemetery at Washington, D. C.

Charles Van Riper.

Charles Van Riper, a retired builder and for more than fifty years active in the Bronx, died yesterday at his home, 414 East 144th Street, in his seventy-third year. He was born in this city and was educated in the public schools here and in New Jersey. Mr. Van Riper was a pioneer in the building up of the Bronx and constructed many houses and apartments there. He was also active in Republican politics. His wife, one son, Frank Van Riper, a hardware dealer of Westchester, and three daughters, one of whom is Mrs. Mary V. Thompson, wife of Policeman Burtis Thompson of Traffic Squad C, survive him.

Mrs. Selinda R. Robbins Dies.

BABYLON, N. Y., Feb. 9.—Mrs. Selinda E. Robbins, 81 years old, died at her home here today. Her death is believed to have been hastened by the tragic death on Saturday last of her grandson, John Robbins Higbie, the banker, who with Chief Pettit of the local Fire Department was killed by a Long Island Railroad train. Mrs. Robbins was the daughter of Jonathan Smith, who owned much property near here, including that where Brightwaters is now. He was known as "Governor" Smith. Mrs. Robbins is survived by a son, John Clinton Robbins, and two daughters, Mrs. Beekman Bergen of Tarrytown and Mrs. Annie S. Higbie.

Dr. Edgar D. Coonley.

Dr. Edgar D. Coonley, for thirty-eight years a physician on Staten Island, and consulting surgeon of the S. R. Smith Infirmary there, died last night from heart disease at his home, 198 Heperton Avenue, Port Richmond, in his seventy-second year. He was a veteran of the civil war, later attending Yale University, from which he was graduated in 1871. Dr. Coonley then came to this city and studied at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he was graduated in 1877. He was a member of the Richmond Borough School Board and a Trustee of the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church of Port Richmond. Two sons and a daughter survive him.

Col. W. R. Cassidy Dead in England.

Colonel William Rochefort Cassidy, for many years Vice President and Secretary of The Albany Argus, died recently in Brighton, England, according to a dispatch from London. He was in his fifty-seventh year, and his father, the late William Cassidy, was for many years editor and owner of The Argus. Colonel Cassidy joined the staff of the paper as a reporter in 1882 and severed his connection with it in 1884. He was then apointed a Colonel on the staff of Governor Cleveland.

Colonel Cassidy was a member of the Albany Club and the Manhattan, Reform, and Lambs Clubs of this city.

Henry August Schwabe.

Henry August Schwabe, a stained glass artist, who had decorated windows here, in Chicago, Pittsburgh and Newark, died on Tuesday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. William J. Fitzsimmons, 712 Prospect Street, South Orange, N. J., in his seventy-fourth year. He was born in Germany and learned his specialty in Stuttgart, after studying at the Schools of Fine Arts in Munich and Cologne. He came to this country in 1871 and was a student at the old Academy of Design under Chase. Mr. Schwabe was active in art circles in Newark and was a founder of the Graphic Art League, the Artists' Club, and the Art League of Newark.

Funeral of Albert C. Phillips.

The funeral of Albert C. Phillips of the Financial Bureau of THE NEW YORK TIMES, took place yesterday afternoon at his home, 540 west 111th Street. The service was read by the Rev. E. Briggs Nash, Vicar of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, and Miss Bancroft sang during it "Peace, Perfect Peace," and "Abide With Me." Many friends of the family and those who had been associated with Mr. Phillips on THE TIMES and in his political work were present. The interment will take place today in Providence, R. I.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. HENRIETTA MOSHEIM, President of the Board of Trustees of the Philanthropic Hospital, 129th Street and Fifth Avenue, died on Monday at her home, 50 East Ninety-sixth Street, in her fifty-first year. She was born in Germany and was associated with many charities.

Mrs. RACHEL B. MAWSON, widow of Harry P. Mawson, the dramatist, author of "The Hair Rebel" and "Old Curiosity Shop," died on Monday at her home, 607 West 136th Street, in her sixty-fourth year.

Mrs. MARY LOOMIS BROOKES ROBINSON, widow of Thomas D. Robinson, lawyer, died on Monday at her home, 157 West Seventy-fourth Street, in her eightieth year. In addition to her husband she is survived by a son and daughter, and by a sister and brother, Colonel Horace J. Brookes.

CHARLES M. BULLARD, until fifteen years ago head of the Schuylerville Mills, manufacturers of paper, died on Monday at his home, 601 West 119th Street, in his sixty-sixth year.

WILLIAM JOSEPH BRETT, head of the W. J. Brett Manufacturing Company of 2 Rector Street, manufacturers of novelties, died yesterday at his home, 7 Greenway Terrace, Forest Hills, L. I. Mr. Brett was 61 years old and left a son, William J. Brett, Jr., and four daughters, Mrs. Eugene Horstmann, Mrs. Philip J. Kieffer, Mrs. Arthur Nichols and Miss Lucy M. Brett.

FRANCIS LOUIS BOHNE, aged 80 years, died from Bright's disease on Tuesday at his home, 3,420 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, leaving three sons and two daughters.

Mrs. HENRIETTA SHUTE, widow of Cornelius Shute and a sister of the late William H. Friday, State Hospital Commissioner, died at her home, 824 Herald Avenue, Richmond Hill, L. I., on Tuesday. She was 56 years of age.

Mrs. MARGARET RUBIEN VOGLER, wife of John Vogler, died on Tuesday at her home, 506 Ridgewood Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 48 years. She was born in this city and before her marriage was a singer in the choir of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church.

ALBERT HEUER, 42 years old, well-known as a bowler in Brooklyn and a member of several bowling organizations, died yesterday at his home, 94 Chestnut Street, Cypress Hills. He is survived by a widow.

HENRY P. BOEIL, a Civil War veteran and for sixty-eight years a resident of Brooklyn, is dead at his home, 14 Jewell Street, that borough, aged 75 years. He was a member of Rankin Post, G. A. R. and the Ivy Lodge, I. O. O. F.

Mrs. LOUISE GILBERT EDWARDS, wife of Nathaniel O Edwards, a farmer of Orient, L. I., died from Bright's disease on Tuesday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Henry W. Simpson, 758 East Twelfth Street, Flatbush, in her sixty-sixth year.

Mrs. LINA LUDERS CHASE, widow of Captain Thomas A. Chase, formerly well known in the coastwise trade, died at her home, 1,443 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, aged 55 years. Mrs. Chase was a sister of the late Gustave Luders, composer of "The Prince of Pilsen," "Somewhere Else," and other musical successes.

Mrs. ELIZABETH MITZSCHERLING, widow of Henry Mitzscherling, a furniture manufacturer, is dead at her home, 226 Eighty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, in her seventy-first year.

Mrs. ABBY E. BALDWIN, widow of ex-State Senator Augustus F. R. Baldwin of New Jersey, died yesterday at the home of her niece, Josephine L. Baldwin, at 201 North Sixth Street, Newark, N. J. She was born in Bloomfield, N. J., and was a daughter of the late Rev. Stephen L. Baldwin, pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church in Newark and a missionary in China.

JOHN BRADY, for thirty years a prison keeper here, died on Tuesday at his home, 937 Eighth Avenue, in his sixty-fourth year. While he was keeper of the penitentiary he was called upon to identify the bodies of Pallister and Rohle, who escaped from the death house at Sing Sing, and always insisted that Pallister was not one of the men.

LAWRENCE CAIN, Deputy Superintendent of Police of Boston, died there yesterday. He was one of the oldest members of that department, which he joined as a patrolman in his youth.

WILLIS L. BLACK, 61 years old, business manager and half owner of The Elgin (Ill.) Daily News, President of the First National Bank of Elgin, and for years prominent in business circles, died in Elgin yesterday.

Mrs. FRANCES BROWN PENDLETON, wife of Gordon E. Pendleton, died on Tuesday at her home, 149 Park Street, Montclair, N. J. With her husband she would have celebrated their forty-eighth wedding anniversary on Sunday. In addition to him, she is survived by two sons and a daughter.

LEWIS D. ZIEGLER, sole surviving member of the shoe manufacturing firm of Ziegler Brothers, and for many years President of the Boot and Shoe Manufacturers Association, died on Tuesday at his home in Philadelphia in his seventy-first year. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, the Manufacturers' Club, and the Board of Arbitration of the Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association.

DAVID R. NORMAN, a veteran of the civil war and said to be the first to manufacture photographic paper in this country, died on Tuesday at his home in Bridgeport, Conn., in his seventy-seventh year.

ROYAL A. DAVIS, for many years amateur champion checker player of New England, died on Tuesday at his home in Woburn, Mass., in his seventy-ninth year.

CHARLES M. BRYANT, for three terms Mayor of Quincy, Mass., died on Tuesday at his home in Wollaston, Mass., in his fifty-eighth year. He was Treasurer of A. Storrs & Bement Company, paper manufacturers.

J. H. McKECHNIE, President of the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company, died on Tuesday at his home in Montreal in his sixty-first year. He was the inventor of several improvements in rubber footwear.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

LUCHS—LISNER.—Mr. David Lisner of 313 West 90th St., announces the engagement of his daughter, Gertrude, to Mr. Eugene Luchs.

BRODHEAD—STOMM.—Lillian E. Stomm to E. H. Brodhead.

Married

BANKS—TOBIN.—At White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., on Wednesday, February 9, 1916, Ethel May Tobin to Charles W. Band of New York.

HOLLINSHED—STONE.—On Feb. 8, 1916, at Stone Haven, Sparta, N. J., Alice Stone, daughter of the late Edward F. Stone of New York City, to Walter C. Hollinshed of Sparta, N. J.

NEILSON—RUNYON.—At Christ Church, New Brunswick, N. J., on Feb. 9, 1916, by Archdeacon Shepard, Katherin McClelland, daughter of the late Henry Augustus Neilson, to Dr. Laurance Runyon.

RECHTSCHAFFER—BRESKY.—Feb. 5, Sadie Bresky to Julius Rechtschaffer.

Brooklyn.

BERDON—WALTER.—Feb. 5, Katherine Walter to Charles A. Berdon.

SMITH—PETRIE.—Feb. 8, Nellie B. Petrie to Captain David Smith.

Long Island.

BREDT—WEGER.—Feb. 6, Corona, Louise Weger to Frederick Bredt.

Died

ADAMS.—Harriett. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, (Campbell Building.) Thursday afternoon, 2 o'clock.

ALDRICH.—On Wednesday, Feb. 9, May P., beloved wife of Dr. John Aldrich. Funeral service at her late residence, 164 West 81st St., Thursday evening at 5:30 o'clock. Burial at Norwich, Conn.

ANTISDEL.—Suddenly, at Boston, Mass., on Feb. 8, 1916, Will R. Antisdel, in his 46th year. Funeral services in the Chapel of E. N. French, 348 Main St., East Orange, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 10, at 3 o'clock, on arrival of train leaving Hoboken, at 2:23 P. M.

ARCHIBALD.—Mrs. Mary, beloved wife of Dr. Charles Harvey Archibald and daughter of the late James McHenry, Feb. 6, at Pinehurst, N. C. Funeral from 139 East 45d St. on Thursday, Feb. 10 at 10 A. M.; thence to St. Agnes's Church, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul.

AVERY.—On Tues., Feb. 8, 1916, George L. Avery of 60 West 36th St., N. Y. City. Funeral service at the parlors of Charles A. Benedict, 1150 West 13th St., Thursday, 11 A. M. Interment at Clinton, N. Y.

BARNUM.—Augusta Gage, on Feb. 8. Funeral service at her late residence, 132 West 93d St., on Friday morning at 11 o'clock.

BEAUMONT.—In Morristown, N. J., Feb. 9, 1916, Rev. James Brown Beaumont. Notice of funeral later.

BERRY.—Suddenly, at the home of her sister, Mrs. Charles T. Rushmore, Madison, N. J., on Feb. 8, 1916, Alice, widow of Hiram B. Berry. Funeral services at Warwick, N. Y., on Friday, Feb. 11, at 1:15 P. M.

BIERMANN.—On Feb. 9, after lingering illness, Abraham S. Biermann, aged 53, beloved brother of Mrs. Carrie Solffrey-Amelia, and Theresa. Funeral from Jewish Hospital Chapel, Classon and St. Mark's Avs., Brooklyn, Friday, Feb. 11, 1 P. M. sharp. Interment Mt. Hope Cemetery.

BRADY.—On Feb. 8, 1916, John Brady, beloved husband of Theresa Brady, (nee O'Neil.) Funeral from his late residence, 937 8th Av., on Friday, Feb. 11, at 9:30 A. M., thence to Sacred Heart Church, West 51st St. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

BRETT.—On Feb. 9, 1916, at his residence, 7 Greenway Terrace, Forest Hills, L. I., William J. Brett, beloved husband of the late Katherine Howard Brett. Funeral services Friday, Feb. 11, 9:30 A. M., at the Church of Our Lady Queen of Martyrs, Forest Hills. Interment Holy Cross Cemetery.

BUNCE.—Cyrus Vanderipe, in the 73d year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 248 Division Av., Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., Thursday, Feb. 10, at 4:15 P. M.

CATLIN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1916, Isaac S. Catlin, (Major Gen., U. S. A., retired,) in the 81st year of his age. Funeral services at Grace Church, Hicks and Joralemon Sts., Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 10th inst., at 2 P. M.

COONLEY.—Edgar D., M. D., at his home, Port Richmond, N. Y., in his 72d year. Notice of funeral later.

DUKESHIRE.—Dr. P. J., on Feb. 8, 1916, at his residence, 498A 6th Av., Brooklyn, beloved husband of Jean Hay Dukeshire. Funeral services Thursday, Feb. 10, 8 P. M. Interment Friday, 10 A. M., Greenwood Cemetery.

DUYS.—At Upper Montclair, N. J., Feb. 9, 1916, Adele Ogden, wife of Henry M. Duys, in her 28th year. Funeral services from St. James's Church, Upper Montclair, on Friday, Feb. 11, at 3 P. M. Train leaves Erie Station, Jersey City, at 2 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

EBSTEIN.—Suddenly, on Feb. 8, in his 69th year, Major Fred H. E. Ebstein, U. S. A., retired. Funeral from his late residence, 1,302 Pacific St., Brooklyn, Thursday, Feb. 10, at 5 P. M. Interment private.

ELLISON.—Eugene L., Tuesday, Feb. 8, in the 71st year of his age. Funeral services will be held at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon, at the Church of Our Saviour, 38th St., above Chestnut St., West Philadelphia.

EVELAND.—Suddenly, on Feb. 8, 1916, Florance Gebhard, wife of F. F. Winsor Eveland and daughter of Fredrick Gebhard and the late Mary A. Gebhard. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her husband's residence, 6,307 Sherwood Road, Overbrook, Penn. Interment private, at Utica, N. Y.

HARTENSTEIN.—City Lodge, No. 408, F. and A. M. Brethren, you are earnestly requested to attend Masonic funeral services of our esteemed Past Master, Frederick Hartenstein, at his late residence, 159 West 140th St., on Friday, Feb. 11, at 1 P. M.

LOUIS LEVINE, Master.
FRANCIS CLERY, Secretary.

HIRSCH.—Charles, dearly beloved husband of Rosa Hirsch and father of Harry C. Hirsch, Emma Lenk, and Hattie Aaron. Funeral Friday, Feb. 11, at 1:30 P. M., from his late residence, 113 West 90th St. Private.

HUDSON.—At Sarasota, Fla., on Tuesday, Feb. 8, 1916, William Porter Hudson, husband of Louise Lounsbury Hudson. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Frankfort, Ky.

KARRASS.—On Feb. 8, Robert O., beloved husband of Luise Karrass. Funeral services at his late residence, 2,321 Madison St., Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Feb. 10, at 8 o'clock.

KELL.—On Feb. 9, Lieut. Col. William H. Kell, U. S. Army, retired. Remains lying in state at the FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d St., Campbell Building, until Friday, 9 A. M. Interment Arlington National Cemetery.

LAHR.—Caroline, beloved daughter of the late Adam and Martha J. Lahr. Funeral services Thursday, 8 P. M., at residence, 1,138 Fox St. Funeral Friday, 2 P. M.

McDERMOTT.—On Feb. 8, Catherine Bray, beloved wife of the late Lawrence McDermott. Funeral from her late residence, 8 Perry St., to St. Joseph's Church, Washington Place and 6th Av., Thursday, Feb. 10, at 10:30 A. M., where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated. Interment Calvary.

MAY.—David May, in his 58th year, beloved brother of Amelia May, Esther Manes, Matilda Salomon, and Frances M. Stern. Relatives and friends invited to attend funeral, from his late residence, 611 West 114th St., Friday, Feb. 11, at 10 A. M.

ODELL.—At Stamford, Conn., on Monday, Feb. 7, 1916, Julia E., wife of the late John D. Odell. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. T. V. Ketcham, Gurley Road, Shippan, on Thursday, Feb. 10, 1916, at 3:30 P. M. Interment at Rochester, N. Y.

PARSONS.—At New Britain, Conn., on Tuesday evening, Feb. 8, infant daughter of Marjorie Geddes Parsons and Charles Bateman Parsons.

Died

PENDLETON.—At Montclair, N. J., Tuesday, Feb. 8, 1916, Frances A., wife of Gurdon R. Pendleton. Funeral services will be held at the home, 149 Park St., Montclair, N. J., Thursday evening, at 8:15 o'clock. Interment private.

PROSER.—On Feb. 8, in his 42d year, Bernard, beloved husband of Sophie, (nee Robbins,) devoted father of Lucille and Norwin, son of the late Nathan L. and Dora Proser, and brother of Sol, Charles, Herman Proser, Anna Siegel, and Rae Berman. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend funeral from his late residence, 200 West 112th St., Thursday, Feb. 10, 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

ROBBINS.—At Babylon, L. I.,

ROCK ISLAND REPORT ADVISES ECONOMIES

Amster Committee Is Told Proper Supervision Is the Immediate Need.

KENDRICK PLANS PRAISED

Harrington Emerson Thinks Savings Come First, Expenditures Later.

The Amster Stockholders' Committee of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway has made an independent investigation of the physical and financial condition of the road, finding, according to a report issued yesterday, that by proper supervision the property can do well without raising a large amount of fresh capital. The finding of the expert examiner who handled the work, Harrington Emerson, is that the road should be able during the next six or seven years to earn 6 per cent. yearly on its $75,000,000 capital after paying out of earnings for all necessary improvements. Mr. Emerson is an engineer, acting as counsel to the operating departments of both the Baltimore & Ohio and the Atchison systems.

Several examinations were made previous to the one conducted by the Amster committee. The Kendrick report, made several months ago at the direction of Receiver J. M. Dickinson, said that if $32,847,000 could be spent on the property there would result an annual saving of $10,144,000. Of the amount suggested for improvements, $27,204,000 was to be charged to capital account and $5,643,000 taken out of earnings.

The Emerson report says: "It is quite obvious that, except for refunding and other financial obligations which I understand are unusually light for a railroad system the size of the Rock Island, the property does not need any new capital. There is no reason why economies that have proved workable on other railroads will not work on the Rock Island. I have subdivided Mr. Kendrick's estimates of expenditures and savings into four groups, as follows:

Group A—To accomplish savings of $7,648,761 annually, Mr. Kendrick points out that the company will have to spend only $47,200, to be charged to operation, and $1,29,437, to be charged to new capital, for additions and betterments, or total investment of $176,637.

Group B—On a total investment of $2,050,848, Mr. Kendrick estimates the company will make an annual saving of $1,937,260. The investments called for under this group, for track maintenance, fences, new locomotives, ties, &c., are very remunerative, and they should all be carried out; yet my own rule as to new capital investments has always been to invest it in that direction where the money will produce the largest return.

To spend large sums to realize rosy expectations is easy, but dangerous; to make economies in operation without increasing capital expenditures is difficult, but safe and profitable.

Group C—This comprises desirable betterments which do not lower costs, such as heavier rails, bank widening, &c. Here we have a proposed investment of $4,132,630, without any promises of immediate return. The property improvements under Group C are advisable and should be planned for, but the company's officials should be given to understand that only when they have demonstrated their ability to achieve the economies and savings tabulated under Groups A and B would the company furnish them with the $4,132,630 to carry out the improvements under Group C.

In Group D Mr. Emerson itemizes the largest capital outlay recommended by Mr. Kendrick, $26,488,000. The betterments suggested, he says, involving a grand division, new freight equipment, yards, and terminals, are no doubt desirable, but offer no immediate commensurate returns on the investment. He suggests that the program in the Kendrick findings, divided into the four groups, be carried out in these periods: Group A during 1916 and 1917, Group B in 1917 through to 1919, and Groups C and D beginning in 1918 and carried along gradually as earnings justify.

OBJECT TO INSURANCE BILL.

Board of Trade and Transportation Sees Burden on Employers.

The New York Board of Trade and Transportation, at its regular monthly meeting held yesterday at 208 Broadway, President S. V. V. Huntington presiding, adopted a report submitted by the Executive Committee condemning Senator Mills's bill introduced at Albany to establish a system of insurance to provide benefits for employes in case of death, sickness, and accident, not covered by the workmen's compensation law. The report was read by William McCarroll, former Public Service Commissioner, and signed by Edward F. Cole, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Frank S. Gardner, Secretary of the board, said that he had studied the working of the bill if enacted into law, and found that the cost of operation of such a measure would be around $60,000,000 per annum, the burden falling largely on employers. The report said that the bill's purpose apparently was laudable and its authors and sponsors respectable, but declared that the ultra-paternalistic insurance methods in vogue in European countries were not needed here.

"Experiments of a nature so novel and radical," said the report, "so disregardful of the individual rights of the employed; so debasing in their tendency; so inequitable to the employer upon whom is to be imposed so large a measure of the cost, are a far leap over the limit fixed by the Federal Constitution and the Constitutions of the States beyond which no invasion of individual inalienable rights will be permitted to go."

E. J. Tarof of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company brought in a resolution, which was adopted, opposing the repeal of the Lovering act relating to drawbacks. The object of the bill introduced into Congress for the repeal of the drawback law is to save the Federal Treasury the sums paid out annually to manufacturers who use imported materials in American manufactured products. The retention of the law was urged in order to assist domestic manufacturers to meet the competition of European manufacturers in foreign trade fields.

Other reports or resolutions acted upon favorably at yesterday's meeting included the location of a barge canal terminal at 222d Street and Hutchinson River, the Bronx, and the elemental education of aliens intending to be naturalized. The report was adopted opposing the Horton bills introduced in the State Senate, which propose to abandon certain State canal lands, slips, and basins in Buffalo.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Colors and Rubber and Dress Goods Figure in the Cases.

Collector Malone was reversed yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in classifying colors imported by the G. Siegle Company as "chromium colors," calling for a duty of 20 per cent. Judge McClelland upheld the contention of the importers for a tax of 15 per cent. under the provision for "colors or pigments."

It was decided that bathing caps of india rubber imported by Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne were wrongly classified by the Collector as "druggists' supplies" with duty at 15 per cent. The importers claimed entry at 10 per cent, as plain manufactures of rubber. This claim was sustained.

L. Gondolfi & Co. won in a controversy relating to the amount of tare to be allowed on olive oil in tins. The United States weigher testified that, under the direction of the Collector, he made tests of sample tins and found the tare allowance in all of them correct except the "quarter tins," and that as these he found them to weigh one ounce more than the invoice statement of tare and that allowed by the Collector. As this testimony was uncontreverted, the board sustained the claim for allowance to that extent.

A. Kilpstein & Co. filed a protest against the Collector's assessment of crude wool grease imported under the Act of 1909. Judge McClelland dismissed the appeal with a memorandum setting forth that the claim made was simply a repetition of that set forth in the original protests, upon which relief had been granted.

Judge Brown, in a reappraisement proceeding, held that the local customs officials were justified in requiring importers here to pay higher duty on mohair dress goods shipped to this country by Heymann & Alexander of Bradford. The goods, which were described on the invoices as "55-inch mohair grandrelle, 2,827, type 140" were entered at 9¾, and advanced to 10¾ pence per yard. The discount was 2½ per cent., while the Appraiser of the Port made an addition for making up and shocks. The same General Appraiser decided that the Appraiser's office was unwarranted in raising values for dutiable purposes on importations of wool tweed overcoatings shipped to New York by Allen Brothers & Co., Bradford.

Board 1 decided that a commission figuring in the purchase of spun silk yarn from the Fuji Gasu Spinning Company, Yokohama, was properly included by Appraiser Sague in the dutiable value of the merchandise. It was also decided that although the yarn was invoiced at 2.65 yen per pound, it would have to stand duty at 2.65 yen per pound, net.

Judge Brown upheld the Custom House advance on cotton yarn from the United Turkey Red Company of Glasgow. The merchandise, which was described as "6s red twist," was entered at 1 shilling 8½ pence, and was advanced to 1 shilling 4 pence per pound.

RECORD WOOL CONSUMPTION

Present Stock on Hand Is Being Exhausted Rapidly.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"Twenty-five per cent. more wool is being daily consumed than ever before in the history of the country, it is stated. Stocks of wool in the hands of Boston dealers are rapidly being exhausted, but foreign wools are arriving in considerable quantities. The John Taylor clip of Nevada, 400,000 pounds, has been contracted for by Eastern dealers at 22 cents a pound.

"The woolen goods market continues to show much activity, but the interest is not as great as it has been in recent weeks. In the heavyweight goods the greatest number of lines have been withdrawn, because sellers expect to obtain higher quotations. The market is assuming a speculative attitude.

"The dyestuffs difficulty is still great and many methods have been adopted to get out fabrics which can be offered. The export demand is already much more important than is generally believed. Buying has been largely on summer fabrics.

"In the cotton goods market the most interesting development is the phenomenal demand for mixture fabrics. Fine cloth producers generally are operating nearer to the full capacity than for years."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—Fifty-three corporations having aggregate capital stocks of $2,852,100 were chartered today. They include:

The Joplin Zinc Metals Corporation, mining, zinc, calamine, lead, $1,500,000; E. C. Biden, W. V. LeCount, C. W. Gould, 74 Broadway.

E. J. Dunbar Co., Inc., rubber goods, $100,000; H. E. Kaplan, H. Mendes, E. Mayer, 914 Union Av., Bronx.

F. P. Collins Paint Co., Inc., Syracuse, paints, oils, varnishes, glass, supplies, $50,000; J. E., W. E., and F. Collins, Syracuse.

Vandervoort Bros., Inc., Buffalo, watches, diamonds, jewelry, $150,000; A. M. Shelton, J. N. and Henry F. Vandervoort, 614 Central Av., Dunkirk.

The Burrows Paper Co., Phoenix, $25,000; E. R. Spencer, W. S. Blake, A. A. Burrows, Phoenix.

The Jus Co., Inc., wearing apparel, $20,000; J. D. Jessel, E. F. Ullman, S. Silver, 520 West 144th St.

Vlon Amusement Co., Inc., Bronx, theatres, motion-picture houses, $15,000; F. A. Mangan, J. M. Haffen, J. F. Vlon, 1,115 Hoe Av., Bronx.

Jeddodale Farms Co., Inc., Batavia, agricultural products, implements, livestock, gas, oil wells, $50,000; N. K. Cone, M. C. and E. V. Rumsey, 26 Thomas Av., Batavia.

George W. Rogers Co., Inc., contractors, construction, equipment of railroads, derricks, dredges, $50,000; F. H. Hall, B. A. Volve, F. E. Rogers, 29 Broadway.

Non-Refillable Lock Bottle Corporation, receptacles, containers, $30,000; H. O. Coughlan, J. F. Curtin, S. B. Howard, 36 Nassau St.

Hadley Realty Co., Inc., College Point, realty, developments, $25,000; S. Rosenberg, B. Weinbaum, M. Levy, 260 Riverside Drive, New York.

Irwin G. Culver Co., Inc., Kerhonkson, forms, fixtures, appliances, novelties for display and advertising, $15,000; P. S. Hill, F. F. Gardiner, I. G. Culver, 60 East Eighth St.

Volz-Secord Co., Inc., Batavia, plumbing, tinning, steam, hot water heating, hardware, furnaces, $15,000; H. and H. J. Volz, Jr., R. M. Secord, 2 Lewis Av., Batavia.

Ralph O'Rourke, Inc., Inwood, milling, lumber, realty, $15,000; M. K. Harris, N. T. and R. O'Rourke, Far Rockaway.

The Marsden-Sewell Corporation, Eddyville, basic acids, alkalis, chemical compounds, mining, milling, contractors, engineers, capital no par value, carry on business with $2,500; C. M. Lindsay, J. F. Curtin, F. M. Artley, 36 Nassau St.

Transcript Publishing Corporation, Buffalo, printing, engraving, electrotyping, $10,000; R. F. Murray, H. A. Muldering, P. R. Smith, 92 14th St., Buffalo.

Educational Equipment Co., Inc., outfits, equipment, school supplies, $10,000; M. R. Rogers, S. M. Neilson, H. Melville, 45 Cedar St.

Lavery Operaphone Co., Inc., phonographs, records, $5,000, H. K. Golenbeck, H. F. Thornell, P. G. Lavery, 103 Park Av.

Trades Union Publishing Co., Inc., printing, publishing, $5,000; T. J. Lyons, W. Hamberg, L. B. Pease, 132 Winthrop St., Brooklyn.

P. S. E. Sales Co., Inc., contrivances, accessories for autos, machinery, engineering inventions, $5,000; A. Kienath, J. D. Grumon, F. S. Hannah, 252 West 85th St.

Cardone Peroxide Inc., Millbrook, peroxide of hydrogen, chemicals, $10,000; T., P. and P. B. A. Cardone, 1,421 71st St., Brooklyn.

Chapman-Snowdon Co., Inc., Albany, leaded, ornamental, glass, interior decorations, $10,000; B. L. Patterson, G. Snowdon, W. B. Chapman, 317 Hamilton St., Albany.

Criterion Frame and Novelty Company, picture frames, novelties, photos, painting, $10,000. N. R. Seely, H. B. Snell, W. C. Suvoroff, 51 West 129th St.

Knebel Embossing Company, Inc., embossing, stamping, leather textiles, $10,000. F. and S. Knebel, M. W. Goldberg, 180 Edgecombe Av.

Co-operative Mural Workshops, Inc., producing, manufacturing, merchandising on co-ouerative plan, $10,000. D. A. and K. S. Dreier, B. S. Von Zastrow, 24 Mt. Morris Park West.

William H. Henderson, Jr., Inc., contractor, wrecking, demolition, $5,000. J. J. Collins, W. and W. Henderson, Jr., 3,001 Eastern Boulevard, Bronx.

Cranor Press, Inc., printing, lithographing, engraving, $5,000. W. B. Milkman, F. Hirsch, C. O'Reilly, 445A Fifth St., Brooklyn.

Stoller and Cook Realty Corporation, Bronx, realty, contracting, $6,000. C. T. and A. J. Cook, L. H. Stoller, 550 Trinity Av.

Style-Comfort Shoe Co., Inc., Brooklyn, $5,000. A. Stern, D. Putterman, B. Linn, 1,795 Park Pl., Brooklyn.

Keller Brothers and Miller, Inc., printing, $5,100. J. G. Miller, G. J. and N. J. Keller, 31 Orange St., Buffalo.

Alliance Tire Co., Inc., rubber auto tires, accessories, $5,000. H. W. Blumberg, S. W. and D. Wallach, 903 Prospect Av.

Specialty Feature Service, Inc., advertising printing, stationery, capital no par value, carry on business with $500. J. C. Updegrove, A. L. Fowle, W. C. Cricks, 8 West 40th St.

International Chandelier Co., gas, electric fixtures, merchandise, $5,000. I. Clar, R. Berlin, J. Wolsky, 364 Hewes St., Brooklyn.

National Mirror Works, Inc., Brooklyn, mirrors, glassware, hardware, granite, stone, building materials, $6,000. U. Galvano, H. Gardell, C. Finkelstein, 37 Moultrie St., Brooklyn.

A. Russakow, Inc., ladies' wearing apparel, $5,000. A. E. and S. Russakow, 1,020 Bryant Av., Bronx.

Royal Slipper Co., Inc., leather goods, $5,000. M. L. Fass, W. and M. Gurian, 13 Seigel St., Brooklyn.

Supreme Ice Cream Co., Inc., Brooklyn, confectionery, pastry, $5,000; A. and S. Rosenthal, L. Hammerman, 168 South Third St., Brooklyn.

L. Sign Service Co., Inc., Freeport, advertising, $5,000; E. N. Edwards, A. M. and C. H. Lush, Freeport.

Far Rockaway Motor Sales and Supply Co., Inc., Inwood, renting, taxicabs, livery, trucking, $5,000; S. G. S. Norton, F. X. Mulry, A. H. Jenkins, Far Rockaway.

Spiegel Waist Co., Inc., ladies' wearing apparel, $5,000; A. C. Steinhorn, A. Spiegel, I. Benger, 11,591 Clay Av., Bronx.

Authorizations—Telautograph Corp., Richmond, Va., electrical, machinery, instruments, devices, appliances, $13,500,000; representative, T. M. Logan, 488 West 27th St., New York. The Philadelphia Rubber Works Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Penn., manufacturing, reclaiming rubber, $800,000; representative, H. A. MacCusick, 52 Vanderbilt Av., New York. Chemi-Cleuse Mfg. Co., Massachusetts, chemical compounds, cleaning, scouring of wool, soaps, $200,000; representative, Joseph Toch, 43 West 27th St., New York.

Capital Increases—Aetna Explosives Co., Inc., New York, working capital $12,500,000 to $18,100,000, common stock no par value, 70,000 to 630,000 shares; J. K. Stiefel & Co., New York, $225,000 to $250,000; National Chain Co., New York, $65,000 to $80,000; the Mohegan Tube Co., New York, $50,000 to $75,000; Phoenix Button Co., Inc., New York, $2,100 to $10,000; Ferguson Steel and Iron Co., Inc., Buffalo, $150,000 to $300,000; Mutual Boxboard Co., Utica, $178,000 to $275,000.

Capital Reductions—Wm. B. Riker & Sons Co., New York, $200,000 to $1,000; the Type-Hi Mfg. Co., Inc., Syracuse, $10,000 to $5,000.

Voluntary Dissolution—Oxbow Telephone Co., Oxford.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 9.—Charters filed:

Cottage Realty Co., Jersey City, real estate, $100,000; Benjamin Heidbrun, Seligman Simon, Charles L. Munch, Henry Klie, Jersey City.

Camden County Investment Co., Collingwood, real estate and investments, $100,000; John A. Kinney, Edward B. Rogers, William Hambrecht, Jr., Collingswood.

W. R. W. Manufacturing Co., Passaic, umbrella handles, $10,000; Jacob Kaplan, Benjamin Woodruff, Henry Webster, Passaic.

Adell Pharmacy, Freehold, to deal in drugs, $5,000; Raymond W. Abdell, Alexander L. Moreau, Adrien E. Moreau, Freehold.

National Laboratories, Inc., Newark, to manufacture drugs, medicines, and chemicals, $45,000; Charles S. Cohen Manuel Fantel, I. R. Booth, Newark.

Bridgeton Dress Manufacturing Co., Bridgeton, to manufacture wearing apparel, $25,000; Lea Goldsmith, Philadelphia; Morris Gelb, Joseph Gelb, Bridgeton.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 9.—Charters filed here: Collins Rotary Razor Company, to manufacture, sell, and deal in rotary or safety razors, strops, cases, &c., $1,000,000, Local Wilmington, Del., parties. J. G. Gray, H. M. Kennedy, M. B. F. Hawkins.

W. F. Rand Company, to acquire, lease own, and develop gas, oil, and other mineral lands and develop the same, $1,000,000. Local Wilmington, Del., parties, Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Underlying sentiment in the wheat market was distinctly nervous yesterday, and the situation seems to be more complicated than ever. Early in the session prices showed a strong upward tendency, and bulls seemed quite jubilant over indications that the recent decline had been nothing more than a natural reaction after a long period of gains. There was also considerable emphasis placed on reports that exporters had taken about 1,500,000 bushels on Tuesday, and that the cash demand had materially improved. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.43¾; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.47¾, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba $1.55¾, free on board New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	1.35¾	1.35¾	1.80¼
July	..	..	1.28¾	1.31¾	1.45⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.31¾	1.27¾	1.27¾	1.30¼	1.68¼
July	1.23¾	1.20¼	1.20⅝	1.22⅞	1.38½

CORN.

The corn market was firmer early in the day, but after advancing about a cent a bushel prices eased off about 2 cents, and at the close of the day were easy, with net losses of ¼c. There was some further export inquiry, and sales were estimated at about 50,000 bushels. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 86 cents, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	78⅝	76¾	77¼	77¼	80¾
July	78⅝	76¾	76⅞	77⅛	82⅛

OATS.

The oats market was influenced largely by the action of wheat and corn, and after a fair early advance prices eased off, and closed with net losses of ½c. The local cash market was barely steady; No. 3 white quoted at 53½ to 54½c; No. 4 white, 52¼ to 53½c; fancy clipped white, 55 to 57c; ordinary clipped white, 53 to 55c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	49⅝	48¼	48¼	49	61¼
July	46⅜	45¼	45⅝	46¼	57¼

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was moderately active, and quotations were irregularly higher early, while late in the day there was a reaction in sympathy with the decline in grain. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 43,000; estimated for Thursday, 48,000; Kansas City received 16,000 and Omaha 20,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Pork—					
May	10.80	10.20	10.22	10.15	16.82
July	10.47	10.37	10.40	10.30	11.00
Ribs—					
May	11.17	11.12	11.12	11.10	10.17
July	11.32	11.27	11.27	11.26	10.42
Pork—					
May	20.57	20.30	20.30	20.47	18.87
July	20.57	20.42	20.42	20.65	19.30

COFFEE.

The coffee market developed pronounced strength yesterday and prices advanced to new high records for the season, closing at 17 to 21 points above the finals of Tuesday. Total sales for the day were 68,000 bags. The local spot market was firm with prices nominally unchanged on the basis of 8¾c for the No. 7. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
February	7.41	7.36	7.55@7.57	7.34
March	7.61	7.56	7.67@7.69	7.46
April	..	..	7.68@7.69	7.48
May	7.69	7.65	7.68@7.69	7.50
June	..	..	7.73@7.75	7.55
July	7.79	7.66	7.78@7.80	7.60
August	..	..	7.83@7.84	7.64
September	7.86	7.75	7.86@7.88	7.69
October	..	..	7.89@7.91	7.72
November	..	..	7.92@7.94	7.75
December	7.95	7.84	7.95@7.96	7.78
January	..	..	7.98@8.00	7.81

SUGAR.

After opening quiet, 3 points lower to 3 points higher, futures firmed up a few points at midday on buying by speculators and trade interests. In the early afternoon there was free selling of the July position by Cuban interests, and this sent the whole list off a few points from the best. A little more trade buying at the close caused the market to close steady, 1 point net lower to 3 points net higher, with sales of 4,850 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
February	3.81	3.80	3.79@3.80	3.80
March	3.81	3.77	3.78@3.80	3.79
April	..	..	3.83@3.84	3.85
May	3.90	3.87	3.87@3.88	3.86
June	..	..	3.91@3.93	3.90
July	3.96	3.94	3.95@3.97	3.95
August	..	..	4.00@4.02	3.98
September	4.06	4.05	4.05@4.07	4.02
October	..	..	4.03@4.08	4.03
November	..	..	4.07@4.09	4.04
December	..	..	4.07@4.09	4.04

COTTONSEED OIL.

A very firm undertone prevailed in the market for cottonseed oil, and at the close of the day values were 1 to 6 points net higher. Commission houses and refiners were the principal buyers, while offerings were conspicuously small and underlying sentiment was bullish. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	9.40@..	9.30
February	..	..	9.45@9.70	9.35
March	9.54	9.49	9.50@9.51	9.44
April	9.43	9.39	9.39@9.41	9.32
May	9.32	9.25	9.26@9.27	9.23
June	9.30	9.90	9.25@9.29	9.24
July	9.30	9.25	9.25@9.28	9.24
August	9.30	9.25	9.25@9.26	9.24
September	9.28	9.28	9.23@9.26	9.22

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,470 packages. Continued shortage of high grades of fresh table butter, and prices advanced another ½c; at the higher rates demand is fair. Prime qualities are also moving out considerably better and prices are improving. Ladles quiet, but slightly firmer. Packing stock active and stronger. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 33@33½c; higher scoring, 34@34½c; firsts, 28@32c; seconds, 25½@27½c; thirds, 23½@24c. Creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 28½@29c; higher scoring, 29½@30c; firsts, 26@28c; seconds, 24@25½c; thirds, 22@23½c. State dairy, finest, 31@32c; good to prime, 27@30c; common to fair, 21@26c. Renovated, extras, 24@25c; firsts, 23@23½c; lower grades, 20@22c. Imitation creamery, firsts, 23@23½c. Ladles, current make, firsts, 21¼@22c; seconds, 20@20¾c; lower grades, 18½@19½c. Packing stock, June make, fine, 20½c; current make, fine, 20c; No. 2, 19½c; lower grades, 17@19c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 10,436 cases. With more liberal receipts, advices of increased shipments in transit and pressure to sell accumulations on hand, the market is showing further decline and closed with a very quiet trade and a nervous unsettled feeling. Hardly enough business doing to give clear definition of values, but there is a free offering of good to prime firsts at 25½@26c, and there is a good deal of ordinary stock which is urgently offered at lower and irregular prices. The higher qualities command proportionate prices when wanted, but the demand is light for all grades. Storage eggs weak and unsettled, with only a light trading in first hands, although there is still a fair quantity going out of the warehouses. Near by eggs have accumulated largely in first hands and prices show further decline, with little prospect of a clearance even at the reductions quoted. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 29@30c; extra firsts, 27@27½; firsts, 25½@26c; seconds, 23@25c; thirds, 22c; checks, good quality, 16@17c; undergrade checks, 13@15c; refrigerator, best, 19@20c; fair to good, 15½@18½c; lower qualities, 18@16c; State, Penn., and near by, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 34@35; ordinary to good, 30@33c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 30@34c; small whites, 30@32c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 29@32c; State, Penn. and near by, hennery browns, 29@32c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 26@29c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Fair and colder Thurs. Fri., fair; light to moderate n. w. winds.

Fla.—Fair Thurs.; cooler in n. & Fri., fair; light to moderate variable winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair and cooler Thurs. Fri., fair; light, variable winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair and colder Thurs. Fri., probably fair.

Ohio—Fair and colder Thurs. Fri., fair; moderate w. winds.

Ind.—Fair Thurs.; colder in s. Fri., cloudy.

Lower Mich.—Fair Thurs. and probably Fri.; light to moderate w. winds.

Upper Mich. and W. Texas—Fair Thurs. and probably Fri.

La., Okla., Ark., and N. Tex.—Fair Thurs. Fri. cloudy.

Ill.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri., probably unsettled in n.; warmer in n. and cen.

Mo.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.; warmer Thurs. in n.

Wis.—Unsettled Thurs. and Fri., probably light snow; warmer Thurs.

Minn.—Unsettled, with snow, Thurs., and probably in s. Fri.; not so cold in e. Thurs.; colder Fri.

Iowa—Cloudy and unsettled Thurs. and Fri., with snow; colder Fri.

Neb.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri., warmer in e. and cen. Thurs.; probably colder Fri. or Fri. night.

Kan.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.; warmer Thurs.

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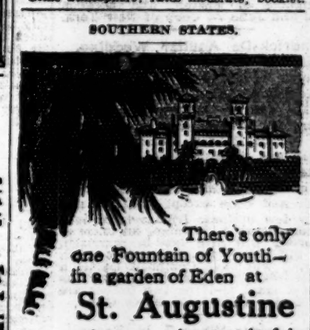

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Last-Hour Activity Accompanies Rise in Copper Shares —The Steel Trade.

It was in the final hour that yesterday's stock market gained supremacy over that of the previous day in the matter of the volume of trading. Up to then the market, besides being dull, had shown no very pronounced tendency. The enlarged activity toward the close of the session grew out of a vigorous movement which centred in the copper shares and which brought about large net gains in a number of the stocks in that group. Such movements are not apt to be spontaneous and are usually open to the implication of organized effort to build up a new position. Yesterday's trading in the copper shares carried this suggestion, the likelihood being that a new trading effort was being made in this quarter owing to the somewhat waterlogged condition of the market for war stocks and because of the disinclination of the trading public to turn its attention on any important scale to the railroad stocks.

The latter have not profited as much as they might have been expected to profit by the excellent earnings statements which have been made for several months past. One reason why this is so is that the impending controversy with employes of the railroads over wages and the conditions of labor has been the source of hesitation. It is speculation rather than investment, which makes a very active and sharply changing market, and speculation in railroad shares has been held down not only by the conditions here described but also by the natural effect of public regulation. Much has been heard lately of the high prices paid for copper reflecting an urgency of demand which is thought no wise strange when so large a part of the world is at war. The attention directed to the copper shares by organized market effort was no doubt an attempt to capitalize the sentiment favorable to those stocks created by the conditions now governing that trade.

The limitations imposed upon buying power by the conservative attitude of lenders on Stock Exchange collateral does not stand in the way of the process of bidding up stocks so much as it does in the way of an increase in the floating supply through the purchase on margin of stocks now held outright. The bidding up of prices, however, tends to increase the floating supply and hence the market's technical position, which now as for some time past stands in the way of free speculative commitments, presents itself as an obstacle to be overcome by any organized operation on the long side.

One cannot, however, draw conclusions from the techinal position without also taking due count of underlying conditions. Constant reminders are presenting themselves of the very favorable character of those conditions. Fresh testimony is supplied in the weekly review of the steel trade, of which the Iron Age says that the business taken during the past fortnight has resulted in a situation unparalleled in the history of the industry. We have had many booms in the steel trade in the past, but none apparently which measures up to the full proportions of the present extraordinarily active demand which perhaps should not be described as a boom inasmuch as to all appearances orders are being placed chiefly to fill actual needs and only to a small extent as a speculation in the future of steel prices. It is true that the very fact that present day demands in many directions are altogether exceptional puts one under caution against assuming an indefinite prolongation of orders on the present scale. At the same time the demands already created and not yet filled are so large that it is difficult to come to any other conclusion than that present scale activity is assured at least for a very considerable length of time. It is because this is true in a great many trade directions that the business situation as a whole is so highly promising.

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

Sales of Exchequer Bonds and Treasury Bills Help Meet War Expenses.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The stock market had a cheerful tone today. Foreign bonds, short-term colonial issues, and rubber and oil shares were freely dealt in at steady prices. Copper stocks were firm and a few American securities changed hands. The closing was quiet.

The supply of money was shorter and discount rates were steady. The market anticipates the receipt of gold from France in the near future.

The sales of Exchequer bonds last week totaled $65,000,000 and of Treasury bills near $45,000,000, which, with the taxes, easily meet the week's war expenses.

The dollar securities mobilization scheme is working well and exchange people believe that New York exchange will be held steady at the present level of 4.76½@4.76⅝ for cable transfers. Petrograd rates declined today.

QUOTATIONS IN BERLIN.

New York Exchange Listed at 5.365 on the Boerse.

BERLIN, Feb. 9, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Official quotation of foreign exchanges were posted on the Boerse yesterday as follows, according to the Ovearseas News Agency:

New York, 5.365 to 5.375; Holland, 229 to 229¼; Denmark, 150 to 150½; Sweden, 150¼ to 151⅛; Norway, 151¼ to 151¾; Switzerland, 103 to 103¼; Austria-Hungary, 71.45 to 71.55; Rumania, 84¾ to 85¼; Bulgaria, 76¾ to 77¼.

Prices Steady on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—Prices were steady on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 61 francs for cash. Exchange on London 28 francs 12 centimes.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Albert H. Ebert and Horace P. Michaelis have formed a partnership under the name of Ebert, Michaelis & Co. to succeed to the business of Alfred H. Ebert & Co. at 60 Broadway. Mr. Michaelis was formerly with Wheatley, Matchett & Co.

H. C. Nickerson has joined the Stock Exchange firm of Hirsch, Lilienthal & Co., as manager of the bond department.

Notice was given to holders of dividend warrants on first preferred stock of the Maxwell Motors Company yesterday that the dividend of 1¾ per cent. to be paid by the voting trust trustees on April 1 would go to holders of first preferred stock certificates of record on March 1. Holders of warrants who desire to receive the dividend are advised to exchange their warrants for the stock trust certificates on or before March 10.

The Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railway reports net earnings after taxes, rentals and hire of equipment amounting to $224,806 in the six months ended Dec. 31, 1915.

The Goldfield Consolidated Mines Company announces the estimated gross production in January as $209,000 and the net as $60,000.

The Adams Express Company yesterday declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent., an increase of ½ of one per cent. over the preceding quarter. Payment will be made March 1 to stockholders of record Feb. 14. The company had paid 1 per cent. quarterly since November, 1914.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9, 1916.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	540,062
Same day last year	253,880
Year to date	20,763,000
Same period last year	7,058,725
Average price and change 50 stocks	88.62 + .51
Same day last year	61.88 + .21

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.87	Jan. 3	84.47	Jan. 31
Same period last year	64.68	Jan. 22	60.07	Jan. 2
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
130	145	100	Adams Express	140	140	140	140	−8
23¼	23½	800	Alaska Gold Mines	23⅜	23½	23¼	23⅜	− ⅛
9⅝	9¾	200	Alaska Juneau	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
32¼	32½	6,800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	33	33¼	32	32⅜	− ⅛
81½	82¼	1,400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	82⅜	82⅜	81½	81½	
69½	71	100	Am. Agri. Chem	70½	70½	70½	70½	+1½
96½	98	100	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	98	98	98	98	+1½
69⅜	69¾	9,000	Am. Beet Sugar	70¼	71⅝	69½	69½	− ½
102½	103¼	100	Am. B. S. & F. t. r	102⅝	102⅝	102⅜	102⅜	− ¼
102½	103¼	45	Do., odd lot	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	
62⅜	62⅞	4,100	American Can	62½	62⅞	62⅛	62⅞	+ ⅜
110	112	100	American Can pf	111	111	111	111	+ ⅛
73	73¼	10,000	Am. Car. & F'dry	71	73½	70¾	73	+3½
165	166	300	Am. Coal Products	165	166	165	165¾	+1¼
128	131	100	American Express	130	130	130	130	+2
10¼	10½	200	Am. Hide & Leath	10½	10½	10½	10½	
51½	52	500	Am. H. & L. pf	52	52	52	52	
28⅝	28⅞	200	Am. Ice Securities	28⅝	28⅝	28⅛	28¼	− ⅛
23⅞	24¼	200	Am. Linseed	24	24½	24	24½	+ ⅜
42½	43	100	Am. Linseed pf	42½	42½	42½	42½	− ⅛
68⅜	69	5,000	Am. Locomotive	67¾	68⅜	67½	68⅜	+1¼
102	108	100	Am. Loco. pf	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	
33½	35	48	Am. Malt pf	33½	33½	33½	33½	
103⅞	104	21,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref	101⅜	104	101⅛	103⅞	+3½
114	114¾	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	114⅞	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	+ ⅛
93	93⅛	300	Am. Sm. S. pf. A	93	93⅛	93	93⅛	+ ⅛
56½	57	400	Am. Steel F'dries	56½	56⅝	56½	56⅝	+ ⅛
113	113½	300	Am. Sugar Ref	113½	113½	113½	113½	+ ⅛
63	66	24	Am. Tel. & Cable	63	63	63	63	
127⅞	127⅝	1,400	Am. Tel. & Tel	127¼	127½	127⅛	127⅛	+ ⅛
204	204⅞	800	American Tobacco	203½	204⅝	203½	204⅞	+ ⅛
106¼	109	200	Am. Tob. pf. New	108½	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	+ ⅛
50⅜	50½	400	Am. Woolen t. r	50	50⅜	50	50⅜	+ ⅛
97⅞	97½	200	Am. Wool. pf t. r	97¼	97⅝	97¼	97⅝	+ ⅛
70⅝	70⅞	2,300	Am. Zinc Lt. S	68⅞	70⅞	68⅞	70⅝	+1⅝
89¼	89⅝	46,300	Anaconda Cop. Co	87½	89½	87½	89⅜	+2⅛
64⅝	66¼	400	Associated Oil	66	66½	66	66½	+ ⅛
103¼	103⅝	700	At., Top. & S. F	103⅛	103⅝	103⅛	103⅝	− ⅛
101	101⅛	100	At., Top. & S.F. pf	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	+ ⅛
115½	115⅞	17,100	Baldwin Loco	116	116¼	114¼	115⅞	
108⅜	108⅝	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	
88⅛	88⅝	1,200	Baltimore & Ohio	88⅝	88⅝	88	88⅛	− ⅛
76¼	77¼	200	Balt. & Ohio pf	76½	76½	76½	76½	+ ⅛
		60	Bank of Commerce	171	171	171	171	
2⅜	2½	300	Batopilas Mining	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
86¾	87	500	B'klyn Rap. Tran	86¾	86⅞	86⅝	86⅞	− ⅛
85	86	200	Burns Brothers	85½	85½	85	85	− ⅝
120¾	121	500	Bush Terminal	119½	121	119½	121	+2
84½	84¾	17,400	Butte & Sup. Cop	79½	84⅜	79½	84⅜	+5⅝
82	32⅜	800	Cal. Petroleum	32	32	31⅝	32	
172½	173¼	5,300	Canadian Pacific	171⅝	173½	170⅞	172⅝	+2¼
54½	54¼	5,050	Central Leath. Co	54½	54⅜	54	54½	+ ⅜
109⅝	110⅜	200	Cen. Leath. Co. pf	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	
63	63¼	1,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	62	63	62	63	+ ⅛
18	18¼	200	Chicago Gr. West	18	18	18	18	
35¼	35⅝	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf	35⅜	35⅝	35⅜	35⅜	+ ⅜
96⅜	96½	3,600	Chi.,M. & S.P. ex d	96⅜	97	96¼	96½	+ ⅛
129⅛	129½	600	C.,M.&S.P. pf. ex d	129⅛	129⅛	129⅛	129⅛	
76			Do., odd lot	129	129	129	129	
130¼	131	200	Chi. & N'western	129⅜	130⅝	129⅜	130⅝	+ ⅞
19⅛	19½	6,400	Chi., R. I. & Pac	19⅛	19⅝	19	19½	+ ⅜
23½	23⅝	2,000	Chile Copper	23½	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅛
55⅞	56	11,800	Chino Copper	54⅞	56	54⅞	55⅞	+1¼
72	73	100	Cluett, P'body Co	72	72	72	72	−1
48⅞	49	9,300	Colo. Fuel & Iron	49	49¼	48¼	48⅝	+ ⅛
46½	48	100	Comp. Tab. Rec	47	47	47	47	−1
137	138	1,400	Consolidated Gas	137½	137¼	136½	137	+ ⅛
80	80¾	500	Continental Can	80	80½	80	80¼	+ ⅛
22½	22	2,950	Corn. Prod. Ref	22⅜	23	22¼	22⅝	
96	96¼	100	Corn Prod. R. pf	96	96	96	96	− ½
82	82¼	32,200	Crucible Steel	84⅜	85	82	82	−1⅝
114	114½	100	Crucible Steel pf	114½	114½	114½	114½	+1
195	199	800	Cuban-Am. Sugar	200	200	195½	197	−2⅝
106	108	100	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	
139	139½	54	Detroit Edison Co	139½	139½	139½	139½	+5⅝
82	85	100	Detroit United RY	83½	85⅜	83½	85⅜	
105	110	200	Diamond Match	105½	106½	105½	105½	
47⅝	49	5,600	Distillers Sec	49½	49½	48⅝	48⅝	
28⅞	29	500	Dome Mines	29	29	28⅝	28⅝	− ½
4	5⅜	100	Dul., S. S. & Atl	5	5	5	5	
10	15½	200	D., S. S. & Atl. pf	10	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
38⅜	38½	8,100	Erie	38⅝	38½	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
53⅝	54	700	Erie 1st pf	53½	54	53½	53½	+ ⅝
32¾	33	300	Fed. Min. & Smelt	32	32¼	32	32¼	+ ⅝
56½	57	900	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf	55½	56⅝	55½	56¼	+2
115	116	10	Gen. Chemical pf	115	115	115	115	
172½	173	400	General Electric	172½	172⅝	172	172⅝	+1⅝
112½	113⅜	200	General Motors	112½	113	112½	113	+1½
		110	Do., s 20 f	112	112	112	112	
73½	73⅞	3,600	Goodrich (B.F.) Co	74	74	73⅝	73⅞	+ ⅛
96½	97	3,700	Granby Consol	94	97	94	97	+3⅝
122	122½	500	Gt. Northern pf	121½	122¼	121½	122¼	+ ⅞
47	47¼	6,150	Gt. N. cfs. ore prop	47½	47⅝	46⅞	47⅛	+ ⅛
48⅝	49	900	Greene-Cananea	47½	49	47½	48⅝	+1⅝
22⅞	23	2,225	Guggenheim Exp	23	23	22⅜	22⅞	− ⅛
103½	104	1,200	Illinois Central	103⅝	104	103⅝	103⅝	
46½	46⅝	18,415	Inspiration Copper	45⅞	46⅝	45½	46¼	+ ⅛
18	18¼	900	Interboro Consol	17½	18⅛	17½	18	+ ⅝
62	62½	200	Inter. Agri. pf	62⅜	62⅝	61⅝	61⅞	+ ⅝
110¾	111	100	Inter. Harv. N. J	111	111	111	111	+ ⅝
70	73	800	Inter. Harv. Corp	73¼	73¼	70	70	−3
16⅞	17	3,800	Inter. Mer. Mar. t.r.	16⅝	17	16⅜	17	
77⅛	77⅝	8,500	In. Mer. Ma. pf. t.r.	77⅝	78	76⅝	77⅛	− ⅛
26⅝	27½	200	Kan. City South	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
80	86	100	Kayser (Julius) Co	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	+2
131	131½	50	Kings Co. E.L.&P	131	131	131	131	
79¾	80	6,200	Lackawanna Steel	77¼	80	77	79⅜	+2⅜
106¾	107½	940	Laclede Gas	106½	107⅛	106½	107⅜	+1⅝
77¼	77½	100	Lehigh Valley	77	77	77	77	+ ½
91	94	10	Loose-W. B. 1st pf	91	91	91	91	
84½	84¾	4,800	Mackay Cos.	82¾	84½	82½	84½	+2¼
66½	67¼	200	Mackay Cos. pf	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	+ ⅛
71½	71½	1,600	Maxwell Motors	70¾	71⅞	70¾	71¼	+ ⅛
88½	88½	400	Max. Motors 1st pf	88	88¼	88	88¼	− ⅛
108⅛	108⅞	13,100	Mexican Petroleum	108⅛	109¼	107⅞	108⅝	− ⅛
37¼	37⅝	4,570	Miami Copper	37	37⅜	36⅞	37⅜	+ ⅛
5¼	6	400	Minn. & St. Louis	5½	5½	5½	5½	− ⅛
16	20	200	Minn. & St. L. pf	15⅝	16	15⅝	16	+ ¼
122⅝	123¼	800	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	123	123¼	123	123¼	
6	6½	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas		6½	6½	6½	
5⅜	5⅝	200	Missouri Pacific t.r.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
123½	124⅝	200	Nat. Biscuit Co.	123½	128½	123⅛	123½	+1
100	118	10	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	112½	112½	112½	112½	
27⅛	28	2,200	Nat. En. & St. Co	27	27⅝	26⅞	27⅝	+1⅛
71	71¼	1,900	Nat. Lead Co	70⅝	71	70⅝	71	+ ⅛
112	113½	200	Nat. Lead Co. pf	112½	112½	112	112	−2
15⅞	16	2,200	Nevada Con. Cop	15⅝	16	15½	16	+ ⅛
145	146	100	N. Y. Air Brake	144½	144⅝	144⅝	144⅝	−1¼
106⅝	106⅞	3,100	N. Y. Central	106½	106⅝	106⅛	106⅝	+1⅛
40½	43	25	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	41½	41½	41½	41½	
84	91	100	N.Y.,C.& St.L.1st pf	88	88	88	88	+6
10½	12	900	N. Y. Dock	10	11¼	10	11¼	−3½
68	68⅝	800	N. Y., N. H. & H	68	68	67½	68	+ ⅛
68	68¾	10	do., odd lot	67½	67½	67½	67½	
26½	27	450	N. Y. Ont. & West	26⅝	27	26⅝	27	
117	117½	100	Norfolk & Western	117	117	117	117	
70	72	500	North American	70	70	70	70	
113⅜	114	500	Northern Pacific	113¼	114	113¼	114	+ ⅝
8¼	8½	400	Ontario Mining	8¼	8½	8	8½	+ ¼
15	15½	200	Pacific Mail	15½	15½	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
56⅜	56⅞	1,640	Penn. R. R.	56⅝	56⅞	56⅝	56⅞	+ ⅛
101½	102	3,150	People's Gas, Chi	104	104	100¼	102	−2
42½	43	100	Philadelphia Co	42½	42¾	42½	42½	+ ⅛
33¾	34	1,100	Pittsburgh Coal	33½	33⅝	33	33¼	+ ⅛
108	108¾	200	Pittsburgh Coal pf	108½	108½	108	108	− ⅛
59⅜	59½	2,710	Pressed Steel Car	58¼	59½	57½	59½	+1⅝
104	104	200	Pressed Steel C. pf	100	100	100	100	−1½
164	165	100	Pullman Co	164¾	164¾	164¾	164¾	− ¾
		700	Quicksilver	5	5	4½	4½	− ¾
4¾	4¾	1,400	Quicksilver pf	6	6½	6	6⅜	−1
40½	41½	600	Railway Steel Sp	40	41	40	41	+1
25⅜	25½	10,950	Ray Con. Copper	24⅜	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅝
78	78¼	1,200	Reading	77¼	78¼	77¼	78¼	+1
41⅜	43	100	Reading 2d pf	42½	42½	42½	42½	
54	54½	7,400	Rep. Iron & Steel	54¼	54⅝	53⅝	54	+ ⅜
109⅜	110¼	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf	110⅜	110¼	110¼	110¼	+ ⅛
		300	Rock Island Co	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
		200	Rock Island Co. pf	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
44	45	200	St. L. Southw. pf	44	44	44	44	
17	17¼	100	Seaboard Air Line	17	17	17	17	
38	38½	400	Seab. Air Line pf	38⅛	38½	38	38⅛	+ ⅛
178½	179½	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	179½	179½	179½	179½	+ ½
34⅝	34½	4,230	Shat. Arizona Cop	33½	34⅝	33½	34⅝	
60¼	61	400	S.-S. S. & I. Co. pf	60	60½	60	60½	
100⅜	100⅞	1,400	Southern Pacific	100⅛	100⅞	100¼	100⅝	+ ⅛
159	165	100	So. Porto Rico Sug	155	155	155	155	
153	165	50	do., odd lot	155½	155½	155½	155½	
21¼	21⅝	700	Southern Railway	21¼	21½	21¼	21½	
60	60⅜	100	Southern Ry. pf	60	60	60	60	
86⅛	87½	100	Standard Milling pf	87¼	87¾	87¼	87¼	+ ¼
153¼	153⅞	3,300	Studebaker Co	152⅜	154	151⅞	153⅝	+1
59⅜	59¾	5,100	Tennessee Copper	57⅞	59¾	57⅞	59⅝	+2½
207½	209	1,200	Texas Co	207	208½	206⅜	208	− ½
6¾	7	900	Texas & Pacific		7¼	6¾	6¾	− ½
60½	61	400	Third Avenue	60½	60¾	60¾	60½	+ ¼
135⅛	135¼	4,800	Union Pacific	134½	135½	133⅞	135¼	+1¼
9	9⅛	800	United Cigar Stores	9¼	9¼	9	9	− ¼
11⅛	11⅜	2,100	United Cigar St. pf	11⅞	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	
67	69	100	Un. Dry Goods pf	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	−1⅝
142	142½	8,300	United Fruit Co	141½	143	141½	142	+1
32	34	200	United Rys. Inv. pf	32	33	32	33	+1
20	21	600	U. S. C. I. P. & F	19¾	20½	19¾	20½	+1
45	48	100	U. S. Express	46	46	46	46	+ ¼
153½	153½	13,400	U. S. Indus. Alco	157	157	152	153½	−1½
2	2¼	500	U. S. Red. & Ref	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	− ⅛
2⅛	3	500	U. S. Red. & R. pf	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜	− ⅛
52⅜	53	500	U. S. Rubber	53	53	52½	52½	− ⅛
106⅜	107	300	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	106½	107	106½	107	+ ⅛
84⅞	85	57,100	U. S. Steel	84⅜	85	83⅝	85	+ ⅛
116⅞	116⅞	400	U. S. Steel pf	116⅞	116⅞	116⅝	116⅝	+ ⅛
81½	81⅝	17,900	Utah Copper	79⅜	81½	79⅜	81½	+2¼
19⅜	19⅞	1,700	Utah Securities	20	20	20	20	
48	48¼	400	Va.-Car. Chemical	48	48	47½	48	
109¾	110	200	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	110	110	110	110	+1
56½	59	200	Va. Iron, Coal & C	59¼	59¼	58⅞	58⅞	+2½
15½	15⅝	1,800	Wabash	15	15¼	14⅞	15	− ⅛
45	45⅜	700	Wabash pf. A	44¾	45⅜	44½	45¼	+1
29	29	800	Wabash pf. B	28⅝	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	+ ⅛
27⅛	27⅜	100	Western Maryland	27½	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅜
88⅜	89½	1,100	Western Union Tel	88¾	89½	88⅞	89½	+ ⅞
68⅜	69½	18,800	Westingh. E. & M	68	68⅝	67½	68⅛	+ ⅞
217	225	400	Willys-Overland	225	225	223	223	−1½
124	124¾	3,000	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	125	125½	124¼	124¼	− ½

BUY HALF $60,000,000 ISSUE.

Banks Take $30,000,000 of Chicago Union Station Bonds.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Lee Higginson & Co., the National City Bank, the First National Bank, and the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank have purchased $30,000,000 first mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds of the Chicago Union Station Company. These bonds are a part of a $60,000,000 authorized issue, and announcement of the financing had been expected for several months.

The new Chicago terminal is to be used by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Pennsylvania Railway. Construction is now under way and the proceeds of the bond sale are to be used to further the construction. The four roads which will use the station have guaranteed by indorsement the payment of the principal and interest of the new bonds.

Lackawanna Steel to Pay $6,000,000

Excellent earnings have enabled the Lackawanna Steel Company to arrange for the retirement of $6,000,000 6 per cent. notes practically a year ahead of the due date. The notes were issued March 1, 1915, to run for two years. The company will give notice today that notes presented at the National City Bank on and after March 31 will be paid off at 101 and interest.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Market Is Adjusting Itself.

The bull market of last Summer spoiled many small traders by making them dissatisfied with half-million share days and moderate advances on good news. They have been predicting ever since then the resumption of a big market just as soon as one event or another came to pass. But with each cheerful development there has been a disturbing factor to check enthusiasm, and the market has done little more than adjust itself for weeks past. The Lusitania settlement was awaited as the last big obstacle to an upward swing, but when it appeared virtually assured yesterday the market found itself asked to weigh the cost of threatened railway and miners' strikes.

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Rails Still Are Active.

Led by Canadian Pacific, the rail stocks took on new life yesterday. The spurt came in the afternoon, and there was no falling off at the end of the session. When Canadian Pacific jumped several points there were inquiries as to what had happened in Canada. It appeared, however, that nothing had happened except the release of a number of buying orders. The bankers are not talking much now about the desirability of having more railroad stocks as collateral on loans, and as long as there is no call from the banks it may be expected that the rail stocks will not receive the majority of the traders' attention. If there is an upward trend in the rail stocks, it is contended, it will have its inception in outside buying. To the outsider, perhaps, it is not quite clear why the Lusitania case should have as much effect on rail stocks as on the war stocks. The outsider is more likely to buy a rail stock because it "looks cheap" than the professional trader who makes no marked distinction between classes when the market has a consistent downward trend. Canadian Pacific had a net gain of 2¾ points. In the American rails Union Pacific, Reading, and New York Central were strongest. St. Paul, selling ex-dividend, made a gain of one-half point and received favorable mention among the tape-reading fraternity.

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Old Midvale Stock Sells High.

At the weekly auction sale in the Exchange Salesroom on Vesey Street yesterday 100 shares of Midvale Steel stock sold for $350 a share. This was the stock of the original Midvale Company. When William E. Corey and his associates bought about 98 per cent. of the Midvale's $9,750,000 stock last Summer they paid approximately $225 a share. The blocks of Midvale shares bought and put into the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company representing the holdings of the Harrah interests and two estates in Philadelphia and yesterday's transaction show that the scattered owners of the balance stand in postion to get prices well above the figure

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MIDVALE ANNOUNCES CAMBRIA DEAL PLAN

Corey Statement Says Bond Issue and Treasury Stock Will Provide Cash.

UNEXPECTED IN WALL ST.

Syndicate and Shareholders Alone Will Participate in the Financing.

The Midvale Steel & Ordnance Company announced yesterday that its purchase of the Cambria Steel Company would be financed through the sale of $50,000,000 5 per cent. bonds and of 500,000 shares of stock. This statement was issued from the office of William E. Corey, head of the Midvale organization:

The Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company will issue and sell to the Guaranty Trust Company and Lee, Higginson & Co. $50,000,000 of its twenty-year 5 per cent. collateral trust sinking fund bonds, convertible into stock at any time at $100 a share. The company will issue and offer to its shareholders at $60 a share its $25,000,000 of treasury stock, which already has been underwritten by a syndicate.

The financial plan was considerably different from what Wall Street had expected. Preliminary suggestions in financial quarters were to the effect that the authorized capital stock probably would be increased from $100,000,000 to $150,000,000 and that the entire $73,000,000 needed to buy all the Cambria shares at 81 would be raised by a stock sale. The actual plan calls for no increase in Midvale's authorized capital shares, as the $25,000,000 to be offered to share owners is included in the original issue. The company sold $75,000,000 stock to pay for the Remington Arms Company, Coatesville Rolling Mill Company, Worth Brothers, and the old Midvale Steel Company when the combination was made last Summer.

Applying income to interest charges necessitated by the bond issue, Wall Street statisticians figured yesterday that earnings from the Cambria Company alone would take care of the $2,500,000 annual charge with a substantial margin. Last year Cambria earned in net revenue approximately $6,400,000, and the annual average in the six-year period ended with 1915 was approximately $4,300,000.

The combination has gained largely in working capital through the acquisition of the Cambria Company. On Jan. 1, 1915, the concern reported current assets of $19,345,400, against which were current liabilities of about $3,000,000. This meant that net working assets were in excess of $16,000,000, and it is estimated that the good year of 1915 has added at least $4,000,000 to this total.

The Midvale statement recounted information previously known to the public that a contract had been made with E. T. Stotesbury, William H. Donner, and Leonard Replogle, members of the so-called Replogle syndicate, to take over their stock at 81, and as many other Cambria shares as were deposited with Drexel & Co. in Philadelphia by Feb. 10.

The plan surprised many speculators in Midvale who had expected a big stock issue. Before the statement was issued the stock rose to 70¼, compared with Tuesday's low figure of 63¾. Afterward the quotation hovered around 69. Subscription rights fell away rapidly, closing with a bid price of 2⅝, against Tuesday's highest quotation of 3¼.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

After opening strong the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange reacted and quieted, but in the final hour there was a sudden change for the better, with prices rising rapidly on increasing activity. Favorable advices regarding conditions in the steel trade helped the upward movement. It was also assisted by further reports of strengthening copper trade conditions. The favorable influence at the start of the day was the understanding that the Lusitania dispute with Germany had virtually been settled.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Alaska Gold	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
1,350	Allis-Chal.	38	39¼	38	39¼
600	Am. B. Sugar	70⅜	71⅜	70⅜	70⅜
1,900	Am. Can	62¼	62⅝	62	62⅜
900	Am. C. & Fdy.	71¼	73½	71	73½
50	Am. Locomo.	98	99	97⅝	99⅝
5,400	Am. Smelting	101¼	104	101	103¾
11,240	Anac. Copper	87⅜	89⅝	87⅜	89½
20	A. T. & S. F.	103⅜	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1,650	Baldwin Loco.	110	114¼	114⅛	115⅛
10	Brook. R. T.	80½	80½	80½	80½
40	California Pet.	32¼	32¼	31⅞	32¼
20	Can. Pacific	172⅜	173⅜	172⅜	172⅜
440	Cent. Leather	54⅜	54⅝	54½	54⅝
170	C., M. & St. P.	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
370	C., R. I. & P.	19⅝	19⅝	19⅛	19¼
470	Chino Cop.	55¼	56	55¼	56
1,020	Col. F. & I.	49¼	49¼	48¾	49
270	Corn Products	22⅝	23	22⅝	22¾
6,910	Crucible Steel	84½	85	82	82½
220	Dist. Secur.	49	49⅛	48¾	49
1,410	Erie	38⅜	38⅝	38¼	38½
90	Goodrich Co.	74¾	74¾	73⅝	73⅝
420	Gt. Nor. Ore.	47	47⅜	47	47⅜
380	Insp. Copper	45¾	46⅜	45⅝	46⅜
20	Interb. Con.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
10	Inter. Con. pf	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜
20	Int. Mer. M.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
150	Int. M. M. pf.	77¾	77¾	76½	77
320	Lack. Steel	77¾	80	77	80
100	Max. Motor	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
2,450	Mexican Pet.	104½	104⅞	103¾	104⅜
270	Miami Cop.	36⅞	37⅜	36⅞	37⅜
40	Nat. E. & St.	27¾	27¾	27¼	27¼
10	Nevada Con.	15½	15½	15½	15½
240	N. Y. Central	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
80	N.Y., N.H. & H.	67⅜	68½	67⅜	68½
70	North. Pacific	113⅝	113⅝	113⅛	113⅜
150	Pennsylvania	56⅝	57	56⅝	57
540	People's Gas	102¾	102¾	100½	100½
100	Pitts. Coal	34⅜	35⅛	34⅜	35⅛
420	Ray Copper	25⅜	25⅝	24⅞	25⅛
120	Reading	77¾	78½	77¾	78½
980	Rep. I. & S.	54½	54½	53½	54¼
140	South. Pacific	100½	100⅝	100¼	100⅜
50	Southern Ry.	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
170	Studebaker	152⅞	154	152⅜	153⅜
1,980	Tenn. Copper	57⅜	60	57⅜	59½
1,200	Union Pacific	134½	135¼	134½	135
30	United Fruit	141½	141½	141½	141½
120	U. S. Ind.	150⅛	150⅛	152	154
870	U. S. Rubber	52½	53	52⅜	53
12,870	U. S. Steel	84¼	85	83⅞	84½
290	Utah Copper	79⅛	81⅜	79⅛	81⅜
50	Va.-Car. Ch.	48	48	48	48
920	West. E. & M.	68	68⅝	67¼	68⅝

50,000	BOND.				
$6,000	Int.-Met. 4½s	75⅜	75½	75⅜	75½

MINING STOCKS.

1,100	Atlanta	.21	.21	.20	.20
500	Camb. Fract.	.08	.08	.08	.08
500	Con. Virginia	.11	.11	.11	.11
500	Diamondfield	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
500	Elkton	.37	.37	.37	.37
500	Florence	.50	.50	.50	.50
350	Jumbo Exten.	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
500	Midway	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
500	North Star	.15	.15	.15	.15
500	Round Mount.	.51	.52	.51	.52
500	Sandoz-Rend.	.65	.65	.63½	.65
200	Tonopah Ext.	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50

6,350	PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.	Bid.	Asked.
	Adirondack Electric Power	23¼	24
	Adirondack Electric Power pf.	75	78
	American Gas Cor.	120	125
	*American Gas & Electric	130	135
	*American Gas & Electric pf.	91	97
	American Light & Traction	577	582
	American Light & Traction pf.	113	115
	American Power & Light	87	90
	American Power & Light pf.	80½	82
	American Public Utilities	40	46
	American Public Utilities pf.	75	85
	American Waterworks & Electric	7⅛	8⅛
	Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	55	58
	Am. W. W. & E. pf.	83	85
	Associated Gas & Electric	37	38
	Associated Gas & Electric pf.	77	79
	Atlantic P. & L. pf.	82	85
	Carolina Power & Light	26	30
	Carolina Power & Light pf.	100	105
	Cities Service	112	115
	Cities Service pf.	88	90
	Colorado Power	24½	26
	Colorado Power pf.	99	101
	Commonwealth P. R. & L.	80	85
	Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	85½	87
	Consumers P. 5s, 1952		102
	Consumers Power pf. (Me.)		92
	Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s		97
	Electric Bond Deposit		70
	Electric Bond & Share	99	100
	Electric Bond & Share pf.	107	110
	Empire District Electric pf.	90	92
	Federal Light & Traction	40	42
	Federal Light & Traction pf.	40	42
	Gas & Electric Securities	120	
	Gas & Electric Securities pf.	88	91
	Great Western P. 5s, 1946	85	87
	Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
	Northern Ontario Light & Power pf.	40	50
	Northern States Power	103¾	104¾
	Northern States Power pf.	99	100
	Ozark Power & Water	20	30
	Pacific Gas & Electric	90	91
	Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	91	93
	Pacific Gas & Electric new pf.	93	93¾
	Republic Ry. & Light Co.	60	61
	Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	97	98
	Southern California Edison	90	92
	Southern California Edison pf.	101	105
	South. P. & L. pf.	97½	100
	Standard Gas & Electric	8¼	9
	*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	81¾	83
	Tennessee Light & Power	10	15
	Tennessee Light & Power pf.	44½	48
	Toledo Traction, Light & Power	10	15
	Toledo Traction, Light & P. pf.	60	70
	United Light & Railways	60	62
	United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	90	92
	Western Power	55	60
	Western Power pf.	88½	89½

*Par value, $50.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	4	4½	4	4
New York	4	4	4	4
Philadelphia	4	4	4	4
Cleveland	4½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4
Chicago	4½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	4	4	4	4
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4
Kansas City	4½	4	4	4½
Dallas	4	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	4½	4	4½

	Trade Acceptances. Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Com. modity.
Boston	4½	4½	4½	4½
New York	4½	4½	4½	4½
Philadelphia	4½	4½	4½	4½
Cleveland	4	4	4	4
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta	5	5	5	5
Chicago	4½	4½	4½	4½
St. Louis	4½	4½	4½	4½
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4½	5	5	5
San Francisco	5	5	5	5

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2½@2¾
Ninety days	2½@2¾

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2½	1½	2	1½

ON TIME.

30 days	2½@2¾	6 months	2½@3
60 days	2¾	6 months	2½@3
4 months	2½@3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	2½@3	6 months	2½@3
60 to 90 days	2½@3		

Other Names.

4 months	3 @3½	6 months	3 @3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.76¾	$4.76¾	$4.76¾	—.00½
Cables	4.76¾	4.76¾	4.76¾	—.00½
Paris—				
Demand	5.80¾	5.80¾	5.80¾	
Cables	5.80	5.80¼	5.80¼	—.00¼
Berlin—				
Demand	77.00	76.75	76.75	—.00¼
Cables	77.05	76.87½	76.87½	—.00⅜

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange at so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges at so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in the lists are quoted at so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.75¾	4.76¼
5.1826	Paris	5.80¾	5.80⅝
95.28	Berlin	76.75	76.87½
20.30	Austria	15.00	15.05
26.70	Scandinavia	25.00	25.10
19.30	Spain	19.00	19.05
5.1826	Finland	5.00	5.05
40.10	Holland	42.00	42.12½
19.296	Greece	19.40	19.45
5.1826	Italy	6.75¾	6.75
51.40	Russia		50.25
	China—		
	Hongkong	49.70	49.80
	Shanghai	69.75	69.87½
	India—		
32.44	Bombay	33.00	
32.44	Calcutta	33.00	
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	49.75	49.87½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Ayres	42.00	42.12½
32.44	Rio	22.50	22.62½
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.37½	50.37½
49.84	Yokohama	50.37½	50.37½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72	$4.70	$4.71¼	$4.69¼

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $419,714,010; balance, $24,083,197; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $831,366.

The local banks have lost $8,890,000 in their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchanges.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c. discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 80c premium; Montreal, $3.75 premium.

Bar Silver.

Bar Silver in London, 27d, unchanged; New York, 60¾c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 48¾c.

PLANS DISTRIBUTION OF $10,000,000 CASH

Guggenheim Exploration Co. Probably Will Ratify Details of Windup.

SPECIAL MEETING CALLED

Loans and Trusteeship Will Be Considered on March 9 in Jersey City.

A special meeting of stockholders of the Guggenheim Exploration Company has been called for March 9 in Jersey City to consider final steps in winding up the company's affairs. Recently the bulk of the concern's assets, including 400,000 shares of Utah Copper stock, were sold to the Kennecott Copper Corporation. There still remain, according to a letter sent to stockholders yesterday, $11,000,000 in cash and call loans, 2,800,000 shares of the Yukon Gold Company, 500 shares of American Smelters Securities Company stock, Series A, and miscellaneous assets.

It is proposed that $10,000,000 of the cash be divided among Guggenheim shareholders, which will mean a distribution of $12 on each share of stock. The remaining assets are to be transferred, the trust to be known as the Yukon-Alaska Trust, with these trustees: William Loeb, Jr., Charles K. Lipman, Charles Earl and Roger W. Straus. The trust is to have 208,433 shares of beneficial interest which will be divided among the Guggenheim stock owners at the rate of one share to each four Guggenheim shares. The cash and certificates are to be divided on April 15.

The trust will receive $1,000,000 of the total cash and demand loans with which to liquidate certain obligations.

The letter was accompanied by another sent by the Yukon Gold Company, describing its condition. The communication says that properties have been secured in the last two years which are estimated to yield profits of $3,000,000 or over. The amount required to take care of current and future financial needs, the letter says, has been set at $2,732,000. This sum, together with indebtedness to the Guggenheim Exploration Company, will make an aggregate funded debt of about $5,000,000, which will be represented by collateral trust notes, maturing serially, to be included in the assets taken over by the Yukon-Alaska Trust.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$1,740,826	$117,353,024
Ord. int. rev. receipts	9,010,301	230,841,259
Income tax	702,875	17,380,025
Miscellaneous	1,283,613	28,067,336
Total receipts	10,712,877	300,050,245
Excess of ord. receipts over ord. disburse.	352,922	
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts		52,630,372
Excess of total receipts over total disburse.	1,544,129	
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts		45,420,827
Expenditures	10,420,934	440,530,618

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	Ahmeek	90½	90½	90½	90½
300	Alaska Gold	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
21,000	Algomah	110	130	100	130
200	Algomah		72	72	72½
	Allouez	73	73	73	73½
5,800	Am. Zinc	57¾	60	57¾	59
5	Anaconda	37	37	37	37
610	Ariz. Com.	24	24	24	24
5	Butte & Bal.	20	20	20	20
5,800	Butte & Sup.	74½	84	73¾	84
1,150	Cal. & Ariz.	70⅞	71	70⅞	71
20	Cal. & Hecla	530	530	530	530
210	Chino	54⅝	55¼	54⅝	54⅝
8,000	Cop. Range	68	68	67½	67½
55	Daly West	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
910	East. Butte	19⅛	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜
5	Franklin	10	10	10	10
1,800	Granby	94	97	93	97
305	Hancock	114	114	114	114
20	Indiana	45	45	45	45
10	Inspiration	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
10	Island Creek	60	60	60	60
104	Isl. Creek pf.	90	90	90	90
100	Isle Royale	29	29	29	29
5	Kerr Lake	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Keweenaw	1	1	1	1
810	La Salle	19	19½	19	19½
5	Mason Valley	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
825	Mass Con.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
700	Mayflower	81	81	81	81
10	Miami	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
10	Michigan	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
40	Mohawk	63	63	63	63
415	New Arcadian	29	29	29	29
5	New Idria	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
25	Nipissing	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
800	North Butte	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
15	North Lake	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
10	Old Colony	55	55	55	55
200	Old Dominion	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼
1,000	Osceola	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼
2,970	Pond Creek	30	30	30	30
455	Quincy	93	93	93	93
500	Shat. Con.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
10	Santa Fe	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
3,420	Shannon	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
1,740	Shattuck	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
10	South Utah	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
20	St. Mary's	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼
130	Superior & Bos.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
170	Superior	23	23¼	23	23¼
10	Tamarack	70	70	70	70
5	Trinity	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
5,000	U. S. Smelter	61	61¼	60¾	60¾
20	U. S. Sm. pf.	50¼	50½	50¼	50½
5,200	Utah Apex	4	4	4	4
10	Utah Con.	13¾	14	13¾	14
40	Utah Copper	80	80¼	80	80¼
5	Winona	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
581	Wolverine	65	67	65	67

RAILROADS.

110	Atchison	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
60	Boston Elev.	84½	84½	83½	84
10	Boston & Alb.	102	102	102	102
10	Boston & Lowell	136	136	136	136
1,348	Bost. & Me.	38¼	41	38¼	41
10	Bost. & Me. pf.	80	80	80	80
97	Fitchburg pf.	81¾	83	81¾	83
10	Me. Central	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
80	Mass El. pf.	37½	38	37½	38
5	Old Colony	155	155	155	155
60	New Haven	68	68	67¾	68
10	Union Pac.	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾
20	West End pf.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾

MISCELLANEOUS.

13	Am. A. C. pf.	97¼	97¼	97	97
10	Amoskeag pf.	101	101	101	101
27	Am. Sugar	113	113¾	113	113¾
10	Am. Sugar pf.	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼
283	Am. T. & T.	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾
2	Am. W. W. & E.	55	55	55	55
20	Am. W. W. & E. pf.	84½	84½	84½	84½
24	Mass. Gas	84½	84½	84½	84½
20	Mass. Gas pf.	88	88	88	88
10	Ga. Ry. & El. pf.	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼
100	Nipe Bay	127	131	127	130
54	Pullman	161	163	161	163
635	Reece Folding	4	4	4	4
20	Swift	126¾	126¾	126	126
40	Torrington	42	42	41¾	41¾
2,380	United Fruit	141¾	143¾	141¾	142¾
20,940	Un. Fruit R.	8	8	8	8
1,328	Un. Shoe Mac.	83¼	86	83¼	83¼
1,000	U. S. Steel	84¾	84¾	83¾	83¾
27	U. S. Steel pf.	117¼	117¼	116¾	116¾
600	Ventura Oil	9¼	9¼	9	9¼
27	Western Union	88½	89	88½	88½

BONDS.

$1,000	Anglo Fr'ch 5s	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
3,000	Am. G. & E. 5s	92¾	93	92¾	92¾
4,000	Am. Ag. Ch. 5s	98	98	97¾	98
4,000	C. Ba. Q. 4s	85	85	85	85
1,000	N. E. C. Y. 5s	80	80	80	80
7,000	West. Tel. 5s	99¾	100	99¾	99¾

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.22	.23	Iron Blos.	1¾	1¾
Bay S. G.	.22	.23	La Rose	.80	.85
Bing Min.	1¾	2	Majestic C	1¾	2
Bohemia	2	3	McK-Dar.	.45	.50
Boston &	.57	.60	Nev. Min.	.62	.65
Butte & L.	.37	.40	M. of Am.	2¾	3
Begole	.80	1.00	New Balt.	.3	.4
B. & N. Y.	8	14	N. Cornelia	12	12¼
Bost. & M.	.42	.43	Ohio Cop.	1¾	2
Calaveras	.18	.25	Ohio Cop.	.18	.22
Chief C.	1¾	1¾	Onaco	.70	.90
Cons Cop.	¼	⅜	Onondaga	1¾	2
Cons Ariz.	17¾	18	Rhker-Ja.	.3	.4
Cortes	.70	.80	S. W. M.	1¾	2
Cr. Res.	.38	.45	Stew't M.	.80	.85
Cal. Corbin	6	6¼	Tonop Min	6¾	7¼
Davis-D.	1¼	1¾	Tonop Bel.	4¾	5
Eagle and			Trump		
Bluebell	1¾	1¾	U. V. Ext.	9¾	9¾
1st N Cop.	.74	.75	Utah Met.	9¼	9¾
O'Neil C.	.87	.90	Yukon G'd	2¼	2¾
Houghton	2¼	2¾			

VACANT.

Offices may be had in the Tower of the Times Building. Times Square. Unusually pleasant offices in the Tower. Rental offices—Room 494. Telephone 1600 Bryant. Advt.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	A. C. Line Co.	117½	117½	117½	117½
370	Arun. S. & P.	87¼	88¼	87¼	87¼
10	Bal. Dry D. pf.	90	90	90	90
1,570	Bal. Tube	100¼	100¾	100¼	100¾
900	Bal. Tube pf.	102	102	102	102
10	Citizens Bank	405	405	405	405
15	Com. Credit	20½	20½	20½	20½
2,075	Coaden	21¾	22	21¾	22
455	David. Chemical	80	80	80	80
10	Mt. Ver. M. pf.	93½	93½	93½	93½
10	Mt. & Mech.	230	230	230	230
21	Penn. W. & P.	70½	70½	70½	70½
2,250	Sapulpa	14¾	15	14¾	15
15	Sapulpa pf.	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
247	Sapulpa Pro.	14¾	15	14¾	15
5	Std. Prod.	41	41	41	41
200	U. S. Ry. & El.	72¾	73	72¾	73
500	Warland Oil	4½	4½	4½	4½

BONDS.

$4,500	Am. G. & E. 5s	92¾	92¾	92¼	92¼
3,000	Beth. Steel 8s	120	120	120

Guantanamo Sugar

Cent. Aguirre Sugar

Bought—Sold—Quoted

Complete Data on Request. Ask for Bulletin B 201.

Gilbert Eliott & Co.
Specialists
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We Specialize In

Winchester Arms
Niles-Bement-Pond
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Bought—Sold—Quoted

C.C.Kerr & Co
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Cities Service Pfd.
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25 German Alliance Ins. Stock
100 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd. Stk.
200 Milliken Bros. Pfd. Stock
100 New Jersey Zinc Stock
50 Niagara Insurance Stock
100 Nichols Copper Com. Stock
50 Phelps Dodge & Co. Stock
100 Pocahontas Cons. Coll. Com. Stk.
10 Winchester Repeating Arms Stk.
25 Wash. St'l & Ordnance Com. Stk.
100 White Rock Com. & Pfd. Stock

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National Sugar Refining
N. Y. State Railways
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Duquesne Light. 5% Notes
American Pub. Utilities 5s
Indiana Lighting 4s
Utah Gas & Coke 5s

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ARE STOCKS A PURCHASE?
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Market Very Active, with Sharp Rise in Prices in Many Issues.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 526,488 shares of stock and $443,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 270,895; oil, 58,093, and mining, 197,400. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,000	‡Aetna E., w.i.	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
3,500	‡Aetna E. rts..	4	4½	3	3
400	Ajax Rub. Inc.	70	70	70	70
1,900	‡Am. Drug S..	12¼	12¼	12	12⅛
375	A.,G.&W.I.S.S.	29½	29½	29½	29½
250	A.G.&WISS pf.	45½	45½	45½	45½
872	Balt. Tube....	104⅝	112	104⅝	108
255	Balt. Tube pf.	92	92	92	92
25	‡Can. C. & F.	72	72	72	72
350	‡C. C. & F. pf.	91	91	90	90
1,100	Can. Nat. Gas.	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
5,100	‡Car. L. & P..	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	‡Carwen Steel..	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
500	‡Chandler Mot.	92	92	91½	91½
600	‡C. Wheeler...108		107	105	106½
13,900	‡Cuba Cane S..	52⅝	53⅝	51¼	53⅜
585	Driggs-Seabury.	144	145	143	145
720	‡Electric Gun..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
480	Emerson Phon.	12	12	11½	12
100	F.D.&C., w. i.	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼
1,578	H. & B. Car..	51½	51½	51	51
400	‡Inter. Mer. M.	17¼	17¼	17	17
50	Guantanamo...	74½	74½	74½	74½
10	Hopkins-Allen.	70	70	70	70
400	Inter. Arms...	18	19	18	19
1,500	‡I. Nickel, new	52	52	51⅝	51⅝
100	Jewel Tea pf..	105	105	105	105
100	Kath. Br. pf..	22¼	22¼	22⅝	22⅝
500	‡K. S. T., w. i.	69	69¼	69	69¼
500	‡Lake T. Boat.	10¼	11	10¾	11
400	‡L.T.B. 1st pf.	12	13½	12	13½
200	‡Lee Tire.....	49⅜	49⅞	49⅜	49½
100	Lima Locomo..	20½	20½	20½	20½
1,500	Manhat. Tran..	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
100	Marconi of A.	4	4	4	4
300	Marlin Arms, v. t. ctfs..	32	32	32	32
100	Marlin Arms, v. t. ctfs., pf	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼
1,000	‡Maxim M.....	8	8	8	8
85,600	‡Midvale Steel.	66½	70¼	66½	69¼
125,000	Midvale Steel rights	7½	7½	2½	2⅝
3,000	‡Nevins Elec..	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
100	O. Eisenlohr B. com., w. i....	55½	55½	55½	55½
500	Peerless Truck & Motor Corp.	27	27	26½	27
1,100	‡Pyrene Mfg. Co.	20	20	20	20
500	Corp.of R.& H.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
560	Redtop Elec., Inc.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
250	‡Saxon Motor Car Co.....	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼
650	‡Stand. Motors	8¾	9½	8¾	9½
1,000	‡St. Joseph L.	15	15¼	15	15¼
6,000	Subm'ne Boat, v. t. ctfs.....	39¾	39¾	38	38½
400	‡Tobacco Prod. com	35	35	34½	34½
500	Un. Profit S...	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½
500	‡U. S. Lt. & Heat Corp...	8⅜	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞
900	‡Virginian Ry..	22⅞	23⅜	22⅞	22⅞
300	White Mot. Co.	51	51¼	51	51¼
1,100	World Film Corp.,v.t.ctfs.	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
46	Illinois P. L...	186	185	186	..
60	Indiana P. L..	107	106	107	+ 5
2,800	Ohio Oil.....	248	243	248	+15
25	Prairie O. & G.	415	407	415	+10
250	Prairie P. L..	232	230	232	+ 2
20	St. O. of Ind..	508	506	508	+ 8
42	St. O. of N. J.	525	517	525	+10
80	St. O. of N. Y.	212	210	212	— 3

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

5,600	‡Barnett O. & G.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
10,000	‡Coeden & Co. (Oil Ref.)..	22	21½	21⅜	+ ⅞
660	Empire Petrol..	6¼	*5⅞	6¼	+ ⅛
18,200	‡Federal Oil (a prospect) ...	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
500	‡Houston Oil...	19½	19	19¼	+ ⅛
1,350	‡Inter. Petrol..	13¾	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
500	Midwest Ref..	53	53	53¼	+ ¼
16,600	‡Sap. O. & R..	14¼	11¼	14¼	+ 3⅛
200	Savoy Oil.....	10	10	10	— ⅛
1,800	‡Victoria Oil..	2⅛	2	2⅛	— ⅛
10	Ventura	9¼	9¼	9⅛	— ⅛

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,000	††Am. Com. ..	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
2,500	††Atlanta	20	20	19½	19½
200	B. Ledge D. C.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	B. C. & Z.v.t.c.	8	8¼	8	8¼
500	†Booth	42	42	42	42
2,750	Butte & N. Y..	2⅜	3¼	2⅜	3⅛
450	‡Calaveras Cp.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2,700	‡Caledonia	93	94	93	94
2,000	‡Canada Copp...	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8,300	C. de P. Cop..	40⅜	41¾	40½	41½
1,950	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
150	‡Con. Cop. M..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,000	Cons. Nev.-U..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Crown Reserve	½	½	½	½
30,000	†† Emma Cop.	60	62	56	62
8,100	††Fed. R. M.C.	20	20	17	18
3,500	First Nat. Cp.	6⅝	7¼	6⅝	7⅛
500	††Florence	47	47	47	47
4,100	Goldf. Cons..	85	85	83	85
3,700	††Goldf. Merg.	18	18	17½	17½
1,100	Howe Sound ..	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
900	‡Hecla Mining	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3⅜
1,200	‡Iron Blossom	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
700	††Jim Butler..	94	94	94	94
1,500	Jumbo Ext. ...	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
20,000	Kennecott Cop.	52¾	54	52	53⅞
4,500	††Kewanas	15	15	14½	15
600	Magma Cop. ...	15⅝	16¼	15⅝	16
2,800	†Majestic M....	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Mason Valley..	3½	3½	3½	3½
4,600	††Marsh Min..	36½	36¼	36	36
500	†McKinley-Dar.	40	40	40	40
700	Mines of Am..	3	3⅛	3	3
1,100	Mojave Tung..	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5½
300	††Montana Cn.	22	22	22	22
6,000	††Mother Lode	21	22	21	22
900	N. Y. Cal Bing.	3¾	8⅜	3¾	3⅜
2,900	Nipissing M.C.	7⅞	7⅞	7½	7½
1,500	No. Butte Dev.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	††Oatman Gold (a prospect)..	65	65	65	65
8,000	††Oatman Ext. (a prospect).	14	14	14	14
1,000	††Oro	5	5	5	5
3,000	†Peterson L....	25	28	25	28
300	†Ray Hercu...	3	3	3	3
3,500	††Rex Con. M.	26	25	26	26
2,300	†Roch. Mines.	59	60	59	59
4,300	†San To.....	20	20	19	19
1,500	Scr. Gr. G....	75	76	75	75
1,000	††Sandst. Ken.	6	6	6	6
600	Sev. Tr. Coal.	44	44	44	44
1,000	††Silver Pick.	4½	4½	4½	4½
18,000	††Silver Tip (a prospect) ..	17	18	17	18
600	Stan. Sil.-Ld..	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
1,000	Stewart	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
8,900	††Success Min.	76	78	76	77
3,800	†Super. M. Co. (a prospect)..	84	84	83	83
1,200	††Ton. Belmont.	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½
3,800	Tonopah Ext..	4½	4⅝	4½	4½
425	Tonopah Min..	6⅞	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛
5,000	††U. S. C. M.	9¼	10	9⅛	10
600	†W. E. Cons..	75	75	75	75
4,925	United Verdi.	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9⅝
150	Yukon Gold....	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝

BONDS.

$170,000	B.&O. new 5s.	102	102¼	102	102¼
30,000	C.deF.Cop.6s.	120½	121½	120½	121½
18,000	‡C., M. & S. P. 4s.....	95¼	95¼	95¼	95½
160,000	‡Erie con. 4s w. i.	88½	88½	88⅝	88½
15,000	‡Erie rfs....	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
50,000	Mid. St. con. 5s, w. i..	99	100	99	99

‡Unlisted. †Sell cents per share. *Odd lot. xEx dividend.

***

INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
British-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary	15	16	15	16
British-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary bearer....	15	16	15	16
International Motors.	22	25	22	25
Intern. Rubber	12	13	12½	13⅛
Jewel Tea pf.	104	105	104	105
N. Y. Transportation.	14⅜	15¼	14⅜	15½
Stand. Shipbuilding..	13	13½	13	13½
Texas Co. rights.....	16⅜	17⅛	16⅜	17⅛
Triangle F. v. t. ctfs.	6½	6	6½	6
U. S. L. & H. C. pf.	4	4½	4¼	4⅝
Wab.-Pitts. T., w. i..	19	19½	19	19½
W.-Pitts. T. pf., w. i.	48	49	48	49

MINING.

Oatman Crescent	38	46	40	46
Santa Fe Mining.....	3	3¼	3	3¼
Temiskaming	66	68	67	68
Tri-Bullion	⅜	½	⅜	½

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Ex com.....	60	70	61	64
Aetna Explosives pf..	81	84	81	84
American Brass.....	255	265	245	255
Atlas Powder.....	245	255	245	255
Atlas Powder pf.....	102	105	102	105
Babcock & Wilcox....	117	120	117	120
Bliss (E. W.).....	340	360	340	360
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	73	88	73	88
Can. F'dries & Forg.	180	200	180	200
Canadian Explosives..	320	340	320	340
Can. Explosives pf..	102	110	60	65
Colt's Arms.....	810	840	810	840
Du Pont Powd., new.	362	372	362	372
Du Pont Powder pf..	107	110	114	120
Hercules Powder.....	378	388	380	390
Hercules Powder pf..	114	120	114	120
International Arms ..	16	20	17	20
Niles-Bement-Pond..	170	180	170	180
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	100	105	100	105
Savage Arms	495	..	465	..
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	465	485	450	465
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	2,450	2,550	2,525	2,650

Copper Dividend Declared.

Directors of the Cerro de Pasco Copper Company yesterday declared an initial quarterly dividend of $1 a share, payable March 1, to stockholders of record Feb. 21. The company's mines are situated in Peru and were developed largely by the late James B. Haggin. There are 1,000,000 shares of stock without a stated par value, of which one-third are held in the company's treasury to provide for the conversion of $10,000,000 6 per cent. bonds recently issued.

BONDHOLDER WINS BIG SUIT.

Decision in Pennsylvania Canal Case Affects $800,000 Securities.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9.—Judge Dickinson, in the United States District Court today, awarded to Mrs. Alice Francis Brown of Providence, R. I., a bondholder in the Pennsylvania Canal Company, $7,000, with interest from July 1, 1910. The decision was against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The decree to be entered later will reveal that the bondholders are entitled to $1,500,000 from the railroad, according to Thomas R. White, who represented Mrs. Brown and intervening plaintiffs whose bond holdings amount to between $800,000 and $900,000.

The court finds that the failure of the railroad company to maintain a sinking fund, as provided by a mortgage, to meet the payment of $3,000,000 of bonds of the canal company at maturity, and the action of the railroad in canceling bonds that had been purchased as investments out of the sinking fund money, resulted in a loss to the bondholders of the canal company.

Judge Dickinson rules that the bondholders are entitled to the money thus lost, but the amounts which they are to recover are not specified. He remarks that the amounts will be stated in a decree.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week of January showed the following changes compared with last year:

Rio Grande Southern	$7.705	—$3.734	
The following is a summary of the gross earnings of the roads that have so far reported for the fourth week of January:			
23 roads	$13,908,486	+$3,127,742	
Two roads	832,760	— 105,772	
Total (25 roads)	14,741,246	+ 3,031,970	
ILLINOIS CENTRAL for January—	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$5,627,071	$5,279,315	$347,756
7 mos. gross...	39,943,423	37,903,149	2,040,283
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN for December—	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	48,230	43,176	55,362
Net after taxes	15,749	13,836	18,931
Def. aft. chgs..	152	1,960	*2,602
6 mos. gross...	302,977	$01,694	$71,642
Net after taxes	79,457	70,820	114,281
Def. aft. chgs..	21,467	28,435	*13,537

*Surplus.

YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY for January—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	1,078,803	992,229	86,564
7 mos. gross...	8,151,634	7,044,659	1,086,975

Miscellaneous Earnings.

J. G. BRILL COMPANY reports for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
*Total sales ..	4,903,510	4,403,716	9,154,433
Op. expenses..	4,122,817	4,590,404	8,000,056
Profit	280,299	313,106	1,064,377
Depreci. res ...	103,973	154,221	155,224
Surplus	116,326	158,883	909,143
Previous sur...	1,368,370	1,535,416	1,233,558
Total surplus..	1,484,696	1,694,299	2,142,701
Less adjust....	35,514	39,689	.....
Balance	1,451,181	1,654,619	.....
Dividends	183,200	286,250	.....
P. and L. sur.	1,247,981	1,368,370	.....

*Includes other income.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

Gross profit...	2,880,080	2,203,761	2,164,567
Op. & admin. expense	1,195,874	1,014,016	716,189
Net op. income	1,684,206	1,189,746	548,378
Other income..	22,538	41,874	43,376
Total income..	1,706,744	1,231,620	591,754
Interest	.....	16,476	122,210
Net income....	1,706,744	1,215,144	539,543

LAKE SHORE ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO. for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross earn....	1,387,143	1,427,957	*40,814
Exp. & taxes.	898,138	890,813	7,322
Net earn.....	489,007	537,144	*48,137
Interest	433,203	426,659	6,544
Surplus	55,804	110,485	*54,681

*Decrease.

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER CO. for the year ended Dec. 31.

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Net earn.....	1,464,787	841,434	1,803,079
Other income..	52,371	51,210	74,989
Total income..	1,517,159	892,644	1,878,067
Depreciation ..	180,573	213,247	213,563
Net profits....	1,336,586	679,397	1,664,504
Com. div.....	340,000	340,000	340,000
Pref. div.....	316,750	322,000	339,500
Special surplus cap. reserve..	38,238	164,361	82,838
Total deduc...	694,988	826,361	712,338
Surplus	641,598	*146,964	952,166
Red. of cap. stk.	110,716	220,624	207,583
Prev. surp....	3,262,121	3,180,000	2,029,251
P. & L. surp..	4,014,435	3,262,121	3,189,000

*Deficit.

F. W. WOOLWORTH CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

Net sales.....	75,905,774	69,619,669	66,228,072
Net income....	7,548,210	6,429,896	6,461,118
Pref. divs.....	956,750	997,500	1,050,000
Balance	6,594,460	5,432,396	5,411,118
Com. divs.....	3,375,000	3,000,000	2,750,000
Premium	10,510	.....	.....
Surplus	3,208,950	2,432,396	2,661,118

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line..	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.25	4.00
Balt. & Ohio.....	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.10
Buff., R. & P.....	1916-'30	4½@5	4.35	4.15
Can. Pacific.....	1916-'23	4½	4.40	4.20
Caro., Cl. & Ohio.	1916-'24	6	4.80	4.60
Ches. & Ohio.....	1916-'24	4½	4.40	4.20
Chi. & E. Ill.....	1916-'23	5½	5.60	5.40
Chicago & N. W..	1916-'23	4½	4.20	4.00
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1916-'34	4½@5	4.20	4.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.30	4.15
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.45	4.25
Del. & Hudson....	1922	4½	4.25	4.10
Erie	1916-'23	4½@5	4.45	4.25
Hocking Valley....	1916-'23	4 @5	4.40	4.20
Ill. Central.....	1916-'23	4½@5	4.25	4.10
Louis. & Nash....	1916-'23	5	4.25	4.00
Mo., K. & Texas..	1916-'23	5	5.00	5.00
Missouri Pacific..	1916-'22	5	6.00	6.00
N. Y. C. Lines....	1916-'28	4½@5	4.40	4.20
Norf. & Western..	1916-'24	4½	4.25	4.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.35	4.15
Penn. Gen. Fgt....	1916-'24	@4½	4.25	4.10
St. L. I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.25	4.75
St. L. & S. F....	1916-'23	5	6.25	5.00
Seaboard A. L....	1916-'23	5	4.50	4.25
So. Pacific.....	1916-'23	4½	4.35	4.15
So. Railway.....	1916-'24	4½@5	4.50	4.30

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Following securities were sold at the auction salesrooms yesterday by A. H. Muller & Son, auctioneers:

100 shares International Construction Company, (United States Mortgage and Trust Company receipts;) 89 shares Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway common trust certificates; 47 shares Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway preferred trust certificates; 15 shares Sierra Madre Development Company, $100 each. 10 shares Chihuahua & Sinaloa Development Company, $100 each; 5½ shares Mexican Timber Field Company, $100 each, $800 lot.

$1,000 Anderson & Price Company 6 per cent. registered mortgage bond, due January, 1919, interest January and July, 82.

12 shares Continental Insurance Company, $25 each, $50½ per share.

80 shares Dreamland Company, $100 each; $3,000 Dreamland Company 6 per cent. mortgage income bonds, due January, 1914, registered, $500 each; 28 shares Queens Estates, $100 each, $100 lot.

100 shares Midvale Steel Company, (old stock,) $100 each, 350.

$1,000 State Line Telephone Company collateral trust 5 per cent. bonds, due 1927, coupons April and October, October, 1912, coupons on, $10 lot.

$8,000 State Line Telephone Company collateral trust 5 per cent. bonds, due 1927, coupons April and October, $6,000 have October, 1912, coupons on, and $2,000 have April, 1913, coupons on, $50 lot.

30 shares Steel and Radiation Company, Limited, common, $100 each, 40.

$5,000 Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway Company first mortgage fifty-year 4 per cent. bonds, Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company certificates of deposit, $110 lot.

$4,000 Seville Packing Company first mortgage bonds, due November, 1907, Lawyers Title and Trust Company certificate of deposit, $1,000 lot.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.06	Justice	.03
Alpha Con.....	.03	Kentucky Con....	.02
Andes	.07	Mexican	.75
Best & Belcher...	.08	Occidental Con...	.15
Caledonia	.44	Ophir	.19
Confidence	.20	Overman	.05
Con. Cal. & Va...	.08	Sag. Belcher	.03
Gould & Curry...	.01	Sierra Nevada...	.25
Hale & Norcross..	.03	Union Con.....	.50
Jacket Con.....	.05		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.82½	D'field B. B....	.03
Jim Butler.....	.85	D'field Daisy...	.06
McNamara	.03	Florence	.47
Midway	.10	G'field Con. M..	.86
Mispah Exten...	.18	G'field Kewanas.	.17
Montana	.25	G'field Merger..	.18
North Star.....	.14	Jumbo Exten...	1.17½
Rescue Eula	.07	Lone Star	.03
Tonopah Exten..	4.40	Silver Pick	.03
Tonopah Nev...	6.50	Spearhead	.10
West End.....	.72	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Man. Big Four...	.04
Atlanta	.19	Nevada Hills	.13
Booth	.40	Nevada Packard..	.34
C. O. D.....	.03	Rochester Mines	.55
Comb. Frac'on..	.07	Round Mountain	.54

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot..	10¼	10⅞	Jackpot ...	6½	9
Elkton ...	34	35	Isabella ...	21¾	23¾
El Paso...	90	100	McKinney..	44	46
Findlay ...	4⅝	4¾	Portland ..17	7½	181
Golden C..	213½	215	Vindicator.	238	245
Gold Dol..	1	1⅛	Rav. M. M.	3	4
Gold Sun..	5	5½			

COTTON HOLDS FIRM AFTER REACTION

Demand Sufficient to Absorb the Realizing Sales of Market Speculators.

LARGER SALES IN THE SOUTH

Reports of More Ocean Freight Room Add to Strength—Liverpool Bookings at $2.50.

Cotton reacted slightly yesterday from the closing level of Tuesday and ran off about 12 points on realizing sales from those who bought earlier in the week. There was no weakness, however, and around 12.27 for July and 12.18 for May there was sufficient demand to absorb all offerings.

Most of the advices from Southern spot markets reported prices generally unchanged, but the sales were notably larger. Sales at Augusta amounted to 2,368 bales. Exports for the first four days of the cotton week, which of course includes Saturday, amount to 81,000 bales. Although these are the heaviest clearances for some time, they compare with 399,000 for the corresponding week last year.

Undoubtedly some of the recent strength has been due to reports of more plentiful ocean freight room. Rates have dropped somewhat and bookings out of New York to Liverpool have been made at $2.50 per hundred. New Orleans reports some sub-letting of freight space for Havre.

Liverpool was a seller of late months. Otherwise there was very little feature to the trading.

The crest of the Mississippi flood was due to pass Memphis late yesterday. The river is rising slowly from Memphis to New Orleans and the stage at Memphis yesterday was 8.2 feet above flood.

Theodore H. Price in this week's issue of Commerce and Finance says:

"The news from the South still indicates the probability of large planting. The newspapers of the cotton States are, however, opposing any increase in acreage with a vigor and unanimity that may have some effect, but it is doubtful.

"Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, unchanged, 12.10 for middling. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Mar.	12.05	11.92	11.98@11.99	12.07@12.08
May	12.24	12.13	12.19@ ..	12.26@12.27
July	12.35	12.27	12.33@12.34	12.39@12.40
Oct.	12.42	12.30	12.35@12.36	12.44@12.45
Dec.	12.54	12.43	12.48@ ..	12.57@12.58

Total port receipts, 18,450 bales; last week, 16,800 bales; last year, 52,948 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans.....	7,244	1,464	10,033
Galveston	4,744	1,414	16,879
Mobile	413	537	737
Charleston	55	154	1,313
Savannah	3,217	2,535	11,919
Wilmington	107	86	2,342
Norfolk	1,584	1,412	4,192

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	746	894	1,248
Memph

DRESSES

Deliveries? When you want them and not a day later. Try us and see.

Prices up to $12.50

The House of Surprises

Federal COSTUME COMPANY, Inc.

1 East 33d Street New York

See our Coat No. 219—All Worsted Shepherd check, lined with Peau de Cygne—

$7.25

A. ROSENBERG

"Queen Quality," 1333 Broadway COATS SUITS

Don't miss Seeing the New

NORTH SHORE

Women's Cotton Dresses

Children's Cotton Dresses

For February & March Selling

Royal Mfg. Co., 35 W. 35th St. N.Y.

Phone 3535 Greeley

BLACK CAT HOSIERY

For Men, Women and Children.

Albertson, Beckhard & Allen, Inc.

140 Fifth Avenue.

FEB. 10

SOMETHING NEW EVERY DAY

MARABOU TRIMMINGS

IMMENSE VARIETY

THE HELLER CO.,

156 Fifth Ave. Tel. Gramercy 2969.

Silk Coats

Spring Novelties. Popular Prices.

LION EMBROIDERY CO.,

15-17 West 26th St.

STYLISH STOUT SUITS

THAT'S ALL

For women of large dimensions. They embody styles as well as fit.

Prices $12.50 to $20.00.

M. GROSS & CO.,

1182 Broadway.

WE SHOW

THREE HEADLINERS IN LADIES' SUITS

FOR THE BUSY BUYER

COOPER & GRAPES,

148 West 28th St.

SEE HUSSEY FIRST

COAT SUITS

"Smart Stouts" that fit the heavy figures. Suits from twelve to thirty dollars.

William J. Hussey & Co.,

6 and 8 West 32d St., Near 5th Ave.

Popular Misses' and Children's Hats

LIDS for KIDS

S. MAYER & SONS, 584-590 Broadway. Uptown Showroom, 1270 Broadway. Wilson Building, corner 33d Street.

"Bestmaid"

		Prices.
Middies	2 to 20	$4.50 to $12.00 Per Doz.
Bloomer Dresses	2 to 8	
Dresses	2 to 14	

Room 406, 1270 B'way. Phone 8793 Madison Sq.

ATTENTION—Suits, Latest Styles.

Special Suits—Serges, Poplins and Gabardines, $8.50 to $22.50.

ALSO SILK SUITS, $13.50 up.

ALPER & SCHULTZ, 140 W. 22d St.

WHITE DRESSES, $1.50 to $3.75

SILK WAISTS, $16.50 up

SCHWARTZ BROS., 39-47 W. 19TH.

SUIT BUYERS—LOOK!

Three Poplin Suits, $7.75, $9, $10. Two Combination Suits, $10.50, 12.50. You should see by all means. Sealing big. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

BUYERS Save Time, Trouble, Expense by Visiting WORLD'S MARKET CORP'N, 1239 B'way, Bet. 30-31 Sts.

Yes!

Yes—we *do* work day *and* night on our printing jobs, when needful. And that's why the keenest buyers of printing in New York *count* on us for *speed* and delivery *on time*. Do *you* use

The Night and Day Press

Printers of Advertising Literature

175 WOOSTER STREET

*(Just Phone *9321 Spring)*

Front Half LOFT

Upper loft in Sunlight Building, 92x43; all light.

220-230 W. 19th St.

Near 7th Ave. 100% sprinkler. Maximum occupancy under labor law. Possession now. Rent reasonable.

E. S. Willard & Co.

Hanover 5980. 52 William St.

Full commission to brokers.

The advertising rate of The New York Times, 50 cents per agate line, with circulation Sunday and daily far exceeding 318,274 (average for six months ended September 30th, 1915), makes the cost less than one cent a line for each 6,300 circulation—the cheapest, as it is the best, advertising in the world.

DON'T LIKE NEW ORDER.

Objection to Having Correctness of Invoices Certified.

Recent instructions issued by the Treasury Department, to the effect that customs appraisers after receipt of the order were to include in their returns on importers' invoices a report as to the correctness of invoices upon which entries were made, resulted yesterday in a protest being made against the enforcement of the new rule.

Ex-Judge Sharretts, representing importers in the lace embroidery trade of this city, and accompanied by a delegation of merchants, called yesterday on Special Deputy Appraiser of the Port Wolfe, and complained that a strict enforcement of the Treasury Department instructions would cause much annoyance and delay to importers, since, if any question regarding incorrectness or fraudulent intent appeared on the face of the invoices, merchandise covered by such invoices was ordered detained in the custody of the customs authorities.

The instructions specify that, if a Collector of Customs receives a report from an Appraiser stating that the invoice in a given case appears incorrect, the Collector must institute an inquiry, and if necessary refer the matter to a special agent of the department for investigation and report. If the agent's report is that there was no intent on the part of the shipper or importer to defraud the Government, a permit may be issued for the goods. Should an adverse report be made, the Collector is ordered to make seizure.

The importers' attorney said that, after two or three years of depression in the embroidery and lace importing business, a turn had been reached owing to the circumstance that fashion again decreed for the coming season a greater use of these decorations. In view of this, ex-Judge Sharretts said, 'heavier importations of embroideries and laces were expected. These were wanted without delay and, if long periods of investigation covering the correctness of invoices occurred, the delays in delivery of merchandise would result in heavy financial losses to merchants. It was said that the importers objected to the energy being displayed by the special agents in carrying on investigations. At the conclusion of the hearing Mr. Wolfe promised that the Appraiser's office would enforce the Treasury's rule with as little discomfort to importers as possible. A delegation of merchants will go to Washington and lay their complaints before Secretary McAdoo and Assistant Secretary Peters.

ENJOINS GLASS DIRECTORS.

Disagreement in Board of Mississippi Company.

An action was begun in the Supreme Court yesterday by Edward J. Walsh of St. Louis, a Director, against the Mississippi Glass Company, a New York corporation. The other Directors of the Mississippi Glass Company are made codefendants. Justice Newburger granted an injunction restraining the Directors of the company from exchanging stock in the Mississippi Glass Company for stock in the Mississippi Wire Glass Company, a New Jersey concern.

Walsh charged that the Directors had voted to exchange the Mississippi Glass Company's stock for the stock of the other company, one share of the former for three of the latter. He alleged that such an exchange would be detrimental to the best interests of the Mississippi Glass Company's stockholders.

Arthur J. Baldwin of Griggs, Baldwin & Baldwin, 27 Pine Street, who was named as a defendant, said yesterday that the suit grew out of a difference of opinion in the Directorate. Mr. Walsh, he said, did not agree with the rest of the board in regard to the value of the Mississippi Wire Glass Company's stock. Mr. Walsh was represented in court by M. E. Harby of 31 Nassau Street.

Foreign Fish Being Bought.

It was stated in jobbing circles yesterday that the approaching Lenten season was having a decidedly stimulating effect upon the salt fish trade. Norway mackerel are moving more freely under a good demand. Herrings of all kinds, in spite of the enormously high asking prices, are selling better, although not in a hand to mouth way. There is an exceptionally good demand for imported sardines of all kinds particularly for Norwegian goods, which are getting scarcer every day owing to the fact that new supplies are not available. The high prices asked in Norway in many instances, it was stated, were beyond the ability of handlers here to touch. Stocks of all kinds of imported sardines held in this country were reported the lowest in the history of the trade. This applied, a jobber said, to other kinds of canned fish like anchovies. Shipments of the letter, arriving here infrequently from Sweden or Norway, are readily absorbed for consumption on arrival.

Quarter Sizes Impracticable.

"Making hosiery in quarter sizes would be extremely impracticable, and not at all necessary," is the reply of well-known local sellers of these goods to the suggestion recently made in THE TIMES by a buyer, "Comparing hosiery with collars," he said yesterday, "is quite out of the question. A starched collar is made from an absolutely unyielding material, whereas hosiery is made of soft yarns that, when shaped into the finished stocking, conform readily to slight variations. To make hosiery in quarter sizes would involve additional expenditures of many millions of dollars on the part of the manufacturers, provided, of course, they were actually to make quarter sizes and not merely to mark them as such. The results obtained would be valueless. Any man who would wear a 10½ sock for instance, would be quite comfortable in a 10½ or an 11. There might be a place for quarter sizes in shoes, for they do not stretch as much as hosiery."

Big Demand for Ribbons.

The demand for ribbons at the present time fulfils the prediction made for them earlier in the season. The retailers now in the market are supplying generous orders. The tendency at first was restricted almost entirely to plain goods, but has now turned to novelties. Wide goods are sought, and everything from 6 inches up is eagerly taken. Taffetas continue to be the leaders, with failles and moires also attracting considerable attention. Moires, however, have about reached the zenith of their popularity and are growing slightly weaker. Satin goods are coming up. The colors required are old rose, Alice blue and biscuit, with some call for the darker shades. The color tendency is in the direction of the lighter or pastel shades, and the second call for goods made just before Easter is expected to show a dwindling demand for the darker colors.

Exports of American Hops.

Custom House export records show that American hops are growing in favor abroad. At the present time considerable quantities of them are being shipped from this port to distant parts. Manifests compiled yesterday reveal that a single day's exports from here aggregated 100,000 pounds, having a wholesale value of $31,738. England appears as the heaviest buyer, shipments for that country on a given day amounting to 93,200 pounds, worth $30,034. Other countries in the market here for American hops include Italy, the Netherlands, British South Africa, and Central and South America.

Engineers' Dinner for Mr. Edison.

A dinner will be tendered Thomas A. Edison tonight at the Biltmore by several hundred members of the Illuminating Engineering Society. The feature of the evening will be the presentation to Mr. Edison of an honorary membership in the society. Mayor Mitchel will open the tenth mid-Winter convention of the society at 10 o'clock this morning at the Engineering Societies Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, with an address of welcome.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

60 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COATS, Suits, Dresses for cash; large or small quantity. Call Gramercy 4390.

COATS, (Silk.)—Contractors wanted; show own styles. 115 West 30th, 9th floor.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Spot cash paid for cotton goods. H. M. Knoop, 438 B'way.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Wanted to buy for spot cash, all colored crepe de chine. Diamond Tea Gown, 116 West 14th St.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—Checks and stripes; quantity no object; cash. Montgomery, Ward & Co., 43 West 23d St.

JOBS Coats, Suits, Dresses; open to buy; spot cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

MEN'S CLOTHING.—Bernheimer Bros. of Baltimore, Md., are open to buy for spot cash boys' suits and reefers, men's suits, odd vests, and odd coats. Quantity no object. Call with samples Thursday morning from 9 to 1 A. M. A. M. Goldsmith, care S. Solomon, 470 4th Av.

SILK WAISTS.—Jobber placing orders; call between 2 and 5 P. M. 22 W. 21st St., 4th floor.

SUITS.—Jobber placing large orders on cheap suits. 1,133 Broadway, Room 810.

SUITS and COATS.—Call with samples. 1,333 Broadway. Entrance on 38th St.

TAFFETAS.—Cash paid for all shades. Balsam Dress Co., 19 West 21st.

WAISTS, dresses, suits, skirts, underwear for women; better-grade jobs bought for cash. Sumner, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4343.

WEARING APPAREL.—Will buy women's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2581.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS.—White chinchilla, corduroy, poplin, and serge coats for immediate delivery. Ulln Brothers, 54 West 3d St.

COATS.—Velour Checks, White Chinchillas, and Golfines, immediate delivery, $3.75 up. Hary Greenberg Co., 35 West 31st.

COATS, Spring, from $3 up; nifty models at low prices. Alex. Kogut, 129 West 22d.

COATS AND SUITS.—We are showing a shepherd check suit, brocaded lining, at $3.75; a serge suit at $5, and a poplin suit, nicely trimmed, at $7; also good values in coats. Adams, Berlin & Co., 1,133 Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS.—See our $3.50 shepherd check suit, brocaded lining, and our all wool poplin suits, $7.25; also white chinchilla coats, $3.75 up. P. Hutner, 60 East 11th St.

CORDUROYS, Spring shades; all qualities, for immediate delivery. A. Bacher & Co., 354 4th Av.

DRESSES.—3,000 taffeta, crepe meteor, and crepe de chine dresses in stock, from $6.75 to $10.50. Simon Costume and Dress Co., 130 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—Latest clever models in crepe de chines, crepe de meteors, plain and striped taffetas. Eagle Dress Co., 130 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—We have in stock for delivery street and afternoon dresses at popular prices. Tip Top Dress, 154 West 37th.

DRESSES, white; 500 children's, juniors' graduation samples to close out. Subin, 32 West 24th.

DRESSES.—200 wool serge dresses to close out. Standard Dress Co., 1,204 Broadway.

FRENCH SERGE and All Wool Poplin Suits, with guaranteed lining, $6.75; very latest models. Sol Levine & Co., 12-16 West 27th.

SERGE DRESSES.—Job of Children's Serge Dresses, 15 doz., to close out at $18 a doz. Sizes 6-14. Max Mittenthal & Sons, 103 East Broadway.

SILK NECKWEAR.—Men's; to close out cheap; large lot of silk open ends. M. Abromowitz, 128 Allen St.

SILK SWEATERS to close; also satin bathing shoes; high grade; low price. Wilder, 530 Broadway.

SKIRTS, American Poplin, latest style, $2.25. A. G. Bahn, 34 West 17th.

SNAP FASTENERS, black and white. United Merchandise Co., 640 Broadway. Spring 9961.

SUITS from $6.50 to $12. Benjamin Martin, the popular-priced suit house, 22 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Neatly trimmed, of men's wear; serge; $6.75. H. Cantor, 15 East 26th.

TAFFETAS, Crepe de Chine, and Meteor Dresses in stock for immediate delivery; prices $6.75 to $10. Sydney Moses, 116 West 28th St.

UMBRELLA SPECIAL.—In the face of big advances in the cost of fabric and frames, we own Amco Special Umbrella in ladies' 26-in. and gents' 28-in., made of splendid quality American Taffeta, wide tape edge, fast color, waterproof, and finished with cord, tassel and cover; unusual value at 60c net, 30 days. American Dry Goods Company of N. Y., Grand & Mercer Sts. Phone Spring 9730.

WAISTS.—Crepe waists, $13.50 up. Daily Waist Company, 8 West 19th St.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SKIRTS.—Manufacturers, attention! One of the largest Southern travelers is open for a skirt line on strictly commission basis. Address Room 405, 1,123 Broadway.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday ..3@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Tuesday ....3@3¼ " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

Duty on Felt Paper.

The Treasury Department has notified Customs officials to levy duty at the rate of 25 per cent. on sheathing paper such as is used, when saturated, as a roofing felt. It has been the practice at St. Albans, Vt., to let the paper come in on a 5 per cent. duty.

***

Name Prices on Colored Cottons.

Smith, Hogg & Co. of this city announce that these prices will become effective today: Red seal zephyrs and York seersucker, 9½ cents; York dress gingham and Silver Brook seersucker, 8½ cents, and Everett classics, 7½ cents. All of these prices are subject to advance without notice and withdrawal from sale.

***

Name Fall Prices for Fancies.

The United States Worsted Company, J. B. Kirkaldy selling agent, has opened all worsted fancy goods for the Fall season. The prices range from $1.57½ for a 12½ to 13 ounce fabric, 56 to 58 inches wide, to $2.10 for a 14 to 14½ ounce fabric. The average price for the goods opened is about $1.70. Number 4,116 is quoted for all styles, and 4,716 for all shades.

***

May Amend Cummins Amendment.

For the Committee on Transportation of the Silk Association of America, Secretary Ramsey Peugnet announces that, through the co-operative efforts of the Chamber of Commerce of Paterson and the Silk Association, Senator William Hughes of New Jersey has introduced into Congress an amendment to the Cummins amendment relating to the declaration of values on merchandise handled by common carriers. The Hughes amendment, it is said, if passed, would practically give the desired relief regarding the declaration of values on wrapped shipments by freight or express, not only to the silk industry, but to all shippers. Support of the bill is recommended.

***

Drug Market Is Steady.

Weekly Drug Markets will say today that the drug and chemical markets are without particular feature, except that the strength of nearly all articles continues. During the past week advances have been made on acetphenetidin, tartaric acid crystals, carmine No. 40, cannabis indica, digitalis, laurel leaves, sloe berries, salicin and Paris green, while smaller upward revisions have been recorded on Levant wormseed, gamboge, soluble blue, balsam copaiba, vanilla beans, arrowroot and yellow prussiate of potash. Among the few items which have been sold at slightly lower prices are Russian isinglass, larkspur seed, thymol crystals, glycerin and silver nitrate.

***

Wine Growers to Meet Here.

The annual meeting of the American Wine Growers' Association will be held in this city on Feb. 23 and 24. Many important trade questions will be taken up at the business meeting, in addition to which there will be addresses by William B. Alwood, George C. Husmann of the Federal Department of Agriculture, L. P. Hedrick of the New York State Experiment Station, and others. On the evening of Feb 24 the association's annual banquet will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria, and among the speakers will be State Excise Commissioner George E. Green and Judge W. H. Speer. One of the features of the dinner will be moving pictures of various American vineyards and phases of the wine industry. The details are said to be of much interest, particularly in the making of champagne, in which each bottle is handled over 150 times in the process of manufacture.

***

Interest in Manipulated Goods.

The coat and suit trade at the present time is showing more interest in the manipulated goods for Fall than for the more expensive worsteds. The reason assigned for this is that the advances on the wool and cotton fabrics have not been so steep as on the worsteds. With a gabardine in his storeroom that cost him $1.22 a yard, the garment manufacturer is scarcely disposed to give orders on the same piece of goods for Fall at the advanced price of $1.62 a yard. When the Spring manufacturing season is nearly completed and the low priced goods cleared out, the trade will be more likely to talk business for Fall. In the case of manipulated fabrics, the increases have not been so heavy for the reason that a little more cotton added has served to keep down the price.

***

Fine Brassieres Successful.

One of the features of the Spring season for brassieres is the success that has been met with by models of an extremely ornamental type. It is by no means a rare thing in these goods to see a liberal use of gold or silver tissue and fine silk, coupled with elaborate trimming of beading, ruching, &c. Two-tone effects in net or chiffon are included in the somewhat less ornamental lines. Other brassieres make much use of heavy cluny, filet or Irish lace, and shadow effects, nets and all-overs are not neglected. Embroideries also play their part, particularly all-overs. One of the features of the new models is the trimming around the armholes, which adds much to the appearance of the garments. Some models show short sleeves containing sanitary shields. V, round, and square yokes and drop shoulder effects are good. Washable brassieres are active in the more staple lines, a garment of this sort being worn under a highly ornamental one in some cases with sheer outergarments.

***

Gray Goods Show Little Change.

The ups and downs of cotton are not having much effect on the local gray goods market, trading yesterday showing little change from that of the day before. Business was done on 39-inch 68-72s for quick delivery at 5¼ cents, while similar sales of 39-inch 56-44s were made at 4⅛ cents. It is now reported to be much easier to get spot 38½-inch 64-60s at 4¾ cents than it was a few days back, but sellers are said to be resisting efforts to push the price of 64-60s in that width down to 4 11-16 cents. There was a better inquiry for sheetings, and the converters are beginning to take a little interest again in drills. Fine goods and specialties continued active. Closing print-cloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	6½c	38½-inch, 64-60s	4⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s	*6¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	*4⅜c
39-inch, 68-72s	5¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4⅛c
39-inch, 56-44s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4⅛c
38½-inch, 64-64s	5c	27-inch, 64-60s	3½c

*Asked.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY, N. Y.—J. Muhlfelder; millinery; F. Muhlfelder, millinery; 621 B'way.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Zollinger, Harned Co.; C. E. Harned, dry goods; Breslin.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Hess Bros.; Miss F. Wieand, laces, hdkfs.; Miss M. Burke, art needlework; 41 Union Sq.

ATLANTA—J. M. High Co.; A. J. Haynie, domestics, linens; 353 4th Av.

ATLANTA, Ga.—S. Yudelson; women's, misses' ready-to-wear, shoes; Albert.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.; E. A. White, domestics, flannels, wash goods, linens, white goods; 71 W. 23d; Continental.

BALLSTON, N. Y.—E. C. Welch & Co.; E. C. Welch, millinery, dry goods; Park Av.

BALTIMORE—Birnbaum's; A. L. Grabenstein, ladies' ready-to-wear; 14 E. 33d.

BALTIMORE—The Hub; Mrs. H. Sloman, cloaks, suits; Gregorian.

BALTIMORE—M. Witz & Co.; M. Witz, cotton piece goods; Breslin.

BALTIMORE—A. A. Brager; Miss N. Williams, jewelry, leather goods; Grand.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery, underwear, 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; A. M. Goldsmith, jobs men's, boys' suits, children's reefers; 470 4th Av.

BALTIMORE, Md.—McCauley & Co.; G. W. Schnibbe, mfrs. overalls, working shirts; 203 Church.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; J. W. Waldorf, housefurn. goods; china, glassware; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Gutman, Joel & Co.; L. Gutman, gloves; J. G. Nassauer, cloaks, suits, furs, dresses; 200 5th Av.

BALTIMORE, Md. — Baltimore Bargain House; F. Quellmalz, piece goods; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; S. Lustig, notions, leather goods, jewelry, trimmings, ribbons; Hermitage.

BANGOR, Me.—A. L. Freese, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

BARTLESVILLE, Okla.—L. Brin Co.; M. Born, ladies' ready-to-wear; 38 West 33d.

BATAVIA, N. Y.—Batavia Garment Co.; Mr. Fuller, ready-to-wear, 1,133 B'way.

BEAUFORT, S. C.—P. M. Epstein, dry goods; Breslin.

BERWICK, Penn.—Berwick Stores Co.; L. M. Elder, furn. goods; 16 E. 33d; Breslin.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—H. Schwartz Co.; Mr. Seidler, coats, suits; 303 5th Av.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—L. Pizitz Dry Goods Co.; R. S. Feinstein, men's, women's, children's clothing; 1,133 B'way, York.

BOSTON, Mass.—Jordan, Marsh Co.; F. Coleman, dress goods; E. McHugh, dry goods; Miss J. M. Walsh, skirts; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—Tremont Stores; Miss A. V. Burns, women's garments, furs, negligees; Murray Hill.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; C. Kovan, men's clothing; S. Falk, boys' clothing; J. Samuels, pictures; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—Magrane-Houston Co.; J. E. McElroy, shoes; Miss A. Hickey, corsets; Miss A. Leary, infants', children's wear; Great Northern.

BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; W. B. Kay, J. W. Watters, mdse. mgrs.; Mrs. E. Mallee, skirts, coats; S. Krous, suits, dresses; Miss J. Hearn, misses', children's, juniors' coats, suits, &c.; 1,123 B'way.

BOSTON, Mass.—Shepard, Norwell Co.; Miss M. E. Katon, corsets; 220 5th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—M. Wyzanski; clothing, &c.; Broadway Central.

BOSTON, Mass.—Dickman & Levin; A. E. Levin, coats, suits; Breslin.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; G. W. Little, upholstery goods; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—F. P. O'Connor Co.; P. L. Flynn, ready-to-wear; Great Northern.

BOSTON—Superior Millinery Co.; P. M. Ginsberg, millinery; Breslin.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Miss M. Davis, knit underwear; 315 5th Av.

BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; Miss J. Nelson, misses' dresses; Mr. Hunting, infants' coats; Miss Jarrett, machine-made dresses; Miss Gilman, misses' skirts, girls' coats; C. E. Bradley, men's, boys' furn. goods; Miss I. Mahoney, skirts; Mrs. Philips, dresses, costumes; F. Phillips, women's coats; 116 W. 32d.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky.—Greenspan Bros. & Co.; S. Greenspan, clothing, furn. goods; Aberdeen.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—I. S. Given, jobs Fall coats; 72 Madison Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; O. J. Dietsche, boys; F. O. Denson, millinery; Knickerbocker; Miss S. Gray, corsets; 18 West 35th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—John Adam & Co.; E. Luckman, cloaks, suits; B. C. Burlingame, blankets; E. Evans, house furn. goods; 18 West 35th.

BURLINGTON, Iowa—J. S. Schramm Co.; B. F. Edwards, cloaks, suits, waists; Grand.

CATTLESBERG, Ky.—J. Pellimer; ready-to-wear; St. Denis.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa—G. E. Reynolds; millinery, women's garments; Normandie.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa—G. E. Reynolds, women's garments, millinery; Longacre.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Hamilton Co.; W. B. Hamilton, wholesale millinery; Herald Sq.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss C. Raynor, suits; 104 Worth St.

CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; A. F. Meter, toys; 72 Leonard.

CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bro.; Miss M. Rohl, millinery; 40 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Consolidated Millinery Co.; J. Weinberg, millinery, 621 B'way.

CHICAGO—Emporium World Millinery Co.; Miss Snyder, millinery; 621 B'way.

CHICAGO—Shoninger-Helnahelmheimer Mfg. Co.; B. Shoninger, M. Guttman, children's, misses' cloaks, suits; 853 Broadway.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; W. G. Spoerl, hosiery, knit underwear; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—Siegel Cooper & Co.; C. Nordquist, upholstery goods; A. R. Mathews, silks, dress goods, linings; A. J. Schinagl, china, lamps; A. J. Kahnweller, men's, boys' clothing; 15 E. 22d.

CINCINNATI—McAlpin Co.; H. H. Beggens, furn. goods; 23 E. 26th.

CINCINNATI—Irwin Garment Co.; Miss E. Carpenter, waists; 95 Madison Av., Room 1,401.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Smith-Kasson Co.; Miss E. Windt, waists, dresses, skirts, corsets; Prince George.

CLEVELAND—Sunshine Cloak & Suit Co.; W. Schwartz, trimmings; 1,133 Broadway.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Randall & Carter; G. A. Randall, gloves, whips; 16 Waverly.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Higbee Co.; J. D. Knight, furs; 230 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; Mrs. V. W. Hart, women's suits; 230 5th Av.; C. J. Sturker, toys; 2 Walker.

CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; Miss E. M. Deming, laces, neckwear; C. L. Sells, linens; 220 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—May Co.; Miss E. I. Kenney, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; Miss Brown, ladies' wear; 37 W. 26th.

CLEVELAND—Root & McBride Co.; W. G. Grayell, skirts, overalls, trousers; 72 Leonard.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—May Co.; S. Weill, domestics, linens; 37 W. 20th.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Wm. Taylor Son & Co.; Miss D. A. Fisher, laces; 470 4th Av.

COFFEYVILLE, Kan.—Logan & Stephens Mercantile Co.; J. H. Stephens, dry goods, ready-to-wear; Grenoble.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Columbus D. G. Co.; Mrs Galentin, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Miss Gabriel, corsets; Broslin.

COMMERCE Texas—Crawford-Norris Co.; E. E. Maloney, general mdse.; Grand.

DAVENPORT, Iowa—M. L. Parker Co.; M. L. Parker, furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; Imperial.

DAYTON—Ohio; Rike-Kumler Co.; J. H. De Weese, furnishing goods; Mrs. F. O'Kell, millinery; 220 5th Av.

DETROIT—A. Kroilk & Co.; D. Kroilk, dry goods; 220 B'way.

DETROIT—H. Allen & Sons; W. G. Allen, woolens, trimmings; Imperial.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; J. J. Henry, housefurnishing goods; 353 4th Av.

DETROIT—B. Barnett, men's, women's furn. goods; B'way Central.

DETROIT, Mich.—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; C. A. Bland, laces, neckwear, ribbons, fancy goods, infants' wear (basement) 200 5th Av.

DETROIT, Mich.—J. Healy Co.; Mr. Austin, linens, white goods; 354 4th Av.

DULUTH, Minn.—I. Feimuth; E. W. Kaltenbach, ready-to-wear; 1,170 B'way; Algonquin.

DULUTH, Minn.—F. A. Patrick & Co.; W. H. Bruen, women's ready-to-wear; 38 W. 32d.

EASTON, Penn.—W. Lauoach & Sons; Miss G. Courtwright, infants' wear; C. M. Laubach, cloaks, suits, waists, furs; 41 Union Square; Continental.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—E. S. Chesson & Co.; E. S. Chesson, silks, boots, &c.; Navarre.

ERIE, Penn.—Erie D. G. Co.; W. E. Seidel, dress goods, silks, linens, ribbons, white goods; 432 4th Av.

GAFFNEY CITY, S. C.—battery D. G. Co.; J. C. Ratliff, B. H. Woods, dry goods; Marlborough.

GALVESTON, Texas—Galveston D. G. Co.; S. W. Block, notions; 43 Leonard.

GREENVILLE, Ohio—Ohio D. G. Co.; F. A. Stecker, ready-to-wear, general dry goods; McAlpin.

GREAT BEND, Kan.—H. Born; ladies' ready-to-wear; 38 W. 33d.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; Miss Bible, representing; 2 Walker.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufman's Underselling Store; J. E. Gutman, furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; Wallick's.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Wise, Smith & Co.; Mr. Breen, laces, embroidery, ribbons; Prince George.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Wise, Smith & Co.; A. Hunter, gloves; 33 Mercer St.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown, Thomson & Co.; F. W. Pass, ribbons, embroideries, neckwear; 2 Walker St.

HELENA, Mon.—Ware & Solomon; J. N. Ware, millinery, dress goods, laces, ready-to-wear, upholstery, house furn. goods; 114 5th Av.

HERKIMER, N. Y.—H. G. Munger & Co.; H. G. Munger, general merchandise; Murray Hill.

HOLYOKE, Mass.—N. Stone, men's, women's garments; 1,133 Broadway; Endicott.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky.—T. T. Edwards, ready-to-wear; Marlborough.

HOUSTON, Texas—Flaxman D. G. and Notion Co.; T. Flaxman, dry goods, ready-to-wear, notions, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.

HOUSTON, Texas—E. Aikmeyer Co.; S. Meehan, millinery; Aberdeen.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Zenner-Bradshaw Co.; Miss Jordan, millinery; 315 5th Av.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Zenner-Bradshaw Co.; 233 W. 112th.

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; Mrs. E. Kempf, pictures; 37 West 26th.

ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; Miss P. Brinton, costumes; 470 4th Av.

STILLWATER, Minn.—Murphy Co.; M. L. Murphy, general mdse.; Wallick's.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio—The Munker Co.; A. Lowengood, gen'l mdse.; 1,270 B'way.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio—I. Sulzbacher; J. A. Parker, laces; 72 Madison Av.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Woodhull, Goodale & Hull; B. H. Woodhull, woolens; 200 5th Av.

TEXARKANA, Tex.—A. Lacofske, dry goods, &c.; 15 E. 26th.

TIFFIN Ohio—Warner & Wright Co.; M. A. Koller, genl. mdse.; 41 W. 22d.

TOLEDO, Ohio—D. G. Co.; H. E. Berry, men's, boys' clothing; 23 E. 26th; Knickerbocker.

TOLEDO, Ohio—W. M. Crosby Dry Goods Co.; Miss S. Gardiner, dry goods, &c.; Miss N. Wetherholt, laces, embroidery; W. W. Whitney, gloves, hosiery, leather goods, &c.; Sherman Square.

TROY, N. Y.—Wm. H. Frear & Co.; T. O'Brien, buttons, braids; Hermitage.

TROY, N. Y.—W. H. Frear & Co.; W. T. Armitage, domestics, linings; A. E. Arpin, men's furnishing goods; Continental.

URBANA, Ohio—Ohio D. G. Co.; J. A. Powers, ready-to-wear, laces, embroideries; McAlpin.

UTICA, N. Y.—J. B. Wells & Son Co.; A. McKay, linens; Breslin.

UTICA, N. Y.—J. B. Wells & Son Co.; J. T. Jones, silks; Park Avenue.

UTICA, N. Y.—S. & T. Hunter; G. D. Cramer, dress goods; Navarre.

UTICA, N. Y.—Maher Bros.; E. J. Maher, men's, boys clothing, hats, furnishing goods, mfrs. clothing; Marlborough.

WACO, Texas; Lee Dept. Store; J. C. Davis, general mdse.; Breslin.

WARSAW, Ind.—Dickey & Sons; L. E. Dickey, general mdse.; Flanders.

WASECA, Minn.—W. S. Brown, general mdse.; Wallick's.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Palais Royal; Miss Coleman, embroideries, trimmings, hdkfs.; Miss Cassidy, gloves, parasols; Miss Isaacs, neckwear, laces; Mrs. Bessman, hosiery, knit underwear; Mrs. Bowman, Miss Solins corsets; 48 W. 23d.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann Sons Co.; Miss E. New, muslin underwear, sweaters; 215 4th Av.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; J. O. Moque, rugs, beddings, furniture; 354 4th Av.

WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—Wilkes-Barre D. G. Co.; Miss R. Keeley, infants' wear; 23 E. 26th.

WINSTON, N. C.—F. Raiff; ready-to-wear; 1,161 B'way; Grand.

WOONSOCKET, R. I.—Harris & Mowry Co.; Miss A. Beaudet, muslin underwear; 75 Spring; Martha Washington.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Hernard, Sumner & Putnam Co.; Miss K. Kiernan, muslin underwear; Miss A. B. Walsh, wrappers; 75 Spring; Gregorian.

OLEAN, N. Y.—Cremer & Lynch; Mr. Lynch, general merchandise; 1,133 B'way.

OWASSO, Mich.—Lyon & Pond; H. D. Lyon, general mdse.; Longacre.

PADUCAH, Ky.—Miss Z. Coff, millinery; Martha Washington.

PENN YAN, N. Y.—Lynch Bros.; T. Lynch, general merchandise; 1,133 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—George Allen, notions, laces, millinery; Imperial.

PHILADELPHIA—Berg Bros.; Miss Stummacher, ladies' wear; 71 W. 23d.

PHILADELPHIA—Lichtenstein Bros.; M. Lichtenstein, laces, ribbons; Breslin.

PHILADELPHIA—Paris Cloak and Suit Co.; S. Kolinsky, cloaks, suits; Grand.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—L. W. Koplin, waists, dresses; Broadway Central.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—P. Horn Co.; P. Horn, mfrs. waists, dresses; Albert.

PHILADELPHIA—N. Snelenberg & Co.; Miss R. Rosenblatt, toys; 1,261 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Son; C. Silverman, women's ready-to-wear; 18 W. 27th.

PITTSBURGH—Porter Co.; F. C. Waddell, millinery; Breslin.

PITTSBURGH—M. Lando & Son; M. Lando, woolens; Gr

CLOTHIERS FAVOR TARIFF COMMISSION

Effort to be Made to Educate Retailers and the Public on the Dye Situation.

FALL GOODS IN QUESTION

Trade Evils, Misrepresentations, and Helps to Sheep Raising Also Discussed.

While the National Association of Clothiers on two previous occasions has approved the idea of a non-partisan tariff commission, the question of reaffirming the stand of the organization brought about a very spirited debate yesterday at the convention of the clothiers in the Hotel Biltmore. Fraudulent advertising, the dyestuff situation, and commercial acceptances were the other matters besides the tariff discussed yesterday by the delegates.

When the smoke had cleared away the result of the debate on tariff and politics was a resolution offered and passed by which the association reiterated its approval of a permanent tariff commission, suggesting that the tariff making should be taken up schedule by schedule, one subject at a time, similar items being grouped, so that the work might be accomplished scientifically. David Kirschbaum, President of the organization, who took the stand that nothing good could come of the present administration in Washington, had an able opponent in Sylvan H. Loucheimer of Baltimore, who apologized for being a "free trader with an explanation." The explanation was that a non-partisan tariff commission might be able to furnish the industries in need of protection with all the protection they needed, at the same time putting a stop to the log rolling tactics that in the past have furnished high protection to all industries regardless of their actual requirements. Mr. Kirschbaum's statement that it would be a difficult matter to secure men of ability for such a commission at the comparatively small salaries offered was met with many examples quoted by Mr. Loucheimer to show that men in high commercial and financial positions had resigned these positions with their large salaries to give their services to the country.

The substance of Mr. Kirschbaum's remarks was that the Democratic Administration should have awakened months ago to the need of a tariff commission, and that to approve the stand of Washington now was to further the political interests of Democracy. Mr. Loucheimer held, with other delegates, that a man or a party has a right to change his or its mind in conformance with changing conditions.

The Dyestuffs Committee of the association was voted $5,000 to continue its work, and from now on a campaign will be waged to educate the retailers and the public up to the serious conditions brought about by the shortage of dyes. A letter will be drafted by the committee and sent to the retailers telling them that, while the colors in the goods sold for Spring are fast, blanket guarantees cannot be given for the dyes in the heavyweight or Fall merchandise.

Meyer S. May, President of the National Association of Retail Clothiers, outlined the objects of that organization and told how the retailers were working to prevent cancellations and unfair returns. He described how the work is being carried on in different States to gain laws similar to the German unfair competition legislation. These laws would compel the merchant about to retire from business to file an inventory of his stock, and penalize the sale of any goods not named in that inventory. Mr. May also explained how the use of comparative advertising is being discouraged. Instead of a suit being advertised as marked down from $20 to $11.50, the phrase "specially priced at $11.50" is being used. The retailers' association, he said, is opposed to the elimination of discounts for the reason that the discount frequently yields the only profit which the retailer makes. Prizes for sheep raising, he informed the convention, are being offered by the retail organization. In connection with this last named feature, President Kirschbaum announced that a committee of three will be appointed by the manufacturer's association to confer with the Philadelphia textile makers on the matter of increasing the number of sheep in this country.

The resolution offered by Charles Endel on fraudulent advertising was passed. It provides that advertisers should adhere strictly to the truth in their representations to the public, no matter what source they may come or in what channels they may be published.

The joint committee of the retailers and manufacturers that has been appointed is expected to reach some satisfactory arrangement whereby time limits may be set for the revision of orders by the retailers and dates of delivery set and lived up to by the wholesalers.

The next convention of the association was set for this city on Jan. 9-11, inclusive, 1917.

The resolution of Harry D. Kohn on the question of acceptances was referred to a committee to be appointed.

At the election of officers David Kirschbaum and Sol Solomon were re-elected President and Treasurer respectively, and the following Vice-Presidents were chosen: Jacob J. Abt of Chicago, Joseph Barron of Boston, Harry D. Kohn of New York, Henry A. Seinsheimer of Cincinnati, Eli Strouse of Baltimore, and Samuel Weill of Rochester.

ORGANIZE $5,000,000 LINE.

Peter D. Milloy Will Attempt to Build Up Our Oriental Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 9.—With the intention of building up our trade with the Orient while other shipowners are developing trade with South America, Peter D. Milloy of New York today incorporated the Oriental-Alliance Steamship Company, with a capital of $5,000,000.

"If Portland merchants can give us the freight, we will extend our service over every part of the Pacific Ocean," said Mr. Milloy here today. "I understand Portland has been searching for an Oriental service for many years. I will furnish it and let the port say whether it shall stay or not. The amount of freight we obtain will determine whether we stay or not."

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

WILLIAM L. MALLEY, theatrical manager, 1,400 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, individually and as partner in the late firms of Malley & Chase and Malley & Denison. Liabilities are $17,335 and nominal assets $920, in stock of no market value.

KANESS DRESS AND COSTUME COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Solomon Saleske and Joseph Kletske, the Kaness Dress and Costume Company, 115 West Twenty-ninth Street, by Morris Aventine, $496; Barney Cohen, $100, and Eli Duberstein, $100. They also assigned to Aaron L. Palmer. Liabilities are $10,000 and assets $2,000.

ONOFRIO BARBARA, shoes, 7 Prince Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,746 and assets $1,000.

CHARLES KAUSEN, formerly in a plumbing business, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $4,353 and assets $950.

POUGHKEEPSIE GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURE COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Samuel Reifler, doing business as above at Poughkeepsie, by Bauman & Loeb, Inc., $275; Harry Kupferberg, $79, and N. J. Bernstein, $50.

THEO. L. HEYSE, grocer, 922 Third Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities $12,342 and assets $1,726.

SAMUEL ABRAMOWITZ, waists, 128 Lenox Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities $7,320 and assets $4,500.

SOLOMON TOEPFER, jeweler, 2,804 Seventh Avenue, has filed schedules, showing liabilities $7,193 and assets $1,880.

OVIDIO PARDI, grocer, 136 West Houston Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $4,622 and nominal assets $5,476.

ANNIE MISKY, apparel, 136 West Thirty-fourth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $4,487 and assets $4,000.

FRANK VON GARREL & CO., composed of Frank von Garrel and John Windhorst, saloon, at 2 and 4 Lafayette Street, have assigned to John C. McEachen of 45 Broadway. Liabilities are put at $25,000.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 9.—Reese Jones Company, Inc., voluntary petition; liabilities $18,510, assets $9,045.

Otto H. Heun, trading as Otto H. Heun & Co., wholesale jewelers. Involuntary petition filed in behalf of H. C. Klonka & Co. and others, with claims aggregating $1,103. Liabilities and assets not yet estimated.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 9.—Syracuse Suburban Gas Company, Inc., of East Syracuse, petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $65,000 and assets of $45,762.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 9.—Louis Taylor, a tailor, of 187 Dudley Street, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy today. He owes $18,867.75 and has no assets. There are six unsecured creditors, including Abraham J. Davis of Salem, $10,000, and Carlson of Boston, $5,000.

Bankruptcy proceedings were instituted today against Thomas J. Hind, Inc., roofing, 19 Milk Street, by creditors with claims amounting to $512.60.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

A. L. Mordecai & Son—J. Douglas..$5,661.10
A. Stis, Inc.—J. Blumenfeld.....1,157.68
Acme Building Corp.—William A. Thomas Co.....318.86
Airmer Co.—L. Cohen.....108.04
Abt, Herman—H. H. Welton.....105.72
Battelle, Mary G.—B. Altman & Co.....144.44
Bornn & Co. and A. Carlos—H. San Lucas et al.....4,516.32
Beause, Louis and Barnet—B. Fox et al.1,532.96
Broadway Auto Body Co.—Shirley Auto Fabric Co.....422.78
Beyer, Frederick—A. S. Newman.....15,139.15
Cohen, Louis—Max Zeiff et al.....267.70
Cunningham, Patrick J.—Seneca Distributing Co.....187.50
Castello, Oliver F.—E. Y. Price.....234.41
Clark, Edw. S.—L. Olson.....4,641.23
C. C. Duncan Co., Inc.—Hemsley & Co., Ltd.....16,507.20
Consolidated Electric Utilities Corp.—F. W. Siebert.....350.16
Castro, Louis—E. Reitzen, Jr., et al..250.00
Clow, Stephen G.—W. F. Graham.....199.64
Coopersmith, Aaron—N. Y. Railway Co., costs.....114.00
Collins, Matthew G.—John Wanamaker, N. Y.....159.39
Dutcher, Wm. V.—Knickerbocker Distilling Co., Inc.....182.55
Dwight, Wm. B.—C. H. Smith.....297.20
Ehrlich and Binswanger—N. Lewin.....184.42
Emmons Contracting Co. and Stephen A. Emmons—F. A. Godfrey et al.....527.78
Edwards, Stella T.—B. Keegan.....248.83
Feller, Nathan and David—W. Grossman et al.....227.91
Feinberg, Samuel and Benjamin—C. H. Meyer Co.....178.41
Fanning, Thomas V., and George Donnelly—Brick & Fink Co.....202.91
Gray, William J.—Chas. S. Willard Co., Inc.....127.22
Gardner, Ernest C.—K. Webber et al..596.91
Galvan, Rafael—Western Union Telegraph Co.....4,468.66
Hollander, Elmer B.—G. B. Read.....1,033.15
Hensle Construction Co.—H. Rossman, costs.....116.89
Howlett, Morris E.—R. Reilly.....2,370.92
Jacob Fleischman Co.—E. Hess et al..405.66
J. Rosenfeld Co., Inc.—S. Laber.....143.86
Krome, Charles, or Kramer—Public Service Film Co., Inc.....122.20
Kane, Thomas F.—W. Deveson.....364.76
Same—Same.....161.91
Same—Same.....387.46
Same—E. W. Hight—R. Reilly.....2,784.62
Same—Same.....1,672.47
Koch, Thomas and Frieda—G. R. Casey.217.91
Kubler, Herman—S. Armbrust.....1,250.00
Kenyon Geo. W.—American Exchange National Bank.....15,457.31
Louis I. Balch—L. Ginzberg.....270.91
Long, Andrew, by guardian—N. Y. Central & Hudson R. R. R. Co. et al, costs.....112.00
Lotus Theatre Co., Inc.—N. Y. Telephone Co.....158.25
Leach, Alderson H.—W. MacNamara..107.28
Same—L. S. Levy.....108.00
Maisel, Henry I. Rubin.....109.01
Margulies, Samuel; Morris Schlossberg, and Samuel Epstein—M. Jalier.....601.02
M. G. Melvin Co., Inc.—A. White.....115.53
Murray, John Proctor, F. W. Corbin.....235.68
Marx, Louis and Michael—Delaware, Lackawana & Western R. R. Co.....133.36
McLaughlin, Thomas H.—G. C. Large..226.97
N. Y. Railways Co.—C. W. Carle.....2,640.90
Otis, Harrison G.—G. B. Read.....430.38
Oranes, Peter, Oscar Berler, and Henry M. Kahn—Morris Plan Co. of N. Y.....500.00
Princeton Construction Co.—F. Samuel.122.91
Prister, Albertine—F. Oschmann Sons, Inc.....164.40
Price, Mary J., executrix—Northern Bank of N. Y.....15,455.84
Quadlbrough Land and Development Co.—East River Savings Bank.....4,521.30
Same—Same.....5,052.76
Ryede Specialty Works—J. Teplin.....343.85
Rheinheimer, Harry—Sonora S. Phonograph Corp.....1,193.45
Rosenberg, Joseph J.—K. M. Stone et al.632.49
Rebain, William G.—J. W. Stolts.....195.75
Stalter, John—A. Rauscher.....2,049.98
Sherman, Hyman—H. L. Richard.....251.18
Schwartz, Sam—Y. Schwartz costs.....124.00
Schatz, Adam K.—A. Steuger.....455.24
Semken, Harry—Louis Ebert & Son, Inc.....517.53
Semken, Harry—A. W. Armstrong et al.....842.29
Steinberg, Isaac—S. Wechsler.....161.41
Simon, Kassel—East River Savings Institution.....4,902.84
S. S. McClure Co.—West Virginia Pulp and Paper Co.....293,881.10
Surdut, David—Manhattan Commercial Co.....509.50
Sully, Daniel J.—L. H. Scott.....369.00
Somerfield, Louis—Goodman Colla Co., Inc.....103.10
Szydlowski, Edmund—Embalmers Supply Co.....137.11
True, John W.—N. N. Wright.....729.16
Tannenbaum, Henry or Harry—J. Baumgold et al.....145.84
Tuttel, Edw. B.—Prudential Art Co., Inc.....126.65
Tuxtill, Charles E.—Hispania Holding Co.....161.91
Tartacoff, Max—R. E. Gershuny et al..114.87
Thorpe, Arthur and John Purcell—M. E. Powers et al.....461.41
Same—Same.....361.88
Tebault, Hugh H.—M. Auerfeld.....194.47
Vilsnack, Theo. P.—L. Blumbart.....254.67
Wilson, Lucius A.—E. Earl, costs.....108.02
Walter, Eugene—Dana T. Bennett Co..165.16
Zayas, Hillary—Belle Meade Sweetmakers.....117.20

In Bronx County.

Arcioli, Antonio—V. Laporta.....$19.72
Baselice, Aniello—Adams-Flanigan Co...46.38
Campbell, George F., and Joseph W. Babcock—S. Trimmer & Sons, Inc...3,304.51
Fonzi, William—P. Lamola.....41.00
Groveman, Julius—F. Weingrad.....202.08
Goldberg, Dora—S. Widder.....29.40
Hirshkind, Max—G. Townsend et al..5,616.41
Hanigan, Philip J.—S. Stein et al.....77.22
Klatzkie, Isidore, and Abraham Kunken—Bronx Drug Co.....72850
Kistel, John D. and Fred—A. Sundelson.78.41
Krieger, Charles—M. Marcuse.....21.49
Kistel, Frederick P.—E. Katz.....115.72
Kessler, Joseph, Celia Laventhal, and Ann Kessler—Parshelsky Bros., Inc...534.80
Levy, Isaac B.—W. J. Noone.....268.89
Mutchnick, Clara—Tower Mfg. & Novelty Co.....84.39
Mandelbaum, Harry—G. H. Huber.....47.95
Maternity Hospital Society of Browns-ville and East New York, Inc.—S. Katz.....1,032.22
Moffett, Hugh—S. Cohen.....66.66
Musumeci, Francesco—V. Biancate.....87.72
Mordkowitz, Louis—M. Mestel.....75.85
Minsky, Louis—M. Hurst.....183.20
Morrison, Harry L.—S. H. Furgatch.....22.18
Nielk Shoes Inc.—Adams-Flanigan Co..265.48
Pinto, Peter—E. J. Monroe.....519.72
Plymouth Construction Co.—Commonwealth Savings Bank of N. Y. C.....1,628.84
Ranger, John H.—S. Stein et al.....115.83
Say Hayner Tobacco Co.—S. H. Furgatch.....60.83
Vander Roest, Edward J., and Arnold A.—K. Vander Roest Alles.....83.96
Waldron, Acastos J., Jr.—Eagle Savings & Loan Co.....5,193.21

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Erickson, Carl V.—S. S. Kery, Oct. 18, 1914.....$130.79
Wallace, G. H.—H. J. Picard et al., Nov. 22, 1913.....202.10
Wendell & Evans Co.—F. Ronca et al., May 6, 1914, by deposit.....9,157.65
Pleines, John A. and Henry F. F.—E. McDonald, July 16, 1915.....5,059.06
Wendell & Evans Co.—G. C. Ronca, May 6, 1914.....2,189.15
Same—Same, Jan. 22, 1915.....116.44
Webber, William—O. Nagel, Feb. 17, 1915.....444.31
Deal, Harriet L.—R. R. McElroy, Dec. 29, 1915.....108.02
Mendes, Hannah—Times Square Improvement Co., Dec. 23, 1915.....502.14
Smith, Benjamin F.—Holsman, Cohen & Co., Inc., Oct. 22, 1915.....8,673.92
Carlisle, Albert—City of New York, Jan. 7, 1916, canceled.....132.63

In Bronx County.

Boehm, Clara—B. Hanff, June 10, 1914.$70.26
McGuire, Charles M.—First National Bank of Syracuse, Jan. 29, 1916.....4,813.58
Pioneer Knitting Mills, Inc.—D. Dubinsky, Jan. 28, 1916.....2,282.04

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus or against.*

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Cons Rub Tire Co (Diamond Rub Co. Dana (Morgan.
Penn R R (Groves.
Moran Towing Co (Tug J J Timmins.
Fowler & Wolfe Mfg Co (Richmond Radiator Co.
Erie R R (Allmaiss.
Re Remsen Mfg Co.
Re Alco Film Co., (2.)
Petrie (same.
Phalan (Tug Port Johnson Towing Co No 7.
N Y Mail Trans (Anderson.
McCullom (Sam.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Laxer (Schavoir.
Ruminiskie (Bruck.
Sbaratta (Schunemunk Const Co.
Cuneo Imp Co (Dampskib.
De Forest Radio Tel & Tel Co (St'd Oil Co
Watson-Stillman Co (Mosaic Tile Co.
Middletown & Unionville R R (N Y, S & W R R.
Donahue (D, L & W.
Dszurenko (Penn Coal, &c. Co.
Patwell (NY, NH & H RR.
U S (Goldberg.
Zurando (Lehigh Valley R R.
Mosner (Gt Atl & P Tea Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Courtroom No. 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

Dempsey (Atl, Gulf, &c. Co.
Cunningham (Tug N Y Central 26.
Middlesex Transp Co (Tug May McGuire.
Penn R R (S S Ada.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Karpinski (Lehigh V RR.
Whalen (Penn R R.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312, P. O. Building.—Admiralty calendar at 10:30 A. M.

Cases on:
Moore (SS Zulia, Act 1.)
Moore (same, (Act 2.)
Transatlantische (same.
Meyer (same.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 9:30 A. M. Naturalizations.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department. Clarke, P. J.; Laughlin, Dowling, Smith, and Davis, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

O'Connor (Int R T.
Russell (No Riv S Bk.
Wegmann (Hearn Con.
Davidson (Buchanan.
Re Leigh.
People (Unterman.
Gilroy (Strauss Bldg, &c, Co.
Leventhal (Weber Penthert Co.
Avon Rty, &c, Co (Amend.
People (Liddy.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Fabre (NY Cent RR.
Weintraub (Hirsch.
Re Knapp.
Clark (Clark.
Buchbinder (Sherman.
Bruslavsky (Goldbaum.
Re Swedish-Am Rty.
Union Trust Co (Sheridan.
Re Clark.
Harmon (Hitchcock.
Re Perot.
Johnston (Furmann.
Nasdel (Bradley Con.
Re Riemer, (Meyers.)
Leerburger (Ebling Brew Co.
Crocker (Dougald.
Taylor (Scoville.
Zwerling (Zwerling.
Re Bohne, McLaughlin Co.
Orleans R E Co (Verlo Land Co.
Ritz-Carlton Res & H Co (Shaughnessy.
Erstein (Knit G Ex.
McIntyre (Burrows.
Broadway Trust Co (Ginsberg.
Sobel (Klein.
Palmer Lime & Cement Co (Munroe Estate.
Scheiner (Katzenberg.
Long Branch Banking Co (Munroe Estate.
Lavelle (Hazelhurst.
Konz (Con Adv Assn.
Shearer (Lowry.
Re CNY (Astor.
Tombs (Tombs.
Stiefel (Morris, (2.)
De Ross (R
Re Schoonmaker.
Paul (Am Saw Bk.
US Bond Whouses.
Hirsch (Hirsch.
Grossman (Kilmer.
Knopp (Knopp.
Nassau Finance Co (Martin.
Wesche (Hahn.
Knopp (Knopp.
Morris (Cahn, (2.)
Lochman (Lockman.
Hart (Gibson.
Restmeyer (NY Tel Co.
Steiner (25th St Con Co
Re Kahan, (Krinsky.)
Re Chandler.
Ferrara (Suna.
Dodson (Woodward.
Bk of NY (Salomon.
Guide Service Co, Inc (Clarke.
People, &c (Stapler.
Clancy (Kempner.
Meinhard (Heidelberg.
Mahony (Lyons.
Baur (Bohnert.
Freedman (Warburg.
Breuer (Van Orden.
Bergstrom (Danziger.
Bohm (U Book Offices.
Re Kessler, (Bloom (Wilnez.)
Re Gecks, (Olmstead Av.)
Kovalenko (Val Coal.
Re Kohn, (same.)
Re Stein, (same.)
Blash (same.
Franklin (Cirker.
Roszak (Fiscornia.
W R Mankof (Kelsey.
Re Rooney, (St Lawrence Av.)
Re Raughn.
Am & British Mfg Co (Int Power Co, (2.)
Rath (NY Zeitung P & P Co.
Noonan (Brown.
Melos (Kobre.
Re Rochester Athenaeum Mech Inst.
Rosenstein (Demarest.
Brody (John H Jackson Tile Co.
Bloom (Hirsch.
Goelet (Hayman.
Warburg (Fleischman.
McGrath (Murphy.
Assets Coll Co (Meyers
Kingsley (Nassau RR.
Rosenberg (Holzman.
Fricklas (Levin.
Re Wiles.
Re McCarthy.
Guaranty Trust Co (2d Av RR.
Re Corbin (Pier 27.)
Crisafulli (Societa.
Baiter (Swernofsky, (2)
Bond Henry
Grill (Grill.
Kent Mfg Co (Swivel-hinge.

PART II.—Donnelly, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Motions:
Jos Joseph & Bro Co (West Maryland Ry.
Brosnan (Dempsey.
Oppenheimer (Sawyer.
Allen (Turner.
McCullough (McCullough.
Filkins (Bickerton.
Beeb (Levy.
Morris (Altstedter.
Miskinoff (Miskinoff.
Prendergast (Warburg.
Jackson (Campiglia.
Re Sedgwick Av.
Bianchini (Cicerale.
Re E 161st St.
Calhoun (Calhoun.
Man Ry (Chanler.
Miller (Boerstler.
Morris (Morris.
Werner (Berkowitz.
Rosenblum (Goldman.
Schwartz (Gens.
Gallagher (Gallagher.
Le Manquis (Sperry.
Greenwald (501 W 113.
Ruby (Leiter.
General calendar:
Cooke (Cooke.
Blair (Turbo Elec Const Co.
Interboro Sash & Door Co (Brill.
Manypenny (Manypenny.
Greenbaum (Bauman.
Goldstein (Galewski.
Simpson (Simpson.
De Fiago (Quackenbush.
Anderson (Anderson.
Hudson Hosiery Co (Mitchell.
Talbot, Edw. B.—Prudential Art Co., Inc.
Tuxtill, Charles E.—Hispania Holding Co.
Tartacoff, Max—R. E. Gershuny et al..
Thorpe, Arthur and John Purcell—M. E. Powers et al.
Same—Same
Tebault, Hugh H.—M. Auerfeld.
Vilsnack, Theo. P.—L. Blumbart.
Wilson, Lucius A.—E. Earl, costs.
Walter, Eugene—Dana T. Bennett Co.
Zayas, Hillary—Belle Meade Sweetmakers

Beer (McNaught.
Fleischer (Mason & Hanger Co.
Griffin (Nat Fireproof.
Godina (Pitts Cont Co.
Ourakian (David Stevenson Const Co.
Sist (B H RR (3.)
Salzman (Wechsler.
Coupe (Beadelston & Woerz.
Koenig (NY Cons Ry.
Zuccarro (Nas El RR.
Meisel (Schwarzstein.
Cheeran (Weisenthal.
Okarona (Bauman.
Wekerle (Int R T.
Ward (Ocean Elec Ry.
Galasso (3d Av Ry.
Case on.

PART IV.—Gavagan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Klubnick (Parr.
Riback (G B Raymond & Co.
Zerulinokoff (N Y Edison Co.
Vito (Webster.
Dean (Sonntag.
Tedesco (Holbrook & Co.
Case on.

PART VI.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Callaghan (McDonald.
Pagano (Berger.
Cent Theatres, &c, Co (CNY.
Wang (Blair Tool, &c, Works.
Palmer (Wilson.
Acker (Platt.
Thorman (United Merchants, &c, Co.
Schwartz (Borden's Milk Co.
Begala (Orr.
Case on.

PART VII.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Kleiman (Teffer.
Edelhertz (Acker, Merrill & Condit Co.
Renna (Levy.
Sulmonetti (Maillard.
Landers (Nemand.
Clear.

PART VIII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inq—Zenfine (Abruzzese.
Nasca (Bradley Cent. V Summa (Fusco.
G Summa (same.
Ralsky (Am Pastry, &c, Co.
Swonen (Hudson W & L Co.
Baccaro (Schwartz.
Hoffman (S S Rty Co.
Chelinsky (Am Hard Rubber Co.
Case on.

PART IX.—Newburger, Wipf (B H RR.
Joyce (Washington Stone Co.
Mascola (Gallagher.
Maxwell (Tin.
Kennedy (Cutting.
Case on.

PART X.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

R Kosoffsky (Connally I Kosoffsky (same.
Wicks (McKenna.
Walsh (CNY.
Case on.

PART XI.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Hackney (Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Co.
Kehoe (C & E R RR.
Redding (CNY.
Horn (Sikus.
Roddey (N Y Rys.
Van Brunt (Murcott.
Baccaro (Schwartz.
Hoffman (S S Rty Co.
Chelinsky (Am Hard Rubber Co.
Case on.

PART XII.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Hodgins (N Y Rys.
Nutt (N Y Tele (3.)
Yeoman (Bradley Cont Co.
Comadari (Int R T.
Batzone (Brennan.
Dauman (N Y Rys.
Koplowitz (N Y Rys.
Small (Schwartz Marble Co.
Brennan (Foster-Scott Ice Co.
Pecha (McMullen, Snare & Triest.
Berg (Ward.
De Gregorio (Mandelman.
Case on.

PART XIII.—Ross, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Gregory (Holbrook, & R Corp.
C Ryan (Blake & W Co.
Case on.

PART XIV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Oppenheimer (Seligman.
Laska (Harris.
Avery Scale Co (Rock Plaster Mfg Co.
Walcott (Fid & Cas Co
Fairchild (McGrath.
FitzHugh-Luther Co (Coen.
McQueensey (Skinner.
Frankfurter (Von Raits
Bailey (Duane.
Morris (Suerken.
Vernon (Woodward.
Zamery (Levy.
Kupic (Schwartz.
Weinschenker (Ocean Accidt. &c, Corp.
Caggiano (Winston.
Investors' Agy (Hatt.
People (Reilly.
Hayes (Welling Co.
Graef (Trumbull Motor Car Co.
Talbot (Lawrence Bros
Nierenberg (Gen Acodt &c, Corp.
Ditto (Paterno Con Co.
Ragona (Riccobana.
Giles (E Langer Print.
Blanck (Miller.
Green (1,073 1st Av. Case on.

PART XV.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on—Hicks (Rosenbaum.
No day calendar.

PART XVI.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Held in Special Term Part VII. Room.

Brocaa (Palmer Lime, &c Co.
Onondaga Litho Co (Staub.
Bway Photo Plays (World Film Co.
Postal Tel, &c Co (Bryan.
Coles (Stillman.
Krejci (Anchor Bohemian R E Assn.
Townsend (Charter Const Co.
Schwartz (Levin.
Union Nov Braid Wks (Grabelsky.
Steinfeld (Arlington Ref Co.
Arthur (Brown.
Nagelschmidt (US Fid, &c, Co.
Case on.

PART XVII.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Sullivan (Flanagan.
Johnston Heating Co (Lowry.
Schreiber (Gem Stopper Co.
Clark (Martin.
Solar Light Co (Steel Prod Enamels Co.
Eastern Asp Pav Co (CNY.
Clear.
Wilson (Ill Surety Co.
Pallister (Black.

PART XVIII.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Atlas Port Cement Co (Kelly.
De Waal (Jamison.
Case on.
O'Connor (Levine.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Wills for probate:
Adelina B Anisams,
Thomas J Titus,
Johanna Ford,
Ann E Zonge,
Leo R Nathan,
Mary Donovan,
Amos P Eno,
Geo Turnbull,
Charles G Gates,
Edmund J B Voris,
Parker R Whitcomb,
Selina B Clarke,
Clarence D. Ashley,
Rosanna McNeely,

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Contested will: Eben Plympton.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—O'Dwyer, G. J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

McCloskey (World Film Corp.
Whitaker & Co (Stahl, Turnbull & Dolphin.
Biltmore Garage (Reid Sake & Co (Eytinge.
Fornell (Saunders, Pfeiffelson (Bernstein.
Morrison (Miner.
Schwab (Muller.
Weiss (Gemminder.
Stern (Fransblau.
Leibstein (Wentrop.
Weiss (Gemminder.
Offenheiser (Bishop.
Miners (Ausfresser.
Brockmann (Winthrop.
Weinberg (Brand.
Sperber (Careful Rty, &c, Co.
Sun Sprung.
Shamber (Kovacs.
Ansbacher (Kahn.
Elliott (Townsend.
Stewart (Linch, (2.)
Kronish (Schulman.
Rose (Lukather.
Logie (Motherlode Cop Mines Co.
Slovack (Smith.
Clements Cont Co (Traechia.
Weiss (Goodman.
Consol Chandelier Co (Convent Park Const.
Lodenrick (Barnett.
Goldberg Bros (NY, N H & H R R.
Nykerk (Bimberg.
Breakin (Shapiro.
Edwards (J T Clark & Son.
McDowell (same.
Mt Airy Rty Co (Pierson.
O'Leary (Lansner.

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—Ex parte business at 9:45 A. M.

Goldberg (Gelfand.
Pictures Theatre Equip Co (Schoenberg.
Steiner (Brueck.
Hochman (Ocean SSCo
Emmet (Frawley.
Gimbel Bros (Frasee.
Roberts (Sullivan.
Spaziman (M Wilbur Dyer Co.
Gordon (Uncker.
Mark (Price.
Alesio (Pitts Con Co.
Miller (Krauss.
Mallon (F & J C Codman Co.
Ribner (Rechtant.
Kaplan (Polansky.
Freeham (Underpinning & Found Co.
Fogman (Children's Aid Socy.
Mayer (Cohn.
Ratner (Sadowsky.
Stocking (Seed Filter, &c, Co.
Doupi (Kennedy.
McLaren (Bradley Con
Ashkar (Oussani.
Manoff (Labriola.
Davis (Wagner.
Cook (Yozzi.
Schaefer (Wagner.
C R (Casey, Inc, Co (Standard, &c, Coal Co (Haff.
Hanken (Katz.
Lumerantz (Helborn.
Goodman (NY Rys.
Lefkowitz (Kiernan.
Madoff (Roginsky.
Nitzberg (NY Rys.
Weidman (Int R T.
Quirk (Bradley Con Co
Locasio (NY Rys, (2.)
Potop (same.
Powell (same.
Shukin (5th Av Coach.
Berkowitz (NY Rys.
Barsky (Pref Accident Ins Co.
Pease (Collier.
Witherspoon (NY Rys.
Seascia (same.
Solinger (same.
Becker (same.
Silverman (same.
Century Holding Co (Ehling Brew Co.
Weingrad (Fid & Cas.
Panzer (Brunswick Site Co.

PART II.—Jaycox, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS.—Crane, J.

Feldman (Moeller.
Davidson (Klausner.
Rambaugh (Ghiz.
Wonder Mist Co (Marvel Mist Co.
Minott (Minott.
Krauss (Knickerbocker Dist Co.
Strolio (Sorella.
Georgia Bldg Co (Burdett.
Stevens (Stevens.
Battipaglia (Battipaglia.
Luff (Luff.
Cohen (Neiman.
Mescia (Nicholas.
Kronenwett (Kronenwett.
Hahn (Hahn.
Lungen (Jones Wood Realty Corp.
Boesen (Marsh.
Gerber (Harris & Males.
Feldman (Blank.
Hasbrouck (Berrigan.
Farnola (Farnola.
Decker (Bay R C & C.
Tiedman (Tiedman.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 2806.

PART III.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Motions:
Developers' Corp (Hayes.
Triners (Mark.
Case on.
Cook (Priser.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—Case on.

PART III.—Finelite, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers St.,) at 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Blumenthal (Miller.
H Herrmann Furn Co (Centadrink Filters.
Salomon (Abenroth & Rood Mfg Co.
Mt Airy Rty Co (Pierson.
Karsh (J Little & Ives Co.
Case on.

PART IV.—Schmuck, J.—Clear.

PART V.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Smith, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Ransom, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, S.—U. S. Trust Co. (Roedels—Edward H. Kelly.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Weekes (Rosenthal—Joseph F. Mulqueen, Jr. Re Erickson—Patrick J. Walsh. Re Cassanos (Ford)—James A. Farrell.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Louis F. Levy (Jacob B. Levine—Emanuel S. Cahn. Wm. Hastorf (Abraham Goldstein—Samuel Seinfeld. Louis Driesen (Mary T. Sullivan —Thomas J. Bannon. Henry Fuchs (Fred'k Marz—Fred'k Marz.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kapper, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

CNY (Intemann.
Liberty Paint Co (Useherenko.
Horz (Weinmuller.
Flynn (Flynn.
Heron (Haggerty.
Re Rutland Road, (Heilbrun.)
Arena (Arena.
Allisandratos (Raugaves.
Re Pelser.
Massa (Gately.
Swift (Obermeyer & L.
Re Schwartzie (Henry)
Niese (Harding.
Black (Black.
Rosenberg (Rosenberg.
Finkelstein (Herb H Cong, &c.
Howell (Facey Erection Co.
Muldoon (Anderson.
Wood (Landin.
Kings Co Tr (Bennett.
Hayes (Hayes.
Eldridge (Copperfield.
Wexler (Berman.
Lewis (Silver Mofer Co
Sands (Bklyn East D Terminal.
Cronin (Schelnker.
South (Paper Working Machine Co.
Dyke (Sullivan.
McGinnis (Wilson & English Con Co.
Bkl S P C C (Ryan.
Lebet (Und Nav (2.)
NY Mun Ry (Etzel Co.
Lyons (Brooker.
Marx (Wolta.
Boehm (Pettit.
Sonninger (Susskil.
Re Culp, (Walt.)
Walker (Walker.
Keepers (L I Wood Co.
Blow (Howes.
Re Wolf, (Safe Dep.)
De Martino (Hogan & Sons, Inc.
Schaefer (Wagner.
C R (Casey, Inc, Co (Standard, &c, Coal Co (Haff.
Hanken (Katz.
Lumerantz (Helborn.
Goodman (NY Rys.
Lefkowitz (

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Buyers for West Side Flats—Big Automobile Lease on Broadway—$900,000 Loan at 4½ Per Cent. on Delmonico Corner—Good Bronx Market—Suburban Deals.

Flats and private residences formed the chief features in the Manhattan realty market yesterday. Some good leases were also closed, one of the few remaining stores in the American Circle Building being of particular importance from the fact that nearly $30,000 annum will be paid for automobile show room uses, averaging about $15 a square foot.

On the west side the three five-story flats at 36 to 40 West Sixty-seventh Street, 75 by 100.5 feet, between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue, were sold to an investor by Henry L. Armstrong of Owego, N. Y.

In the Harlem section Robert A. Chesebrough sold the five-story flat at 284 Manhattan Avenue, southeast corner of 112th Street, to Elbert Miller. The plot is 32.11 by 100 feet. The buyer owns the adjoining flat at 314 West 112th Street.

In the Chelsea section the six-story flat at 274 and 276 West Nineteenth Street, known as the Chesterfield, was sold by the Ralph Holding Company. It covers a plot 40 by 128.2 and irregular between Seventh and Eighth Avenues.

Buys West Side Residence.

The four-story residence at 129 West Eightieth Street, on a plot 21 by 102.2 feet, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, has been sold by Bryan L. Kennelly for Mrs. Annie A. Peet to Blanche B. Humphreys for occupancy. The property had been advertised for sale at auction next Wednesday.

Buyers for Private Dwellings.

Kich & Sharrott have sold the three-story and basement private dwelling 142 West Ninety-second Street, on a lot 19.6 by 100 feet. The purchaser will occupy. They have also sold for Henry Middendorf the three-story and basement private dwelling 131 West 131st Street, on a lot 16 by 100 feet.

$900,000 Loan at 4½ Per Cent. on Delmonico Corner.

A loan for $900,000 at 4½ per cent. for five years has been obtained for the new owners of the Delmonico property, northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, by Hughes & Hammond for Albert S. Ridley of the law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell represents the new owners, who just bought the property from the L. A. Havemeyer estate. It was rumored yesterday that Michael Dreier was identified with the new ownning interests, but he declined to discuss the matter.

Tenements for Investment.

The Dodge Realty Corporation, Aaron Miller, President, has sold to the Martonbert Realty Corporation for investment 146 West 117th Street, a five-story double flat, on a lot 25 by 100 feet. The property was held at $30,000. It was recently taken in exchange for a block front on the Concourse between Field and 184th Street. Alexander Selkin was the broker.

The six-story tenement at 314 East Thirty-fourth Street, 21.3 by 98.9, near Second Avenue, has been sold to an investor by Estelle G. Winston.

Bronx Sales.

Henry Shapiro sold for M. A. Tynberg to a client the triangular plot at Briggs Avenue and 197th Street, fronting 105 feet on 197th Street and 85 feet parallelling Briggs Avenue. This is part of an old farm owned by Mr. Tynberg before Briggs Avenue was cut through. A strip 27 inches wide by 85 feet 8 inches long separates the westerly line from Briggs Avenue. The purchaser has commissioned Katz & Feiner, architects of 505 Fifth Avenue, New York City, to prepare plans for a one-story brick garage building.

John F. Fetzer sold for Paul Wackaleki, to Herman Tuckman, 460 East 147th Street, a fifteen-family house on a lot 25 by 100, and 296 East 136th Street a fifteen-family house on a lot 25 by 100.

The plot fronting 268 feet on the west side of Valentine Avenue, 100 feet north of 196th Street, has been sold by S. Osgood Pell & Company for Frederick Brown, to a builder, who plans to improve the plot with apartment houses.

An investor has purchased from the Roseff Realty Company, 1,312 and 1,314 Washington Avenue, two five-story flats on a plot 90 by 105 near 169th Street.

Brooklyn.

Borough Hall Realty Corporation has sold a vacant plot on the north side of Forty-third Street, 200 feet west of Fort Hamilton Avenue, to a builder, who will erect two four-story apartment houses.

L. I. City Sale for New Factory.

Clay, real estate brokers, have sold three lots on Harris Avenue, near Sherman Street, L. I. City, to the De Silva Rubber Company of Manhattan, who will improve it with a three-story factory building.

Locust Valley Purchase.

Cocks & Willets have sold an acreage tract for William D. Guthrie at Locust Valley, L. I., to I. Cozzens.

New Jersey.

The Meister Builders, Inc., have resold 266 lots recently purchased at Franklin Park, Adams Station, N. J.

Buys Westchester County Estate.

Miss Elizabeth B. Ginty has purchased the estate of Eva B. Close in the town of Greenburg, Westchester County. The property was valued at $60,000, and is on one of the highest points in the Pocantico Hills, overlooking the estates of John D. Rockefeller, Gen. Howard Carroll, and many other fine places. The Fox Realty Company acted as broker.

$250,000 Park Row Lease.

Charles F. Noyes Company has leased for The New York Sun to the Monroe Clothes Shop at an aggregate rental in excess of $250,000 the two upper floors of the new three-story fireproof building in course of construction on the old Sun site at Park Row and Frankfort Street. The third floor will probably be subleased to a commercial school.

This lease completes the rental of the building, which is not yet finished. Store and basement tenants include Cafes of the Hour, Bilker-Hegeman Company, Jewelry Shop of New York and Park Row Restaurant and Schulte.

Big Rental for Auto Show Rooms.

Huberth & Huberth have leased for the Veronica Realty Corporation to the Carl H. Page Motors Company, Inc., distributer of the Mitchell motor cars, the store at the junction of Columbus Circle, Broadway and Central Park West, in the American Circle Building. The store was held at $30,000 per annum, which is at the rate of $15 per square foot, the store containing a trifle over 2,000 square feet. This is said to be the largest rental paid for automobile showrooms.

Commercial Leases.

M. M. Hayward & Co. have leased for the Tudor Realty Company the five-story building at 247-249 West Sixty-ninth Street, to the American Storage Company, which has been at 604 West Forty-eighth Street for the last fifteen years. The aggregate rental is about $100,000.

Marston & Co. have leased the store and basement at 9 West Thirty-fifth Street to Julius Swartzwald for a ten-year term.

William A. White & Sons have rented the building at 106-108 Beekman Street to Arthur C. Robertson.

Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have leased the four-story dwelling at 45 West Fifty-first Street, for Dr. Thomas A. Howell to William E. Wheelock.

Porter & Co. have leased for Ezekiel Fixman, to Matthew C. Hanley, the three-story dwelling at 268 West 130th Street.

Slawson & Hobbs have leased for Burlock E. Rabell, as attorney, the three-story dwelling at 234 West Seventy-first Street to Gilbert Elliott.

Mortgage Loans Placed.

Loans have been placed by Hughes & Hammond for $350,000 on the nine-story apartment, 343 to 351 West Eighty-eighth Street, for $115,000, on two apartments at the northeast corner of Haven Avenue and 178th Street, and in conjunction with Pease & Elliman for $175,000 at 63 to 69 West Forty-sixth Street.

A first mortgage loan for $240,000 has been obtained from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company by the Hennessey Realty Company, Joseph Polstein, President, on the nine-story apartment at 46 and 48 West Eighty-third Street, 40 by 102.2.

Board of Aldermen Hearing on Garbage Disposal Plant.

The Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen will hold a public hearing in the Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, on the erection of a garbage disposal plant on Riker's Island.

Garage for Washington Street.

Plans are being prepared for an eight-story combination stable and garage to be erected at 808 and 810 Washington Street, on a plot 38.5 by 73.6, recently purchased by Francis Freund.

Realty Notes.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company has closed contracts for the sale of 13 and 15 East Seventy-ninth Street, recently reported as having been sold to Thomas Newbold.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Delancey St, 244, n s, 25 ft w of Sheriff St, 23x75, five-story tenement, with stores; Selg Goldstein against Annil Schneidin et al.; Ascher & G., attorneys; John Reilly, referee, due, $23,225.53; taxes, &c., $1,979.10; to the plaintiff for $24,000.

By Henry Brady.

136th St, n s, 85 ft w of 5th Av, 150x99.11, vacant; Albert Jarmulowsky et al against Initial Realty and Construction Co. et al.; Adolph Cohen, attorney; Charles H. Murray, referee; due, $45,428.14; taxes, &c., $13,212.68; to the plaintiff for $55,250.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Aldus St, 952, s s, 143 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 42x105, five-story flat; American Real Estate Co. against D. G. Patton et al.; R. T. Wood, attorney; J. H. Hildreth, referee; due, $9,890.59; taxes, &c., $200; prior mortgage, $33,000; to the plaintiff for $40,000.

Huguenot St, corner of Robertson Place, at Mount Vernon line, strip 6x—; also meadow land at Eastchester, bounded by Valentine, Pinkney, and Lockwood meadows and creek; partition; C. O. Middlebrook against J. T. Penfield et al.; B. F. Gerding, attorney; H. K. Davis, referee; to Thomas V. Hawley for $300.

By James J. Donovan.

Mott Av, s e corner of 158th St, 210.8x257.8 to Spring St x200x240.3, vacant; Broadway Savings Institution against Crest Holding Co.; Richard Kelly, attorney; J. B. Harrison, referee; due, $93,307.65; taxes, &c., $691.37; to the plaintiff for $75,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

Park Av, 1,960, n e corner of 132d St, 19.11x75, four-story house; Louis Pines against B. C. Welch et al.; T. I. Schwartzman, attorney; E. H. Kelly, referee; due, $1,981.31; taxes, &c., $110.50.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Sullivan St, 87, e s, 75 ft s of Spring St, 25x75, three-story building; Bowery savings Bank against B. V. R. Winterbottom et al.; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; A. A. Tausky, referee; due, $7,134.51; taxes, &c., $982.24.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Charlotte St, 1,516, e s, 365.3 ft s of Boston Road, 50x100, five-story flat; G. B. Sanford against Jacob Cohen et al.; Alexander & G., attorneys; J. A. Gainey, referee; due $88,-827.50; taxes, &c., $1,065.

By James J. Donovan.

Vyse Av, 2,064, e s, 34 ft n of 179th St, 42x102, five-story flat; R. J. Illwitzer against Bessie Austin et al.; Huleman & V., attorneys; R. H. Bergman, referee; due, $4,673.90; taxes, &c., $964.40; prior mortgage, $29,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

184th St, s e corner of Washington Av, for a two-story brick store and dwelling, 22.4x 37.8; 180th Street Construction Co., owner; Edward J. Byrne, 509 Willis Av, architect; cost, $7,500.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

49th St, 125 West, to a five-story tenement and store; J. T. Fenlon, Pelham, N. Y., owner; W. F. Plass & Brother, Inc., 145 West 18th St, architects; cost, $8,500.

49th St, 112 and 114 West, to a three-story building; S. K. Jacobs, 428 4th Av, owner; Sommerfield & Steckler, 31 Union Square, architects; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, e s, 259.10 ft n of 175th St, 99.11x100x99.11 to 176th St x 100; Theresa Lemmon to Happy Home Realty Co., 3,609 Broadway, mtg. $145,000, all liens, Aug. 2, 1915; attorneys, Straus & Dworsky, 5 Beekman St.....$1

BROADWAY, s w cor Isham St., 103.4x100; Warren F. Johnston to Wm. Cumming, 290 Convent Av, ¼ pt.; Feb. 4; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$1

MADISON ST, s s, 186.3 ft e Pike St, 25x100; Bessie Frank to Emilie Macher, 139 Donaldson Av, Rutherford, N. J., mtg $36,750; Feb. 8; attorney, A. Grassick, Hall of Records.....$1

MONROE ST, 175, n s, 92.6 ft w of Montgomery St, 24x100, (foreclosed Jan. 31;) Earl A. Smith, referee, to Arnold and George A. Thayer and Henry H. Hogins, trustees, will of George A. Thayer, Port Washington, L. I., Feb. 9; attorney, James W. McElhinney, 41 Park Row.....$29,500

ORCHARD ST, 180, e s, 101.6 ft n of Stanton St, 20x371; Bessie Frank to Emilie Macher, 139 Donaldson Av, Rutherford, N. J., mtg $33,750, Feb. 8; attorney, A. Grassick, Hall of Records.....$100

RIVERSIDE DR, 445, e s, 166.3 ft n 116th St, 58.9x135.6; Paterno Bros. to Maria S. P. Campagna, 344 Northern Av; mtg $235,000; Feb. 8; attorneys, Davis, S. & S., 55 Liberty St.....$100

2D AV, 2,485, n w corner of 127th St, 25.8x 100; Charles N. Lee, executor of Louise M. Lee, to Samuel Frank, 532 West 163d St, mtg $13,000, all liens, Feb. 9; attorney, Isidore Cohn, 299 Broadway.....$16,250

127TH ST, 130 East, s s, 53.8 ft w of Lexington Av; Catharine W. W. Sandford, 14 Mellen St, Portland, Me., to Reyam Realty Corporation, 220 Broadway, Feb. 9; attorneys, Kantrowitz & Esberg, 320 Broadway.....$1

39TH ST, 536 West, s s, 500 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Bernard J. De Passe to Marbrook R. and Co., Inc., 367 Fulton St, Brooklyn, mtg $18,150, all liens, Dec. 31; attorney, Sigmund Rosenthal, 367 Fulton St, Brooklyn.....$1

50TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 28.2x98.9, except part released, as recorded March 16, 1885; Temple C. Burge to Onslow-Moore Co., 164 Broadway, b. and s., c. a. g., all liens, May 28, 1915.....$1

50TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 28.2x98.9, except part released, as recorded March 16, 1885; Ida Hertz, Wyoming, Penn., to Temple A. Burge, 17 West 132d St, mtg. $25,500, all liens, May 21, 1915; attorney, J. B. Britton, 554 West 160th St.....$1

50TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 28.2x 98.6, except part released, recorded March 16, 1885; Onslow-Moore Co. to John B. Boulton, 554 West 160th St, quitclaim, Jan. 21.....$1

71ST ST, 316 East, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100.5; Frederick Schwarz to Frank Lutter, 1,361 Avenue A, mtg. $13,500, ½ r. t., and 1 b. and s., Feb. 7.....$100

86TH ST, 124 East, s s, 286.8 ft e Park Av, 25.6x102.2; Corn Exchange Bank to Elizabalet L. Davis, 249 West 22d St.; mtg $37,500; Feb. 8; attorney Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY, Eliphalet L. Davis to Alfred Lewis, 310 West 80th St; Feb. 8; same attorney.....$1

102D ST, 113 and 115 West, n s, 195.10 ft w of Columbus Av, 45.10x100.11; Minnie Bendheim to Beatrice Rosenbaum, 1,978 Morris Av, ½ r., and 2d lien, all liens, Feb. 8; attorney, Philip J. Dunn, 15 Broad St.....$1

114TH ST, 520 West, s s, 250 ft w Amsterdam Av, 75x100.11; Maria S. P. Campagna to Paterno Brothers, 601 W. 115th St; mtg $215,000; Feb. 8; attorneys, Davis, S. & S., 55 Liberty St.....$100

114TH ST, 238 and 240 East, s s, 163 ft w of 2d Av, 42x100.11; Nebo Realty Co. to Max Schwartz, 924 West End Av, mtg. $4,500, all liens, Jan. 29; attorney, Leopold Moschowitz, 299 Broadway.....$1

Bronx.

CRESTON AV, n e cor 192d St., 175.1x irreg.; John P. Dunn to 1736 St. Realty Co., Inc., 700 West 192d St; Feb. 9; mtg $56,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway.....$100

ELLIOTT AV, e s, 300 ft s of Julianna Av, 45x 125, also Elliott Av, 285.9 ft n of Hunterbeth St, 33.8x125; also Elliott Av, w s, 335 ft n of Elizabeth St, 33.8x125; Jos. Short to Nellie Murray, 360 West 21st St; Feb. 5; attorney, O'Brien, M. & D., Fitzgerald Bldg., Times Square, New York.....$1

GRANT AV, e s, Lot 67, Map of Wm. Cooper; Robert S. Ryan to Mary C. C. Clark, 1,541 Lurting Av; Jan. 12; G. Gunkel, 106 Broadway.....$100

LOT 19, Parcel 17, map William B. Ogden; Ely Neumann, referee, to Commonwealth Savings Bank, 2,007 Amsterdam Av, Feb. 7; attorney, G. H. Hyde, 41 Park Row.$5,000

MANIDA ST, 725A, e s, 15x67.11 to w s Old Hunts Point Road x15.2x65.9; Sophia J. Diener to Ida Brantman, 794 Hewitt Pl, May 29, 1915; attorney, A. Selkin, 882 Prospect Av.....$1

MORRIS AV, e s, 200 ft s of 179th St, 20x100; Minnie Bendheim to Beatrice Rosenbaum, 1,978 Morris Av; Feb. 8; attorney, Philip J. Dunn, 15 Broad St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY, same to Irene B. Bendheim, 1,978 Morris Av; Feb. 8; same attorney.....$1

PROSPECT TERRACE, w s, 75 ft n of 12th Av, 25x100; Maud C. Wight to John Wight, 620 East 15th St, Brooklyn, Jan. 31; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; John Wight to Josephine Parnson, 620 East 177th St, Jan. 27, mtg $4,000; attorney, same.....$100

ROGERS PL, w s, 593.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 20x78x20x75.11; Caroline Collyer to Wm. M. Collyer, 873 E. 162d St; Feb. 8; mtg $3,000; attorney, Wm. M. Collyer, 873 East 162d St.....$100

VYSE AV, w s, 200 ft s of 172d St, 25x100; James McComb, executor, to John D. Kroog, 1,406 Vyse Av, Feb. 8, mtg $5,250; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,750

WEIHER COURT, s, n s, 16.2x43; also Weiher Court, 9, n s, 16.2x43; also Weiher Court, 10, s s, 32.4x22; Lillie B. Ullendahl to Addie B. Seligman and another, administratrix, 1 East 59th St, Feb. 7; attorney, S. Wechsler, 233 Broadway.....$1

10TH ST, n s, 76.11 ft e of Avenue E, 76.10x 108, Unionport; Frederick C. Hunter, referee, to Henry Kurz, 2,003 Havland Av, Jan. 27; attorney, W. S. Newhouse, 37 Liberty St.....$1,000

136TH ST, 29, East, n s, 25x100; also 147th St, 466 East, s s, 25x100; Paul Wachalski to Middleboro Realty Co., Inc., 1,836 Wallace Av, Feb. 8, mtg $14,000; attorney, D. I. Goldstein, 302 Broadway.....$100

159TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Elton Av, 50x 101.2; Middleboro Realty Co., Inc., to Paul Wachalski, 840 East 154th St, Feb. 8, mtg $30,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

163D ST, s s, 115 ft e of Ogden Av, 50x100; W. Irving Scott to Wynne Co., Inc., 951 Woodycrest Av, Feb. 4; attorney, S. Goldschmidt, 60 Liberty St.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BAYARD AV, 70, n s, 22.10x100; Annie Rosenberg and another to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, Feb. 8, 5 years; attorney, Wm. C. Orr, 51 Chambers St.....$23,500

2D AV, n w corner of 127th St, 25.8x100; Samuel Frank to Charles N. Lee, executor, Farmington, Conn., Feb. 9, 5 years; attorney, William C. Orr, 51 Chambers St.$13,000

13TH ST, s s, 307 ft e of 5th Av, 49.2x irregular; Wm. C. Gennert to Wm. W. Hervey, 47 East 66th St, Feb. 7, prior mtg $6,000, due as per bond; attorney, Niles Johnson, 11 Wall St.....$3,000

43D ST, s s, 400 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x100.5; Jos. W. Mitchell to Mary Kramer, 527 West 44th St, Feb. 9, prior mtg $9,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title Ins. Co., 135 Broadway.....$6,000

50TH ST, n s, 118.4 ft w of 8th Av, 19.2x 100.5; Elizabeth A. Vlan to Charles J. Richter, 119 West 73d St, Feb. 9; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway, due as per bond.....$12,000

50TH ST, n s, 118.4 ft w of 8th Av, 19.2x 100.5; Elizabeth A. Vlan to Sterling Sterling, 420 East 136th St, Feb. 9; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway, prior mtg $72,000, 2 years, 5½ p. c.....$2,000

51ST ST, s s, 422.6 ft w of 8th Av, 19.2x 100.5; Terence Byrne to Mary Ewald, 764 9th Av, Feb. 9, prior mtg $19,000, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160

60TH ST, 311 East, n s, 175 ft e of 1st Av, 25x98; D. Vella Realty Co. to Frances Gallo et al, 311 East 60th St, Feb. 8, prior mtg $14,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, B. S. Vitale, 132 Nassau St.....$3,000

Broadway.....$5,000

86TH ST, 124 East, s s, 286.8 ft e of Park Av, 25.6x102.2; Eliphalet L. Davis to Corn Exchange Bank, 18 William St, Feb. 8, due, &c. as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$37,500

109TH ST, s s, 164.2 ft w of 3d Av, 18.4x 100.4; Raffaele Prezzano to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, Feb. 4, prior mtg $6,000, 5 years; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St.....$500

Bronx.

BOSTON AV, s e s, 175 ft s of Perot St, 25x97; Mathew Danahy to Thomas J. Davis and another, trustees, 423 Westchester Av, St, Jan. 17, due April 15, 1920; attorney, Charles A. Clark, 46 Cedar St.....$2,000

BROOK AV, s w corner of 138th St, 65.1x 100; Meta Rohlenburg, individually and as executor, et al., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, prior mtg $35,000, Feb. 8, 3 years, 5 p. c.; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St.....$6,000

CRESTON AV, n e corner of 192d St, 150x 109.2x24.11x106.11 to Grand Boulevard and Concourse x135x214.11; John P. Dunn to Thomas J. Dunn, 2,584 Creston Av, Nov. 19, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,500

CRESTON AV, n e corner of 192d St, 175.1x 106.5x90x108.11 to Grand Boulevard and Concourse x125x214.11; 173d Street Realty Co. to John P. Dunn, 2,584 Creston Av, prior mtg $4,500, due Dec. 14, 1916, interest as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$10,500

LOTS 114 to 116, map of George Falle, 75x 130.1; Wey Building Co., Inc., to Abr. Wolfi, 203 East 35th St, and another, Feb. 8, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Moses T. Barrows, 299 Broadway.....$10,000

PROSPECT TERRACE, w s, 75 ft n of 12th Av, 25x100; Josephine Parnson to John Wight, 620 East 15th St, Feb. 8, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$500

VYSE AV, w s, 200 ft s of 172d St, 25x100; John D. Kroog to James McComb, executor, North Bergen, N. J., prior mtg $5,250, Feb. 8, due Aug. 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$750

145TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 24.6x99; Isidore Horowitz to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Feb. 7, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$9,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Bronx Security and Brokerage Co., 258 East 138th St, prior mtg $6,000, Feb. 8, due as per bond; attorney same.....$1,250

156TH ST, 702 East, s s, 25x90; Jemima Hand to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Feb. 8, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$11,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Josephine Riehm, 1,132 Tinton Av, prior mtg $11,000, Feb. 8, due as per bond; attorney, same.....$2,250

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 3,597, store and basement; Legend Realty Corporation to S. Adler & Son, 3 years from July 1, 1915; attorney, S. S. Breslin, 320 Broadway.....$1,450

COLUMBUS AV, 961, store and basement; Sophia Braun to Isaac Mishkin, 10 West 98th St, 5 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, J. S. Weinberger, 220 Broadway.....$2,300

COLUMBUS AV, 881, store and basement; Daniel Buckley to Diedrich Blanke, 881 Columbus Av, 3 years from Sept. 1, 1915.$2,000

LENOX AV, 466, store; Rosa Blumenthal to Peter Eckert, Inc., 468 Lenox Av, 3 years from May 1, 1913; attorney, J. M. Edelson, 60 Wall St.....$840

PARK AV, s e corner of 89th St, Lewis Samuels to Samuel Bernstein, 1,067 Park Av, 2 years from Feb. 1, 1916; attorney, Jacob Bernstein, 302 Broadway.....$1,400

WATER ST, 261 and 263, all; William D. Gaillard, Trustee, to United Lead Co., 111 Broadway, 2 years from May 1, 1916; attorneys, Holt, W. & G., 42 Broadway..$3,600

2D AV, 1,542, store and basement; Elias Pitzele and another to Michael Feerick and another, 788 Amsterdam Av, 5 years from Feb. 1, 1910; attorney, Edw. M. Brughard, 111 Broadway.....$720

3D AV, 493, three upper floors; Thomas Hackett to William H. Brew, 204 East 58th St, 5 years from Nov. 1, 1915.....$1,080

9TH AV, 742, store and basement; Michael J. Wolf and another, executors, to John McElhone, 827 Melrose Av, 10 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, James H. Stryker, 1,289 Broadway.....$3,600

38TH ST, 204 East, all; Peter F. Kane to William H. Brew, 493 3d Av, 5 years from Oct. 15, 1915.....$1,330

120TH ST, 219 East, store and part of basement, Rosina J. R. Irving to Francis E. McNally, 1,865 Park Av, 5 years from Feb. 1, 1916; attorneys, Rose & P., 128 Broadway.....$360 and $480

Bronx.

TREMONT AV, 451, store, &c.; Clement H. Smith and another to Celia Goldsmith, 2,709 8th Av, 10 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, A. Mantonband, 486 East 141st St.....$3,600 to $4,250

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

59TH ST, 200 West; George Brown & Co. against Sol Bloom, owner; renewal.....$648

SAME PROPERTY; Faithee & McCaul, Inc., against same; renewal.....$6,536

38TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 6th Av, 40x100; Candee, Smith & Howland Co. against T. J. Oakley and Philip Rhinelander, owners; Paul De B. Leighton, contractor; renewal.....$608

59TH ST, 200 West; Theodore W. Myers against Sol Bloom, owner; renewal....$3,980

PARK AV, n e corner of 40th St, 98.9x 151; Donald McPherson against Architects' Offices, Inc., owner; George G. Wilson, contractor.....$900

Bronx.

JACKSON AV, w s, 100 ft s of 158th St, 74.3x80; Antonio Buonodono against Wick Realty Co., Inc., owners and contractors.....$1,500

STEBBINS AV, w s, 104 ft n of 163d St, 74x 136; Hoffman & Ellas against Sinai Congregation of the Bronx, owners; Jardin Co., Inc., contractors.....$520

SATISFIED MECHANIC'S LIEN.

Manhattan.

MADISON ST, 174; Isidor Goldman against Louis Frank et al., Feb. 4, 1916.....$106

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

LUDLOW ST, 36; William Hastref against Israel M. Finkelstein et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, House, Grossman, & Vorhaus, 27.

1ST ST, 56; State Bank against Sarah Steiger et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. A. Kohn.

103D ST, 61 East; Sam S. Glauber, Inc., against Abraham Glaser et al., action to foreclose mechanics' lien; attorney, M. Greenbaum.

118TH ST, 128 West; Lydia Lange against Samuel A. Diamond et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. C. Kudlich.

121ST ST, s s, 115 ft e of 4th Av, 50x100.11; East River Savings Institution against Irving J. Bennett et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, O. F. Hibbard.

125TH ST, 551 West; Broadway Savings Institution of the City of New York against Charles Brand et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Kelly.

145TH ST, 135 and 137 West; Richard S. Newcombe against Darrow Realty Co., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Pressinger & Newcombe.

Bronx.

LOT 27, part of, map of Village of Morrisania, 23d Ward; Margaret Burley against Elsie McArdle et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. Helderman.

LOTS 26, 27, and 28, map of 160 lots, 23d Ward; Frank W. Blauvelt against Utility Realty Co., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. V. Simpson.

235TH ST, s s, 177.9 ft w of Webster Av, 25x100; Ernest Hall, as executor, against Susan C. Tuttle, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. Freeman.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

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I can call my own and can pay for about like rent. I have a few hundred dollars saved and must be careful.

ANSWER TO ABOVE:

Send for our 20-page illustrated booklet (free) giving complete details of our 20-year payment plan—new Subway Brooklyn—22 minutes—5-cent fare. Beautifully decorated; semi-detached BRICK HOMES all ready to move into. Prices $4,500 to $6,000.

ALCO CO., 90A Liberty St., N. Y. Cort. 7440.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

For rent: Two beautiful furnished apartments for balance of season or shorter period. Hotel Service.

THE LORRAINE

2 EAST 45TH STREET.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Rickert-Finlay Realty Co.

Telephone 5600 Greeley 1 West 34th Street

160 Lots, near elevated station, 225 feet frontage on East River, suitable for flats, factories or an institution.

Headquarters for Long Island City Property

Kew Gardens

Surrounding Kew Gardens Station.
15 Minutes from Herald Sq.
via Penn., L. I. Electric Express Service.
NEW HOUSES $9,000 to $22,500
On Convenient Terms.
Villa Plots of Exceptional Beauty.
Information on request from
JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway & 34th St., N. Y. Telephone Greeley 5250. Representative at Kew Gardens office every day. Convenient trains leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Ave., via L. I. R. R. WEEK DAYS—8:17, 9:00, 10:00, 11:05, 11:50 A. M.; 12:20 (12:32 Saturday only), (1:15 Saturday only), 1:25, 2:06, 3:00, 3:45, 4:07, 4:29, 5:00 (5:11 except Saturday), (5:18 Saturday only), 5:33 P. M., &c. SUNDAY—8:25, 9:05, 10:00, 11:17, 11:34 A. M.; 1:08, 1:56, 2:12, 3:03, 4:11, 4:45, 5:25 P. M., &c. Returning at frequent intervals.

Forest Hills Gardens

"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."
15 Minutes from Herald Square.
SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.
Send for Booklet S.

MODERN HOME

30 minutes from New York or Brooklyn; 7 rooms, bath; combination gas and electric fixtures; ground enough for poultry, fruit, and vegetables; convenient to station, trolley, &c.; big bargain for $3,600; worth $4,300; responsible party can buy on terms as low as $200 cash, balance $17 per month; particulars and pass. THOMAS B. BROWNE, 349 East 14th St.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

FOR SALE

Country Home, with Good Paying Farm Business to Sustain Same.

Splendid combination; unusual opportunity. Fine country place located in the most picturesque part of the Hudson River valley. Large, well built residence, with baths, steam heat, &c. Land and buildings in A 1 condition; over 30 acres of alfalfa land. Private water system furnishing abundant supply to all buildings; never failing stream flows through farm. No better equipped dairy farm to be found anywhere. Present sales of dairy products over $30,000 per annum. The place is healthful and beautifully situated within 60 miles of New York, and near city. Trolley service convenient. Dwelling and barns lighted by electricity. Buildings could not be built for price asked, $45,000. Exceptional value for the money is offered, but no exchange will be considered.

Address A. LINCOLN J. MILLER, 258 Broadway, Newburgh, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GOLF GROUNDS

OF THE GOLF & COUNTRY CLUB adjoin this splendid house of 16 rooms and 3 baths, on large corner plot, on summit of hill, in the best residential section of a suburban city of 15,000. Five minutes from two express stations and trolley. Terms arranged to suit responsible buyer.

PAUL DELMONT, ROOM 178,
Tel. 8748 Cortlandt. 50 Church St., N.Y.

YOUR RENT WILL BUY THIS ATTRACTIVE HOUSE

6 rooms and bath; all city improvements; on large shaded plot; near express station; only 32 minutes out in the hills of New Jersey.

Bargain, P. O. Box 1041, N. Y. City.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SIX ACRES.

Sacrifice for immediate sale; might rent furnished; attractively remodeled dwelling; all conveniences, 6 family bedrooms, baths; garage, outbuildings; shade, fruit trees; near country club; 35 minutes out, New Haven Road.

FOX REALTY COMPANY,
22 EAST 42D ST.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY
In Its Entirety,
SOUND—HUDSON—HILLS
Fish & Marvin 527 5TH AV.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

LOFTS

247-253 W. 19th St.

7,500 SQUARE FEET TO FLOOR.
NEW SUBWAY STATION, 18th St. & 7th Av.

Exceptionally fine light; well kept building; nice class of tenants; few lofts with all modern improvements; 100 per cent. sprinkler system; suitable any business.

LEASE, RENT REASONABLE.

Apply superintendent, on premises, or Revel Realty & Securities Co., Owner, 51 Chambers St., Phone 732—Worth, or your own broker.

FOR SALE OR LEASE

Particularly Desirable, Centrally Located MANUFACTURING PLANT.

Suitable for any kind of mechanical or textile enterprise. For particulars apply to ESTATE OF DANIEL PAINE, 11 Exchange Street, Providence, R. I.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

THE LANGHAM

73rd St., Central Park West, 74th St.

A magnificent fireproof apartment house overlooking Central Park. Exclusive section.

THE LANGHAM is equipped throughout with all the modern appliances intended for the comfort of the occupants. To the discriminating man or woman THE LANGHAM is sure to appeal.

An apartment of 21 rooms on the 6th floor ready for occupancy October 1st. A 10 room apartment on the 5th floor for immediate occupancy.

(The 21-room apartment can be seen only by appointment.)

For further particulars address Mr. E. B. Whiting.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

LA JACQUETTA

**166 West 87

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The pressure has increased over the interior districts, and the weather remains unseasonably cold in the Northwest. Temperatures are above the seasonal average throughout the East and South and generally west of the Rocky Mountains.

A storm of marked intensity is advancing inland on the Washington-Oregon Coasts, attended by high winds and rains in these States and local snows in the North Rocky Mountain region. Snows have also fallen in the region of the Great Lakes, New York, and New England, and there have been rains in the Middle and South Atlantic and East Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley.

Indications are that the weather will be generally fair, with somewhat lower temperatures, Thursday and Friday east of the Mississippi River.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate west; Middle Atlantic Coast, light to moderate west to northwest; South Atlantic Coast, light to moderate, variable.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND FRIDAY.

New York, Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair and colder Thursday and Friday, fair.

Northern New England—Cloudy Thursday. Friday, fair and colder.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916
3 A. M.....26	30	4 P. M.....28		37
6 A. M.....24	32	6 P. M.....26		36
9 A. M.....25	31	9 P. M.....22		35
12 M.....25	36	11 P. M.....17		34

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 32; for the corresponding date a year ago it was 22; average on the correspondnig date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 31; at 8 P. M. it was 35. Maximum temperature, 88 degrees at 3:25 P. M.; minimum, 26 degrees at 1 A. M. Humidity, 77 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 57 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.12 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.06 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

P. M. Tuesday. Loss.
11:35—109 W. 28 St.; Adolph Alper....Slight
1 A. M. Wednesday.
12:10—640 E. 16 St.; woodshed in yard Kips Bay Brewing Co.....Slight
12:14—109 W. Houston St.; Arfen Silversteen.....Slight
1:00—800 W. 140 St.; Julia A. Doyle....$500
1:30—407 E. 124 St.; C. Bayer & Co...Slight
6:15—Broome St. & E. R.; paivate pier, Gardener Kitteldash estate.....Slight
9:00—34 City Hall Pl.; N. Y. City.....Slight
10:43—Fink & Blondel Aves.; Mrs. Mack...Slight
10:50—2,359 Lorillard Pl.; B. Johnson...Slight
11:00—622 E. 11 St.; Ray Feinstein.....Slight
P. M.
12:55—1,327 Amsterdam Av.; A. Walsh...None
3:40—255 W. 142 St.; R. Piel & Co.....Slight
3:10—690 E. 188 St.; Bernard Lazafa...None
5:15—60 E. 132 St.; Jacob Lach.....Slight
6:25—43 W. 91 St.; Joseph Torn.....Slight
8:40—307 and 309 E. 12 St.; Elizabeth Home for Girls.....$150
8:55—873 1 Av.; Jennie Goldstein.....Slight
9:20—Foot W. 62 St.; auto, Carl H. Page Motor Co.; r. o. r.....$200
9:30—516 Courtlandt Av.; P. Grenalda..Slight
9:55—1,599 Madison Av.; Anna Rosenzweig .....Slight
9:55—130 Church St.; Wallie, Dorr & Co. $5,000

EDUCATION NOTES.

A meeting of the Parents' Association of P. S. 46 will be held at 8:30 P. M. on Feb. 16 at the school, 156th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. H. F. J. Porter will speak on "Safe School Buildings versus Fire Drills in Unsafe Buildings."

Plans for ten eye and dental clinics for public school pupils have been approved by the Board of Education.

The Teachers' Group Insurance Association of Greater New York will hold a meeting at 10:30 A. M. on Feb. 12 at P. S. 16, 208 West Thirteenth Street. Officers will be elected.

The division of history of the High School Teachers' Association will meet with the New York Conference of the Association of History Teachers of the Middle States and Maryland at the Washington Irving High School at 10:30 A. M. on Feb. 12.

The New York Schoolmasters' Club will hold a meeting at the Aldine Club, 200 Fifth Avenue, on the evening of Feb. 12.

President Lamsen of the Retired Teachers' Association informs all retired teachers that it will not be necessary to write on the December receipt "Received on account," as the receipt which will be sent out by the Controller for December will cover only the twenty-nine days for which retired teachers will receive payment for the month of December. The delay is partly caused by the change in the amount of each of the retired teachers' salaries for December. The two days' payment will be made later in the month. Mrs. Lamson also wishes all retired teachers to know that their interests are being carefully looked after by all concerned.

Licenses as teacher-in-training to teach in high schools the subjects respectively indicated have been granted to the following:

BIOLOGY—Marjorie S. Clapp, Ruth A. Connolly, Florence Maimar, Rebecca Rosenblum, Emma R. Schapiro, Julia E. Scott, Mollie H. Settle, Freda Settle.

CHEMISTRY—Michael Icahn.

ENGLISH—Daniel G. Krinovsky, Frank J. Plattler, Abraham A. Schneider, Bertram D. Wolfe, Helen H. Crandell, Laura Ehrlich, Tabiha Hirschensohn, Helen Murphy, Geraldine G. Reilly, Edna M. Wells.

FRENCH—Alexander Amant, Consuelo Barbarrossa.

GERMAN—Hirsch M. Zajac, Bessie Berman, Charlotte R. Kratsenstein, Nettie Rosen, Alice D. Topper, Ludwig M. H. Rubsam.

HISTORY—Frank Cohen, William J. Flynn, Carleton R. Hopkins, Jacob A. Jacobson, Christopher G. Kassenbrook, James V. McGill, William E. Patterson, Irving W. Stark, Marie R. Dee, Helen B. Forshew, Grace B. Grant, Mary M. Hoskins, Genevieve McDonald, Estelle P. Wasserman.

LATIN—Edwin T. Hauser, Michael C. Vesas, Ella K. Nicola, Etta H. Rosenbaum.

PHYSICS—Morris Meister.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The American Alliance of Civil Service Women will hold a meeting at 167 West 116th Street on the evening of Feb. 12.

Applications for chief probation officer, male, will be received until 4 P. M. on Feb. 16.

The receipt of applications for Superintendent of Industries, Correction Department, will be closed on Feb. 16.

An examination has been ordered for director of the Sea View Hospital and Farm Colony. The salary is $4,380. Minimum age 21 years.

United States.

The following examinations are announced: Feb. 29, pharmaceutical research chemist, male, in the Bureau of Chemistry; salary, $2,000. Assistant in home economics extension work, male, in the States Relations Service; salary, from $1,800 to $2,500.

April 12, marine engine and boiler draughtsman, male, for Navy Department; salary, from $3 to $3.28 a day; minimum age 21 years on the date of the test.

LEGAL NOTICES.

CITATION.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

United States of America, Southern District of New York, ss.:

Whereas a libel and petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York on the 17th day of January, 1916, by the National Steam Navigation Company, Limited, of Greece, owner of the Steamship "Thessalonike," her equipment and pending freight, for limitation of its liability for all loss, destruction, damage and injury caused by her loss at sea on the 5th day of January, 1916; and

Whereas the petitioner and libellant has given an ad interim stipulation to abide by all orders of the Court interlocutory and final and to pay the amount awarded by the final decree rendered by this Court or by an Appellate Court if an appeal intervene, with interest, to the amount of Thirty thousand ($30,000) Dollars, unless the amount or value of the petitioner's interest in said Steamship, her equipment and pending freight, if any, shall be paid into Court by the petitioner, or a stipulation for value therefor shall be given as aforesaid in the meantime;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of a monition issued by said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for any and all loss, destruction, damage or injury occasioned by said foundering, to file and make due proof of their respective claims before Alex Gilchrist, Jr., Esquire, at his office in the Federal Building, in the City of New York, or if not before the first day of May, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and also to appear before said Court in said building on the first day of May, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and answer said petition and libel, otherwise they will be defaulted and debarred from participation in this suit.

Dated, New York, January 19th, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal for the Southern District of New York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR NEW CERTIFICATE.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made to the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company for a new certificate for 50 shares of its common stock to be issued to me individually in place of Certificate No. H. 1547, which stood in the name of my sister, Mrs. L. Spannocchia Fritze, or Mrs. L. S. Fritze, who is now deceased, the original of said certificate having been lost or destroyed at No. 42 W. 85th St., New York City, or elsewhere on or before April 28th, 1906, and all persons are hereby notified to show cause, if any, why a new certificate should not be issued to me.

Dated New York, January 17th, 1916.

WILLIAM MARSHALL,
Executor and Sole Residuary Legatee, No. 709 Lexington Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

RICHARD J. MORRISSON, Attorney for Executor, &c., No. 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Major G. H. McManus, C. A. C., is assigned to duty as Ft. Commander, Ft. Worden, Wash., Mar. 5.

Major A. S. Morgan, C. A. C., from Ft. Commander, Ft. Worden, Wash., on or about March 5, and assigned to duty at Ft. Worden.

Capt. G. L. Hicks, Jr., C. A. C., is transferred from 109th to 117th Co., effective upon arrival in the coast defenses of Narragansett Bay.

Following are detailed as student officers at School of Fire for F. A., Ft. Sill, Okla. Those not already at Ft. Sill will proceed to that post, and all officers mentioned will report Feb. 15, to take course of instruction from Feb. 20 to June 20; Third F. A.—1st Lt. W. E. Dunn and 2d Lts. J. E. McMahon, Jr., and D. E. Cain; 4th F. A.—1st Lts. W. W. Merrill and J. C. Maul and 2d Lts. R. C. Scott and H. E. Ager; 5th F. A.—Capt. G. R. Greene and 1st Lts. J. R. Davis, P. W. Booker, and H. S. Nayler; 6th F. A.—Capt. T. Campbell, 1st Lt. W. C. Potter and 2d Lt. E. J. Dawley.

Following will report at once by letter to Commanding General, Western Dept., for duty pertaining to annual inspection of the cavalry and field artillery troops, organized militia of Utah; Capt. J. E. Shelley, Cav., and 1st Lt. W. F. Sharp, F. A.

Capt. H. A. Finch, Corps of Engineers, to Vicksburg, Miss., and report to Major J. R. Slattery, Corps of Engineers, for temporary duty, then to his station.

Col. G. L. Edie, M. C., having completed the duty for which he was ordered to this city, will return to his station.

Capt. G. F. Connolly, Q. M. C., (C. A. C.,) is assigned to 160th Co., effective upon his relief from duty in the Q. M. C.

2d Lt. H. B. Sayler C. A. C., from assignment to 106th Co., and report to commanding officer, coast defenses of Savannah, for assignment.

1st Lt. H. W. Stuckey, M. R. C., now on temporary duty at Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal., will proceed to Alcatraz, Cal., for temporary duty, Pacific Branch, United States Disciplinary Barracks.

Capt. W. H. Thearle, M. C., upon expiration of present leave, report to commanding officer, the Presidio of San Francisco, for duty, and by letter to Commanding General, Western Dept., and so much of orders of July 13, 1915, relating to Capt. Thearle is amended accordingly.

Leaves: 2d Lt. A. L. P. Johnson, 4th Cav., 1 month and 10 days; Col. G. L. Edie, M. C., 14 days; Maj. H. H. Rutherford, M. C., 20 days, and 1st Lt. H. C. Tatum, 8th Cav., 15 days.

Navy.

Lt. Commanders O. C. Dowling and J. C. Townsend, commissioned.

Jr. Grade Lt. C. M. Hall, the Wheeling, Feb. 10, to the Vermont, March 10.

A. Payms. H. N. Hartley, to Naval Pay Officers' School, Washington, D. C., and F. C. Beck, the Preble, to the Eagle.

A. Chap. W. W. Elder, to temporary duty the Maine, March 8.

Chief Boatswain W. A. MacDonald, Rec. Ship at San Francisco, to the St. Louis.

Mach. C. S. Chapman, the Rainbow, to the San Diego.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Drayton and Orion, at Guantanamo; Jupiter, at Lambert Point; Saratoga, at Bremerton; St. Louis, at Tiburon; O'Brien and Wadsworth, at Guacanayabo Bay.

Sailed—Aylwin and Ericsson, Key West for Guacanayabo Bay; G-3, New York Yard for Bridgeport; Oregon, San Diego for San Francisco, and Saturn, San Francisco for San Diego.

Government transportation will be available from Hampton Roads to Guantanamo about Feb. 24.

The Celtic, now at Boston Yard, will leave about Feb. 20 for New York, and thence about Feb. 29 for Guantanamo.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., Feb. 10; Sergt. S. Minion, 163, to 146; Matrons Mary A. Sheridan, 2, to 12; Mary A. Sullivan, 12, to 37.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Patrol S. L. Kerr, 2, 1 day, 4 P. M., Feb. 22; J. R. Schneider, 4, 1 day, 8 A. M., Feb. 22; M. J. Corley, 38, 1 day, 4 P. M., Feb. 13.

Dismissed, 4:35 P. M., Feb. 8: Sergt. P. T. Reehill, 160, (neglect of duty.)

Fire Department.

Special leave of absence, without pay: Fire. 1st gr. G. A. Stuckey, Eng. 33, 12 hours, 8 P. M., Feb. 10.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Park Av.—Handsomely furnished 8-room apartment; sublet May or longer; bargain. F. L. Hurt, 30 E. 42d. Murray Hill 5726.

Hatfield House, 101 and 103 East 29th.—Two rooms and bath; all light rooms; near subway; meals optional.

West Side.

THE WILSONIA,
225-227-229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
3 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $60-$65.
4 rooms, kitchenette, and 2 baths, $75.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service, maid service optional; near subway, L. "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

93th, 307 West, (Schuyler Arms Hotel,) between Riverside and Broadway.—Strictly high-class hotel; beautifully furnished: 2, 3, 4, 5 rooms, shower bath; all-night service; rent, $60 to $115 monthly, $15 to $30 weekly; restaurant in building; immediate possession. Telephone 3904 Riverside.

RICHLY, NEW FURNISHED SIX-ROOM, THREE BATHS, LARGE FOYER HALL, ALL OUTSIDE; NEW HIGH-CLASS HOUSE; $225 MONTH, UNTIL OCT. 1; AGENTS NEED NOT ANSWER; 79TH AND BROADWAY. T 158 TIMES.

Convenient 96th Subway.—Beautifully furnished apartment, 5 rooms, 2 baths, modern building, 8 master bedrooms; any reasonable offer considered during owner's absence. Columbus 3974.

Saint Valier, 90 Morningside Drive, (119th St.)—6 rooms and bath, $100 per month. Slawson & Hobbs, agents, 162 West 72d St.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, choice localities, long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 5392.

Two to six rooms; particulars inside back cover telephone book, 215 Manhattan Av. Leon Sobel Co. Tel. 7540 River.

Apartment hunting unnecessary; inspected lists obtainable. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d.

8 rooms, 2 baths, new furnishings, modern building; convenient subway; any reasonable offer considered. Columbus 3974.

Oceanic Apartment—Handsomely furnished 3-4 rooms; kitchenette; piano. 137 West 82d St.

FURNISHED SUBLET APARTMENTS.
J. WICKLIFFE GRAY, SPECIALIST,
269 West 73d St. Columbus 3974.

Handsomely furnished, all light, eight-room apartment for rent, $325 monthly. Apartment 8 K, Hendrik Hudson Apartments.

West End Av., 645, (Apt. 3D.) — High-class apartment, 6 rooms, 3 baths, to sublet, furnished or unfurnished, until Sept. 30.

Beautifully furnished 2 rooms, bath, apartment; every convenience. Selkirk Hotel, 108 West 82d.

39TH, 52 WEST.—2 ROOMS AND BATH, attractively furnished; electricity; 'phone; also single rooms.

56th St., 34 West.—Bachelor apartment, two rooms and bath, elegantly furnished.

Exceptional studio, anteroom, bathroom, for vocal, artistic purposes. Carnegie Hall. Apply Carnegie.

113 West 47th St.—Bachelor apartment, two rooms and bath, all improvements. O'Brien's bell.

Finest 7-room apartment Riverside Drive; bargain till Fall. Francis, 6094 Morningside.

113th, 507 West.—4-room apartment; beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

587 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, COR. 136TH ST. 7 rooms, furnished; $100 month.

Van Dyck and Severn Apts., Broadway and 73d St., 8, 9, 10 rooms, 2 and 3 baths.

For furnished apartments, all sizes, write J 115 Times.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

85th St., 120 East.—Dentist's or physician's handsome apartment; 7 rooms and bath; steam, hot water; $80. Duff & Conger, Madison Av. and 86th St.

THE SCHERMERHORN, Madison Av., 524 to 536.—9 and 10 rooms, 3 baths.

Madison Av., 121. — Desirable housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments.

6-7-8 rooms; $1,700 to $2,250. Fireproof apartments, 122 East 76th St.

West Side

723 St. Nicholas Av., (cor. 146th.)—Six large, light rooms and bath; modern improvements; elevator rentals, $60 month. Apply Supt. on PEASE & ELLIMAN AGTS., 160 West 72d St. Phone Col. 8800.

170th, 709 West.—Apartment to lease, all improvements; 4 rooms, $32 to $36; 5 rooms, $38; class of tenants absolutely restricted. Inquire premises.

563 West 181st St.—5 large, light rooms and bath, all improvements; electric light and telephone; rent $30.

Sublet seven large rooms, elevator apartments, $45. C. M. Oppenheimer, 515 West 187th St., city.

Nine-room apartment for rent; all large, sunny rooms; six windows facing Broadway; $75. Top floor south, 245 West 104th St.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

284-238 West 21st St.—Apartments to lease to high-class tenants; elevator and all improvements; 4-5-6 rooms at $510 to $720 per year. Apply Superintendent, or J. W. Cushman & Co., 240 West 23d St.

THE CLEBURNE, 924 WEST END AVE. HIGHEST TYPE 8, 9, 10 ROOM APARTMENTS, 3, 4 BATHS. APPLY ON PREMISES OR L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 158 BROADWAY.

307 WEST 79TH ST.
8 rooms and 2 baths; particularly attractive neighborhood; airy, well-lighted apartment; $1,600. Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

10th St., 60 West.—Four rooms; elevator; housekeeping apartment; only one; $60; concession.

Ask Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 B'way, N. Y. C., for illus. bklt. on The Roxborough, 251 W. 92d St.

Non-housekeeping apts.; Spencer Arms; 2, 3, & 4 rooms. S. E. cor. 69th St. & B'way, N. Y.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

Broadway and 55th St., N. E. Corner.—Elevator apartments, 8 rooms, 2 baths.

Belnord, 86th St. and Broadway.—7 to 11 rooms; rental, $2,100 to $7,000.

127th, 609 West.—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette; $47.50; all-night elevator service.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $900 to $2,000. Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.

112th, 507 West.—Seven rooms, bath; all light; steam, telephone; rent, $45.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,000-$1,500. 102 West 75th St.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments. 175 West 58th.

58th St., 200 West.—4-5 rooms, $1,400 to $2,000. Apply Supt.

One very attractive, 4-room apartment; $450. 3,920 Broadway.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Wanted—By gentleman, small furnished apartment 2 or 3 rooms with kitchen, between Madison Av. and Broadway, from 60th to 10th Sts.; reasonable rental. T 174 Times.

Two to ten rooms. Send particulars to Fred'k Zittel & Son, Broadway and 70th.

Young couple will sublease apartment, 3-4 rooms, if reasonable. M 50 Times.

For clients, 4 to 10 rooms, well furnished. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Gentleman wants 2 or 3 rooms, bath, privacy, 35th to 70th. T 168 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Large room; bath, electricity; select; choice location; gentleman; permanent.

West Side.

12TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive room; modern apartment; private family; reference.

44TH 247 WEST.—Steam heated; elevator service; high-grade apartment; reference.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with, without private bath; gentlemen.

52D, 55 WEST.—Sunny room; private bath; electricity; telephone; reasonable; gentleman only; references.

58TH ST., 344 WEST.—Furnished large, small rooms; also large parlor; reasonable rent.

63D, 105 WEST.—Room with bath, furnished, unfurnished; private family; references necessary.

64TH, 147 WEST.—Elegant furnished back parlor, other select rooms, front basement; gentlemen.

118 WEST 69TH ST.
WEST HALL.
Medium size room, with running water, adjoining bath; steam heat; superior service.

69TH, 1 WEST.—Single room in exclusive apartment, overlooking Park; private family; references.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Warm medium rooms; steam; electricity; hot water; reference; telephone.

71ST, 206 WEST.—Large, small rooms; back parlor; with bath; subway, "L."

72D, 240 WEST.—Single room or suite; grand piano; private bath; elegantly furnished.

72D, 248 WEST.—Parlor floor; other rooms; excellent table. Columbus 1894.

73D ST., 103 WEST.—Comfortable room, adjoining bath; running water; private; telephone; gentlemen; moderate.

73D, 259 WEST.—Furnished room with private bath; references.

73D, 269 WEST, (West End.)—Two adjoining medium rooms; sunny; $3, $6.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Beautiful front parlor, private bath; flight up; other rooms; reasonable.

75TH, 46 WEST, (near Park.)—Large room, with private bath; southern exposure; reasonable.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Back parlor; private bath; other attractive, sunny rooms; electricity; references.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Desirable large front rooms, small room; southern exposure; telephone.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Attractive medium and small sunny rooms; telephone; reception room.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Large, attractive room, dressing room adjoining; shower bath, telephone; select.

78TH, 214 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, single, double; block subway; every convenience; reasonable.

80TH, 114 WEST.—Large front room, dressing room, single room; $4 weekly.

82D, 109 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room and front bedroom; suitable two. Koenig.

82D, 115 WEST.—Attractively furnished large sunny front room, and wall heated.

84TH, 54 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, sunny rooms; parlors for guests' use.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Elegant, large room, private bath; rear drive; breakfast; reference.

93D, 157 WEST.—Front rooms; southern exposure; running water; private family; gentlemen only.

93D, 148 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms, with, without private baths; single, suite.

95TH, 147 WEST.—Large living room; every convenience; private bath; kitchenette; telephone.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well furnished room; bath; telephone.

97TH, 209 WEST.—Newly decorated, furnished suite; modern apartment; private family; one block subway. Apt. 5A.

99TH, 216 WEST.—Attractive, bright rooms; private family; homelike; references. Apt. 14.

102D, 202 WEST.—Warm outside room; subway, "L"; gentlemen; references exchanged. Halsted.

105TH, 248 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Bright, comfortable room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Copeland.

111TH, 529 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Attractively furnished room. Apt. 4.

113TH, 600 WEST.—Large room; sunny; seventh floor; first class; reliable tenant solicited.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, light room, bath adjoining, in elevator apt. Hart.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Sunny front rooms, large, small, beautifully furnished, quiet; subway. Seller.

141ST, 462 WEST.—Clean room; southern exposure; heat; electricity; bath same floor.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, scrupulously clean; elevator. Apt. 2T.

BROADWAY, 3,117.—Attractive, large, sunny room, elevator, $5; breakfast; subway; gentleman. Deaton.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (99th St.)—Attractively furnished large front room; river view; private family; board optional. Tel. River. 1058.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 610, CORNER 138TH. —LARGE ROOM; PRIVATE FAMILY; REFERENCES. APT. 2.

RIVERSIDE, 668, (144th.)—Cheerful, sunny outside room; private family; gentleman. Apt. 35.

SELECT neighborhood, Fifth Av.; two large furnished bright rooms, with bath. T 77 Times.

WEST END AV., 536.—Large, front; running water; modern elevator apartment. McNamee.

Brooklyn.

HENRY ST., 115.—Thoroughly renovated, new management; pleasant rooms; moderate rates; convenient.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Furnished room by business woman. Reply, stating location, size, exposure, price, how lighted and heated, whether a reception room, G 371 Times Downtown.

Large, airy room in strictly private family, between 70th-80th Sts.; west; please give full particulars; gentleman. S 132 Times.

Business gentleman seeks room or suite high-class house or apartment; refined people; permanent if satisfactory. T 165 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

37 EAST 53D ST.
Rooms with board; references; table board.

West Side.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; references; table guests.

72D, 253 WEST.—Double room with bath; price reasonable; excellent meals.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room, good table; near subway, elevated; references.

73D, 206 WEST.—Attractive rooms, well appointed house; superior table; table guests.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Pension Luquelle; double, single rooms, baths, home table; electricity.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge, steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive second floor rooms; electricity; excellent cuisine; references.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Large second-story room, with board; private bath; high grade.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine.

82D, 55 WEST.—Second floor, front; also entire third floor; bath; exceptional table; private family.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, singly; steam; electricity; table service unsurpassed; reasonable; reference.

90TH, 312 WEST. — Delightful room, river view, excellent table, modern, electricity; absolutely clean; opportunity for particular couple or gentleman.

93D, 21 WEST.—Single, sunny rooms; L, Park; superior board; business people.

102D ST., 253 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room, private bath; couple or single, excellent table. Mrs. R. Aarons.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, in private residence; meals optional; references.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; home cooking; private; references. Apt. 2.

123D, 111 WEST.—Quiet, refined home; excellent table; reasonable.

123D, 114-116 WEST.
Large room; ample closets; steam heat; excellent table; references.

100TH WEST, (25 Fort Washington Av.)—South room; excellent board. Audubon 203.

GENTLEMAN wishes first-class table board, neighborhood 96th and West End Av.; state price. X. Y., 28 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—English widow rent, with board, large room, 4 windows, facing Hudson; other desirable room. 8926 Audubon.

THE EVELYN LODGE,
Charming Family Home of High Standard.
Lovely rooms; excellent chef; all comforts. Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly $10-$14 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

Montclair Manor, (Montclair, N. J.)—Beautiful residence exceptionally attractive, accommodations; all conveniences; 35 minutes New York. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2277.

DELIGHTFUL HOME for invalid, convalescent, and elderly person on mountainside, joining Montclair. Miss Shepard, 76 Lakeside Av., Verona, N. J.

Florida

THE INN AT MAGNOLIA SPRINGS, FLA., IS NOW OPEN.
RATES $10.00 PER WEEK AND UP.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

LOUIS G. DUQUET, INC.,
1,880 Broadway, at 62d. Phone Columbus 6821
Finest cars used. Late models only.
Packard Twin-Six 1-25 7-pass.tour.,brand new
Packard 1915 "3-38" 5-passenger touring.
Packard 1915 "3-38" 7-passenger touring.
Packard 1914 "2-38" 7-passenger touring.
Packard 1914 "1-38" 5-passenger touring.
Locomobile 1915 "48" 7-passenger touring.
Locomobile 1915 "38" 5-passenger touring.
Cadillac 1915 "8" 7-passenger touring.
Cadillac 1914 Sedan.

HUPMOBILES, 1913-1914-1915 MODELS.

Touring cars and roadsters. All have been thoroughly overhauled and repaired, and are guaranteed the same as new. No reasonable offer refused. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Stearns-Knight 1915 cabriolet, "light 4"; cannot be told from 1916 model; ideal for lady or physician; sold with new-car guarantee; reasonable offer accepted. Stearns Co., 417 West 55th St. Tel. Columbus 7600.

Stearns Knight 1912 toy tonneau, with detachable tonneau, dynamo lighting, manufacturer's equipment; overhauled and sold with new-car guarantee. Stearns Co., 417 West 55th St. Tel. Columbus 7600.

For Sale.—Pierce-Arrow 1912 6-36 5-passenger brougham car; has been run 6,300 miles total; in perfect order; full equipment, including starter, demountable rims, &c.; no offer refused. Y 225 Times Annex.

48 PIERCE-ARROW, 1915 touring; 48 Pierce-Arrow, 1913 touring; 35-45 Renault, Brewster body. Ellsworth, 831 Madison Av. 782 Murray Hill.

SACRIFICE 1915 BUICK TOURING, Model C-37; 5-passenger; most satisfactory car Buick line. Owner, 306 West 79th St., near Riverside.

Packard (1916) Limousine, 38 H. P. Marmon (1916) Runabout, 41, like new. Marmon (1916) Touring, 41, five-passenger. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 8247 Bryant.

PEERLESS seven-passenger car, in good condition; touring and limousine bodies; fully equipped; price $800. A. A., Times Downtown.

Pierce-Arrow, 1912, 6-46, 7-passenger touring; recently overhauled and painted; new tires. 85 Upper Mountain Av., Montclair, N. J.

Packard "38" touring car; starter, electric lights, perfect mechanical condition; repainted; will sacrifice. Address M 168 Times.

NEW TWIN-SIX PACKARD CARS
or 1914-1915 cars, by month or year. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

Packards, latest models, open, closed; lowest prices. Packard Auto Exchange, 1,876 Broadway.

Detroit brougham, electric, $700. Perfect condition. DR. BUERGER, 40 East 41st, N. Y.

Motor Trucks.

If you need a good used truck, see A. C. Whitefield, Used Truck Dept., 427 West 42d St. Bryant 8530.

Automobiles for Rent.

Packard cars, up-to-date limousines and landaulettes, from $3 per hour; special rates; daily and monthly service; experienced chauffeurs. Call Acme, 'phone Lenox 8282.

Egidi Auto Service; latest models. Lowest rates; day, week, month, year. 128 West 52d St. Phone 774 Circle.

Beautiful limousine, $300 monthly; hour, trip, special rates; experienced chauffeur. Lenox 8176.

Packard limousine, 1915, weekly preferred; Westinghouse springs; owner driver, livery. 1294 Circle.

Packard limousine, hourly, monthly; owner drives. Verlangieri, 156 East 120th St. Harlem 4832.

Automobile Supplies.

Ford Tires, $4, $5, $6; Tubes, $1, $1.50. Jandorf, 1,764 Broadway, corner 57th St.

Automobiles Wanted.

AUTOS WANTED.—Will pay cash or take on sale. Times Square Auto Co., southwest corner 50th St. and Broadway.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explaining WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Spring courses for owners; chauffeurs also trained for positions; write for booklet. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, Monroe St. and Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT.—Practical; 10 years' experience; systematizer; opens, closes books; statements. L 843 Times Downtown.

COMPANION, chaperone, secretary gentleman; good reader, musician; city references. 53 West 47th.

DRESSMAKER. — Artistic; expert fitter; street, reception, evening gowns; remodels; home preferred. Kelly, 373 6th Av. 1158 Circle.

INFANT'S NURSE. — Experienced taking entire charge; light colored. 3,576 Broadway. Audubon 2780.

MAID.—Position as useful maid to lady; good seamstress; obliging woman. T 142 Times.

NURSE—Position as nurse for feeble-minded child by specialist; references exchanged. Call 11-1, 433 West 119th St., Miss E. J. Smith.

OFFICE POSITION.—Young lady, possessing initiative and ambition, with one year's office experience, seeks clerical position in office, where tact and good work will lead to advancement; willing to start at $7 week, provided there is chance for advancement; have A1 reference as to character and honesty and ability. Y 226 Times Annex.

SECRETARY, &c.—I wish to recommend for employment during forenoons my secretary, who does my work at my residence afternoons; she is a competent stenographer, experienced in physicians' office work, and has special aptitude for keeping various detail accounts. Address Mrs. Irving Lehman, 37 West 69th St.

STENOGRAPHER—Hard worker, not afraid of long hours; fast dictation; accurate. Florence Larson, Stenotype Company, 420 St., Bryant 1818.

STENOGRAPHER desires position at general office and clerical duties during the Summer season at any resort. L 355 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; references; possessing common sense. B. W., Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER and Typist, beginner, wishes position; moderate salary; good references. Miss M. Ryan, 301 23d St., B'klyn.

STENOGRAPHER. — Technical, brokerage and commercial experience; permanent; salary $15. L 321 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; three years' experience; best references; moderate salary. C 17 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, bookkeeper; neat, accurate; salary moderate; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; references; $12. Gerber, 22 East 106th. Harlem 3030.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; well educated; competent, willing worker. L 361 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience; accurate typist and good speller; references. L 359 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

CLERK.—Young woman for factory cost department; age over 25; knowledge of stenography desirable; must live in Staten Island; salary $8. Post Office Box 14, New Brighton, N. Y.

LAW STENOGRAPHER wanted; experienced; of good education; reply by letter stating salary and qualifications; salary desired. A. M. D., L 333 Times Downtown.

NURSE

PUMP HOUSE WORK CONTINUES IN PARK

Commissioner Ward Is Silent About Defiance of His Order by Water Board.

NO ACTION TAKEN AS YET

Statement Made That Aqueduct Officials Have Assured Him the Building Is "Temporary."

Work on the structure in Morningside Park which is to be used for a pumping station or drainage plant for the Catskill aqueduct system continued yesterday. Commissioner Cabot Ward, President of the Park Board, said late yesterday afternoon that he had only just received the Board of Water Supply's reply to his letter calling upon the board to cease work on the so-called temporary structure until he had been convinced that it was in no sense a permanent structure and insisting that plans for the building be submitted to the Park Department for consideration.

Commissioner Ward would make no statement as to what action he intended to take. He said that he had not had time to read the letter carefully, but that he had noted that, among other things, the Board of Water Supply had assured him the structure now existing in Morningside Park was "temporary and would be entirely demolished in due time."

In the meantime the Board of Water Supply is working on its original plan for a pumping station, which calls for a structure about forty feet square and forty feet in height. An architect's sketch of the proposed building is reproduced in today's TIMES.

President Strauss of the Board of Water Supply explained yesterday the technical details of the pumping system which will be housed in the proposed building.

"The conditions which had to be met with in the design of the pumping plant were very severe," he said. "In the Morningside Park plant it is necessary to raise the greater part of the water 449 feet. There were a number of schemes suggested, but a floating pump system was the one which was finally chosen as the most suitable for the problem at hand on account of the minimum cost of masonry.

"The unwatering equipment for the Morningside Park plant consists of a steel float about 12 feet 9 inches in diameter by 16 feet 6 inches in height, built up of steel plates and structural shapes. Within this float are centrifugal pumps having a capacity of about 1,600 gallons per minute each, against a head of about 550 feet. The pumps are driven by two electric motors operating at a speed of about 1,800 revolutions a minute.

"The float, the diameter of which is slightly less than that of the drainage shaft, moves on steel reinforced concrete guides molded in the lining of the shaft. The water is discharged through a 10-inch steel pipe, which is supported at each joint by pipe guides or stiffeners. These also run on the same concrete guides as does the float. The power is carried down the shaft to the motors on a heavy cable fed from a cable reel at the top of the shaft.

"As the float pumps down the shaft new lengths of discharge pipe are added at the top. A telescopic pipe is provided for the connection to the discharge pipe at the top of the shaft, to automatically adjust its length to the height of the float. When not in service the float is stored at the top of the shaft. The float, with top, machinery, and piping ready to commence pumping at the top of the shaft, weighs about 80,000 pounds. This weight is increased to 130,000 pounds when the float reaches the bottom of the shaft, through the addition of sections of discharge pipe, guides, and the weight of the water column in the discharge pipe.

"The tunnel is shut off from the drainage shaft by a heavy bronze door. This door is by-passed by a 16-inch pipe, permanently imbedded in the concrete, which has two branches. One leads to the top of the shaft and to the valves regulating the blow-off, and the other to the bottom of the shaft.

"When the tunnel is full the drainage shaft will usually be full of water. In case the drainage shaft is empty it is necessary to fill it. The entire equipment is unique in design, and it is a matter of congratulation of those who are responsible for its design that it has worked so well."

The system, President Strauss asserted, made necessary a superstructure at least forty feet high.

Drainage Chamber Now Planned for Morningside Park.

The proposed wings for comfort stations and a loggia for a resting place have been eliminated, decreasing the size of the structure. The view from the south does not show how the structure encroaches on the meadow.

EXPERT CALLS CITY INSTITUTION-RIDDEN

Dr. Reeder Says Orphanages Have to "Scramble" to Get Inmates.

RICH TESTATORS BLAMED

Tells Charity Investigators of Helping Unfilled Asylums to Find Children.

New York is an institution-ridden city in which asylums are in a scramble to get enough orphans to fill them, according to the testimony of Dr. R. R. Reeder, Superintendent of the Orphanage of the Orphan Asylum Society of Hastings, who appeared yesterday at the Bar Association as an expert witness before the State Charities Board.

Dr. Reeder came on the stand after the long cross-examination of Assistant Superintendent Doherty had closed, and told of investigations of a group of institutions which he had made as a member of a committee composed of the Rev. Brother Barnabas, Dr. Ludwig B. Bernstein, and himself.

He said fully one-third of all the dependent children in the United States were gathered in New York City or in institutions near the city and supported by citizens of the metropolis. In many of these the facilities exceeded the requirements of the inmates, he said, and there was often a scramble to get children to fill them up.

The witness cited one institution which ran for three years before there could be found enough children to fill it to capacity. The doctor said he knew this because he had helped the institution to get children to care for.

The witness said he was in a position to have children transferred from to various institutions, and in that way he had arranged for children from full institutions to go to those that needed inmates.

$9,000,000 for Orphans.

"Founders make bequests," said he, "to be used for the establishment of orphanages without having investigations made as to the need for them. I might say that New York City is institution-ridden. There are more orphanages provided than there are orphans to occupy them. In the city of Philadelphia recently $9,000,000 was bequeathed for the care of orphans and there cannot enough orphans be found in the State of Pennsylvania to fill the asylums which could be built. The tendency these days is to get away from the institution and to place more children in private homes."

The witness said that probably some of the institutions were maintained to build up religious orders.

Dr. Reeder, Brother Barnabas, and Dr. Ludwig I. Bernstein of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society some time ago investigated a group of nineteen rural orphan asylums near this city.

"The teachers in those institutions," said Dr. Reeder, "as a class are underpaid. Many of them receive only $25 a month and no maintenance and some $40 a month, sums which are much lower than the salaries of the public school teachers. In fact, they could not teach in the public schools, because they could not pass the examinations. The school rooms in many of the institutions were poorly adapted for teaching.

Discomfort in Schools.

"I have seen some only eight feet wide and twenty-five feet long, poorly lighted and poorly ventilated. I was told that to give more room for the pupils would unduly increase the per capita rate for instruction and make it unprofitable to have the children there. On the recommendation of the committee some of these school rooms had been enlarged. It had been found that many of the pupils were uncomfortable at their desks.

"Scores of pairs of little dangling feet were seen," continued the witness, "for scholars and desks were of different sizes. There were misfits everywhere. There was no effort made in many rooms to fit the body to the desks, and many of the children were bent over, with chests depressed and with aching and bent spines. They could not write or read in comfort."

Doherty Cross-Examined.

William J. Doherty, Second Deputy Commissioner of Public Charities, who was under cross-examination by John M. Bowers most of the day, said he favored placing children in homes rather than institutions.

Mr. Doherty had adversely criticised the policy of some institutions of giving much time to military drill. Mr. Bowers asked him if he did not know that most parents wished their children to have military training, to which Mr. Doherty replied that he knew nothing of the sort.

Mr. Doherty said he apologized for making so drastic a statement concerning the State Board of Charities in one of his reports.

"In the housing," to quote the words of his official report, "it provides for patients the Washington Heights Hospital is desolate and squalid; its equipment is poor—its work most wretched. Because it is approved by the State Board of Charities, many persons in blind faith, but ignorant of actual conditions, come and intrust themselves to those in charge of this institution, expecting to receive proper treatment. This institution also receives emergency cases where the stricken patient is often incapable of choosing."

Mr. Doherty admitted that the public could hardly take into consideration whether the hospital was approved by the State Board or not. He said, however, that the institution could not have been opened without the approval of the State Board.

The hearing will be resumed at 10 o'clock this morning.

SIR CHARLES R. WILSON DIES

Ex-President of Grand Trunk Railway Was a Noted Financier.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, former President of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, and noted for his work in connection with Egyptian finance, died tonight at his home, 9 Berkeley Square West, in his eighty-sixth year. He was educated at Eton and Oxford University. Sir Charles entered the Treasury shortly after leaving the university, and in 1874 became Controller General of the National Debt Office, where he remained until 1894. During 1877-79 he was Finance Minister of Egypt, and for his services there received the order of the Medjidie, first class. During 1876-95 Sir Charles was also on the Council of the Suez Canal Company.

In 1895 he was appointed President of the Grand Trunk and was later a frequent visitor to New York, where he was often in consultation regarding the finances of the company, with the late J. Pierpont Morgan, C. P. Huntington, General T. H. Hubbard, James Speyer, and other noted American financiers. While in the United States he was in charge of the $52,000,000 invested in the Central Pacific Railroad by English investors.

Sir Charles was created a Knight of the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George in 1895, after having previously been made a Companion of the Bath. He belonged to Arthur's, St. James's, the Marlborough, and the Garrick Clubs.

OLD SOUTH CHURCH OPEN.

Taxes Threatened Vacant Madison Avenue Edifice.

Plans are being made by the officers of the South Reformed Dutch Church to reopen the old church edifice on the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street for religious services. The first step toward what may be a reorganization of the congregation was taken a few days ago, when a small sign appeared over the main enterance announcing that the church would be open for prayer and meditation every day from 12 to 2 o'clock.

Samuel Sloan of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, who is clerk of the South Church Consistory, admitted yesterday that the subject of reopening the church for Sunday services was under consideration. The large real estate signs which have been fastened to the front of the church for several months disappeared two weeks ago. It was said that this was done because the Princeton Club had an option on the property. A real estate broker, however, said that probably the truer reason was that the property was liable for taxation if not used for religious purposes, but the officers yesterday declined to discuss this angle of the situation. The Princeton Club has decided not to take the property.

The congregation moved to its new home at Park Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street four years ago.

MARSHALL CHARGES HEARD.

Five New York Witnesses Before Sub-Committee of House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The House Judiciary sub-committee, which is considering Representative Buchanan's impeachment charges against United States District Attorney Marshall of New York, heard five witnesses from the New York district at an executive session today. They were A. S. Rosenthal, an importer; W. S. Levy, an attorney; Judge Julius Mayer of the Federal Court, and Alex Gilchrist and William H. Leary, Deputy Clerks in the court.

Samuel Gompers and Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor will appear at the next hearing, which will be held Friday.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MRS. WARREN HELD IN SMUGGLING CASE

Bail Given, and She Has Ten Days in Which to Change Plea of Not Guilty.

PUZZLE FOR OFFICIALS

Charge Said to be the First of Its Kind Ever Made Against a Person Not Engaged in Trade.

Mrs. Charlotte A. Warren, wife of Whitney Warren, the architect of 22 East Forty-seventh Street, was arraigned yesterday before Judge Clayton in the Federal District Court to answer to an indictment charging her with having undervalued wearing apparel of the value of about $10,000, which she brought with her when she arrived here from France aboard the liner Espagne on Nov. 15. She was held in $2,500 bail, and granted ten days in which to decide whether she would alter or stand by her plea of not guilty. The bond was furnished for her by a surety company.

Mrs. Warren, it is stated in the indictment, placed a value of only $1,500 on her clothes, and explained this sum to the Customs officers on the ground that she had managed to pick up some "war bargains" and that three of the dresses, although originally of foreign make, had already been brought into this country and had the duty paid upon them, but had been remodeled abroad to fit the prevailing mode.

The goods, the value of which is in dispute, were described in the indictment as one black and metal thread evening costume, trimmed with lace, one flame colored evening costume and a quantity of gowns, suits, costumes, blouses, coats, hats and furs. These were contained in seven trunks and three pieces of hand baggage and of the trunks five were held by the Customs authorities for appraisement, but were released on examination after Mrs. Warren had given a bond for $14,000.

It is charged that the defendant besides filling out a declaration undervaluing her goods, with the idea of evading the payment of the full duty, also made a false statement to Charles T. Riotte, a Government examiner, when she asserted that three of the gowns had already had the duty paid on them, and had been taken over to France only to be remodeled.

It is on this count that Assistant District Attorney Carstarphen relies to bring the case within the scope of the tariff act. One of the clauses of this act directs that any consigner or importer who tries to introduce into the commerce of the United States any imported merchandise by means of a false declaration or any fraudulent practices and thereby deprives the Government of its proper duties shall be fined for each offense not less than $50 nor more than $5,000, or imprisoned for not more than two years, or both. Moreover the merchandise thus irregularly imported may be subject to forfeiture.

Under the count dealing with the irregular importation of the goods Mrs. Whitney is liable to a similar fine. As it was not to be supposed that Mrs. Whitney had brought in any of this wearing apparel with her with the intention of selling it, it was doubted for a time whether the Government could draw up an indictment which would suit her case. The authorities of the Department of Justice in Washington were consulted in the matter, and it was only after they had given their advice that District Attorney Marshall took action against the defendant.

The case was brought to his attention by Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port. His agents in Paris reported that it was impossible to procure goods cheap in that centre of fashion because of the war, and that there were no such things as "war bargains."

James F. Curtis and J. W. H. Crim appeared as Mrs. Warren's counsel. When she appeared in court she was wearing a tailor-made suit of carmine-colored cloth with a turban of the same shade. The case has attracted a good deal of attention, not only on account of the social prominence of the defendant, but because this is said to be the first case in which the undervaluation charge on account of goods imported irregularly has ever been brought against a person not engaged in trade.

TO REOPEN HEARING ON ELECTRIC RATES

Service Board Finds Present Ruling Unjust to Company and Consumers.

FREE LAMPS IN DISPUTE

Dissatisfaction Felt Also at Order Hampering Sale of Current by Landlords to Tenants.

The Public Service Commission announced yesterday that it had determined to reopen today the New York Edison Company rate case. This will directly affect all the consumers of electricity within the territory of the company, which includes most of Manhattan, and also the owners of such structures as apartment houses and loft buildings, in which the current supplied to the establishment is divided for actual consumption among a number of small tenants.

The adjustment of the rate question has proved to be very much more complicated than the commission expected. It believed that it would be merely the adjudication of the amount of the company's investment and the determination of the return that it might fairly earn upon it. When it came to the fixing of the rates to be charged a number of additional considerations were brought up.

Commissioner Maltbie would have fixed the rate for the individual consumers at something less than 7 cents a kilowatt hour, but the commission thought it would be fairer to make the rate 8 cents a kilowatt hour. Then at the last moment the Merchants' Association intervened, and asserted that this was granting too much to the small consumers and did not permit the company to lower the rate sufficiently for the comparatively large consumers, such as store keepers and small manufacturers.

Then the company, while it accepted the flat eight-cent rate as the standard for the supply of current, objected to continuing the free distribution of new lamps at that rate, and the commission ordered that either the consumer was to pay 8 cents and provide his own lamps, or pay 8½ cents and get his lamps renewed free, as had been the custom.

The next complication that came up concerned the use of tungsten or Mazda lamps, which give a good deal stronger illumination than the old Gem lamps. The commission amended its order so that it was directed that, after Jan. 1, the company should not supply any Gem lamps of less than 1¼ watts per candle power, and that it must be willing to supply free to those who paid the extra half cent a kilowatt hour tungsten lamps of 50-watt power.

But the 50-watt Mazda lamp is stronger than is needed in the ordinary apartment room, and a 25-watt Mazda lamp is sufficient. But the company is not willing to supply these free, and at present charges for each of them in addition to the half cent a kilowatt hour for lamp renewals. At a hearing on Monday Chairman Straus examined closely the representative of the New York Edison Company as to the reason of this charge.

L. W. Lieb, Vice President of the company, admitted that it did not cost the company any more to supply twenty-five-watt lamps than fifty-watt lamps. He also admitted that the weaker lamp would supply all the illumination that the average small consumer needed, and that even if he paid for this lamp it was more economical for him to use the lower-powered lamp. The only reason why there was a charge imposed for the twenty-five-watt lamp, Mr. Lieb said, was that it cut down the quantity of power which each consumer used so materially that the company could not afford to give the lamps free, as it did the fifty-watt lamps with their greater consumption of power.

Then there has arisen a great amount of dissatisfaction among the owners of large buildings which are let out to a number of tenants concerning the order of the commission that only one master meter should be provided by the New York Edison Company, and that the owner, if he bought the current for the entire structure at wholesale rates and sold it retail to his tenants, must provide the individual meters which would record how much each of them was using.

The action of the commission was taken because it was shown that the landlord by this means was getting a very handsome profit. In one case testified to before the commission on Monday it was asserted that the landlord in paying about $1,500 a month for his current was clearing $500 a month profit from his tenants. For this, as long as the New York Edison Company was providing the sub-meters and reading them each month, he was performing no service except the collection of the bills.

Moreover, it came to the knowledge of the commission that a class of middlemen had sprung up in the city, who, taking advantage of this means of making a profit, were contracting with landlords to look after the lighting of their building for them, and were reaping a neat profit at the expense of the electric light company.

The landlords have complained that considering they have calculated this profit from the electric light companies in reckoning the fair rental for their rooms and apartments, it is hard lines that the commission should now suddenly ask them to assume the responsibility of installing the sub-meters and reading them. It has been suggested also that, whereas a consumer, dealing directly with the company and using one of its meters, has an appeal in any grievance to the commission, if he is forced to deal only with his landlord he will have no recourse in case of injustice.

GRAPHIC ARTS MEN MEET.

New Trade Association Formed for Mutual Service.

The larger lithographing, electrotyping and bookbinding concerns of the city were represented at a meeting recently at which an organization to be known as The Graphic Arts Association was formed. The object of the organization, as stated by one member, is "to standardize prices, prevent cut-rating, if possible, and to study methods of efficiency, besides affording mutual protection in matters of legislation and employment."

An official of the Sackett & Wilhelms Company said there had been several struggling associations in the trade, none of which had thrived. The present was a tentative plan to amalgamate these associations into one organization which could be of some service. His concern, while interested, was not taking a prominent part in it, he added.

WILLCOX OUTLINES POLICY.

Declares He Is Not Absolutely Committed to Gary Plan.

William G. Willcox, President of the Board of Education, outlined yesterday what his policy will be during his term of office.

"My first object," he said, "will be to promote mutual confidence and harmonious co-operation between the Board of Education and the Board of Estimate. Whatever our theoretical views may be regarding the financial independence of the Board of Education, we must frankly recognize that it is a condition, and not a theory, with which we have to deal and that we are actually operating the public schools of the city under a system of divided responsibility and divided authority.

"The city owes appreciation to the Board of Estimate for courageously facing a difficult problem, and while we may not agree with its decision I believe that in the end the schools and the city will both benefit by the forced economies and readjustments this year.

"I am not committed to the Gary plan beyond my own individual conviction that some form of the double-session plan with enriched curriculum is desirable for our New York schools. We have tried in vain to keep pace with the growing population, with a seat for every pupil, and we have today more than 100,000 pupils on part time. In the present condition of the city's finances it is simply out of the question to supply the forty or fifty new buildings which would be required to accommodate the present register with a five-hour day and a seat for every pupil. We must choose between part time and some double-session plan."

Mayor Mitchel said yesterday that he had not received the evidence from Peter J. Brady to substantiate his charge that Abraham Flexner and Raymond B. Fosdick would control the Board of Education. He explained that while he possibly had a majority of the board in sympathy with his ideas, he would in no way attempt to control the educational policy to be pursued.

"There certainly," he said, "will be a bill introduced to empower the Board of Estimate with financial control over salaries, and there will be a bill reducing the size of the board."

He declared he hoped for better success with these bills this year than last, because the Boards of Education and Estimate would be nearer one mind on the question.

John Martin, Chairman of the Committee on Vocational Schools, and Industrial Training of the Board of Education, wrote a letter yesterday to Peter J. Brady, denying that the Rockefeller interests had anything to do with Mr. Willcox's election. "If Mr. Brady had asked the candidates," said Mr. Martin, "their views upon industrial education and upon the observance of trade union conditions on work performed by the board, he might have called for opposition to either candidate."

CITY PLANNING OUTLINED.

Municipal Art Society Hears of Various Building Heights.

Tentative districts into which it is proposed to divide New York City for the regulation of heights of buildings and court areas, and the restriction of residential and business sections, were outlined last night to more than a hundred members of the Municipal Art Society of New York by Dr. R. H. Whitten, a member of the Commission on Building Districts and Restrictions, appointed by the Board of Estimate to assist its City Planning Committee. The meeting was held at the National Arts Club, 15 Gramercy Park South, and Charles W. Stoughton, President of the society, presided.

It is proposed that heights shall vary from two and one-half times the width of the street in the financial section of Manhattan to one time the street width in the more undeveloped sections of the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond Boroughs.

The zone within which it is proposed to permit the erection of buildings to heights two and one-half times greater than the width of the street will lie south of Leonard Street, between Church and Pearl Streets.

Buildings with heights two times as great as the width of the street will be permitted in a district bounded on the north by Fifty-ninth Street, on the east by the Bowery and Lexington Avenue, on the west by Seventh and Eighth Avenues, University Place and West Broadway, and on the south by Leonard Street.

In districting the city for residential and business purposes the usual rule will be to set aside the streets for residence and the avenues for business purposes.

The west side of Manhattan from 181st Street to Fifty-ninth Street is to be confined to residences, and Broadway will be the dividing line. Business houses will not be permitted to enter any but the main crosstown streets in Harlem, but it will be possible for it to develop along the avenues.

On the east side, below Ninety-sixth Street and north of Fifty-ninth Street, the streets between Third and Madison Avenues will be confined to residences, and the avenues, with the exception of Park Avenue, will be open to business enterprises.

The district lying between Fifty-ninth and Thirty-fourth Street will be developed as a shopping district, and manufacturing establishments of an objectionable nature will be excluded. In the Murray Hill section the streets will be used only for residential purposes. There will be similar restrictions in the Greenwich Village district.

TWO COMMISSIONERS WOODS

San Francisco One Honor Guest at Hotel Men's Dinner.

John McE. Bowman, President of the Biltmore Hotel, tendered a surprise dinner to James Woods, general manager of the Hotel St. Francis, San Francisco, at the Biltmore last night. Mr. Woods, who is Commissioner of Police in his home town, was told by Mr. Bowman that he would be introduced to Police Commissioner Woods, who lives at the Biltmore.

The New York Commissioner does make his home at the Biltmore, but this was merely a lure for the visitor. When he was brought up to the Presidential suite of the hotel, he found assembled there many prominent New York hotel men and friends. The gold service was used and the waiters wore Louis XIV. costumes and powdered wigs.

Among the guests were Walton H. Marshall of the Vanderbilt, Albert Keller of the Ritz-Carlton, J. B. Martin, L. M. Boomer of the McAlpin and Claridge, Fred Reed of the Park Avenue Hotel, Louis Wallick, John Cavanagh, Thomas Healy, John Tait of the Hotel Du Pont, Wilmington, Del., H. Stanley Green of the Hotel Marie Antoinette, James B. Brady, Clarence Follis, Samuel Elzas, T. D. Green, Christopher Zabriskie, Charles Goddard, Edward Cullinan, George Flinn, Thomas Hillard, Charles E. Gehring, Paul Boden, George Wallen, Seth Mann, Charles Arata, Herbert R. Stone, and Dr. Townsend.

SIX BRAVE RESCUERS SAVE DROWNING BOY

Five Men and a Nursemaid Plunge Into Prospect Park's Icy Lake.

HEROINE AND CHILD MAY DIE

Policemen, Physician, and Servant All Break Through Ice as Crowd Looks On.

The big lake in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, was a scene of excitement and several deeds of heroism yesterday afternoon, when a nursemaid, a chauffeur, three policemen, and a physician broke through the ice into the frigid water in their attempt to rescue Frederick Chambers, a 7-year-old schoolboy, who had tried to coast on the weak ice. Several of them were nearly drowned when finally they were dragged out by a number of the park policemen and passers-by, and late last night it was said the boy and the maid probably would die from exposure.

The boy, who lived with his parents at 101 Martense Street, Flatbush, came home from school and, taking his sled, ventured into the park and walked along the East Drive to the Flower Gardens, which border the big lake.

Going to the edge he found that it seemed strong enough to bear him, and he ventured on it. The ice near the shore was rough and he walked further out to find a smooth spot. About 50 feet off shore the ice was smooth, and Frederick decided that this was the place he was looking for. With a running start he "flopped" on his sled and broke through, sinking into the icy water. When he came up he screamed for help at the top of his lungs.

Nursemaid to the Rescue.

Molly Christiansen, 28 years old, a nursemaid employed by Louis V. Sterling of 413 Parkside Avenue, who was giving the baby an airing, heard the boy's cries, tore off her coat, and rushed to the rescue. The ice bore her for about 40 feet and then broke, and she plunged into the water. Catching her breath as she came up, she started to call for help, in the meantime shouting to Frederick to hold on.

Motor Cycle Policeman Cornelius Platt of 458 Seventy-seventh Street, attached to the Park Station, heard her calls, vaulted off his machine, and ran to the lake. He picked up a long plank, and, getting down on all fours, started to push it out to the drowning boy and woman. A crowd began to gather, and they cheered Platt on, but to their dismay, just as he was about to reach the others, the ice broke, and with the plank he also fell in.

Then Charles F. Marston, 28 years old, a chauffeur, of 825 Johnson Street, stopped his motor car and elbowed his way to the edge of the lake. He also picked up a plank and started out, as Platt had done, and after about twenty feet also fell in. In the meantime, although the water was more than eight feet deep, Platt had fought his way to the boy and maid, and had succeeded in placing his plank so that each held an end while he clung to the middle.

This was the situation when Policemen William Brown, 60 years old, of 261 Kosciusko Street, and James V. McKelvey of 123 Avenue N, both attached to the Park Station, reached the edge of the lake with a rush. They tried to form a human chain, in the hopes of reaching Marston, and were in the water up to their waists, when Brown slipped and both lost their footing and slid into deep water.

Physician Joins in Heroic Work.

A number from the crowd tried to help them and many automobiles stopped, their owners wondering at the excitement. Dr. Emanuel Siner of Nostrand Avenue, Richmond Hill, was among these, and he jumped into the water, pulled Brown to his feet and got him out. Brown pulled McKelvey out with him and then Policemen Hall and Dean, also of the Park Station, arrived with life preservers, to which ropes were attached.

Hall threw a ring to Marston, who caught it and was dragged out, more dead than alive, and Dean threw a ring to Platt, who struggled until he was able to place it over the boy, who was then dragged ashore. The preserver was then again thrown to Platt, who, with its aid, saved Miss Christiansen, and, last of all, Platt was dragged ashore.

Then came the rush to the hospitals. Dean and Hall commandeered seven automobiles, and the boy, maid, Platt, and McKelvey were taken with all speed to the Kings County Hospital. Dr. Mays took Brown to the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, and Dr. Schwartz of the Jewish Hospital took Marston to his home. Siner drove to the Park Police Station, where he obtained dry clothing in which to return home.

Late last night it was reported that all were suffering from exposure and immersion, but that all, except the boy and maid, who, is feared, will die, were unharmed by their experience, and would be able to leave the hospitals in the morning.

Journalism Student Weds Reporter.

Lloyd O. Wilson, a reporter on the staff of the New York City News Association, and Miss Rosalind Frances Duncan, a student in the School of Journalism at Columbia University, were married on Monday, it became known yesterday. Miss Duncan met her husband not long ago while she was getting the facts in connection with a news event to which Mr. Wilson had been assigned also. Mrs. Wilson will complete her course in journalism at Columbia.

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SUBWAY STAYS FAVORITE.

Elevated Lines Less Popular In Spite of Express Service.

Traffic figures for the first two weeks that the new third tracks of the elevated lines have been in operation show that while they have increased considerably the travel on the elevated lines, they have not increased it as much as the traffic on the subway has grown. This result may mean, traffic experts said yesterday, that the elevated expresses have drawn from the surface car lines rather than the subway, but it is more probable that it is only another illustration of the difficulty of providing transit facilities which will keep pace with the New Yorker's insatiable desire to get about.

Comparative figures of the average number of passengers carried daily on the elevated lines and the subway for the first and last two weeks in January are:

Line.	Jan. 2-15.	Jan. 16-29.
Second Avenue	120,917	137,471
Third Avenue	227,361	238,025
Sixth Avenue	250,918	253,870
Ninth Avenue	87,217	86,870
Subway	1,081,322	1,112,477

These figures show that the subway in these two weeks carried nearly 3 per cent. more passengers than in the two weeks previous to it, and that the increase of the elevated lines, in spite of the fact that express trains were supposed to give them 20 per cent. more capacity, was less than 1.5 per cent.

WANTS A REBATE OF $1.

Farbwerke-Hoechst Company Accuses Revenue Collector Lowe.

John Z. Lowe, Jr., Collector of Internal Revenue, has collected, according to a complaint filed yesterday in the Federal District Court, $1 to which the United States Government is not entitled, and so it is asked that he refund it with appropriate interest.

This "oppressive, illegal, and wrongful" impost, to quote the complaint, was laid upon the Farbwerke-Hoechst Company of 122 Hudson Street, which is engaged in the importation and distribution of drugs, none of which, it asserts, are of the habit-forming variety. Nevertheless, when on April 20 last the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of Secretary McAdoo, ordered all dealers in nartfical substances which might be substituted for cocaine or alpha and beta eucaine to register and pay a license tax, it hastened to pay for fear that Collector Lowe might not realize the harmless nature of its specialties and might start proceedings against it.

Now, through its counsel, O'Gorman, Battle & Vandiver of 37 Wall Street, it is trying to get its money back.

Father Convicted; Left Children.

Cornelius Shea, 56 years old, of 817 Myrtle Avenue, Ridgewood, was convicted before Judge Humphrey in the Queens County Court yesterday afternoon of abandoning four minor children and was remanded for sentence. Shea is a widower, his wife dying in April, 1914, leaving eight children ranging in ages from 27 to 10 years of age. Following the death of his wife it is charged that Shea quit his home, leaving four minor children: Joseph, 14 years old; Christian, 13 years old; John, 12 years old, and Loretta, 10 years old, to shift for themselves.

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